The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIV.......NO. 7398. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1875.---TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

THE CZAR IN CONSULTATION WITH M. THIERS.

WHY THE EX-PRESIDENT WAS SOUGHT—OPINION OF MACMAHON AND DECAZES—DE GIRARDIN'S IDEAS—WHAT FRANCE AND EUROPE REQUIRE—THE DAWN OF A NEW ERA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, May 21, 1875.

None of the papers have as yet got hold of the story of M. Thiers and the Czar, although it has been current in the clubs for the past twenty-four hours. I am not a little curious to see what they will have to say upon the subject. One hour after his first interview with the Emperor William at Berlin, the Czar ordered Prince Orloff to call upon M. Thiers, in Paris, and get his views upon the situation in Europe, and particularly respecting the relations, present and possible, between France and Germany. A few heads were indicated for the purpose of restricting the questions within certain limits. It would seem, if I may venture an hypothesis upon so sacred a subject, that the Czar had heard something which made an impression upon his mind, and which he could not answer off-hand, and desired to have the other side of the story before coming to a final decision. The natural thing for him to do was to communicate with MacMahon or the Duc Decazes; but all who have even a casual knowledge of the two men will readily appreciate the reasons the Czar had for desiring the opinions of M. Thiers. The Duc Decazes has done a great deal better in the Foreign Office than any of his friends who knew him in the Spanish Mobilier or Madrid Gas Company ever supposed he would do, and has succeeded in making a considerable name for tact and diplomatic ability. He is *coulant*, as the French say, and easy in his official relations, but no one would think of consulting him in cases of this kind, for his answers would be as much dictated by interest as if his advice were asked about the policy of investing in the Compagnie Madrilene de Gaz, in which he is pecuniarily interested. I do not mean to make any reflections, but merely pretend to record a fact; for I have no sort of idea why the sincerity of M. le Duc Decazes should be doubted. I only know that the doubt exists. As for the Duc de Magenta, we find another order of reasons, the first of which is that to ask him to give his opinion upon the situation of Europe would be very like calling suddenly upon Gen. Grant to make a public speech upon any of the issues of the day. When a Frenchman is wanted as an adviser upon any great question, M. Thiers looms up head and shoulders above all others. Nine out of every ten persons would think of him before all others in such a contingency. Is it surprising, therefore, that the Czar should do the same, and prefer the opinions of M. Thiers to those which might be expressed, in writing, by the Duc Decazes, or the President of the Republic? Prince Orloff found the ex-President at the Hotel Bagration, and got his views in a single interview, making notes of the main points upon the spot. The report of the Prince reached the Czar just as he was starting for Ems, and his first act on arriving was to telegraph M. Thiers to express his thanks, and to ask the honor of an interview, for the purpose of continuing the same subject, if one could possibly be arranged. The Czar cannot well come to Paris to be received by his old insulter, Master Floquet, now President of the Municipal Council, but he will go to any point in Europe that M. Thiers may designate for the purpose of having an interview with him, and of getting his advice.

WHY M. THIERS WAS LOOKED TO.

I presume there is no necessity for emphasizing any part of this narrative, or for dwelling upon the manifest importance of it. The feelings of the men in power here can be very readily imagined, and every one will understand why they resent as far as they can this poaching upon their domain by M. Thiers, after he has been condemned by the Assembly and turned out of office. They would very gladly add that he had been condemned by the country, also, if they could. It is a bitter pill to swallow. The national inference from what has leaked out is that the Czar was told at Berlin that MacMahon was at the head of the party in France desiring revenge, and was preparing for it so that it may come before his term of office has expired. Perhaps it may have been incidentally remarked that dynasties in France are founded by triumphs in war. On the other hand, M. Thiers is the chief of the peace party in France, and his return to power would be regarded as a guarantee for the future. Beyond question he, too, thinks of getting back Alsace and Lorraine, but his idea is that Germany will soon come to a death-struggle with other powers, and that France can stipulate for the return of her lost provinces as the price of her neutrality. But he knows that this cannot be in his time, and that France cannot fight for many years to come, and hence his policy is peace and the accumulation of wealth. His ideas are more fully developed below under another heading. I said above that I was curious to see the comments of the press, for I feel sure that means will be found for attacking M. Thiers. In France the rule is not to honor any man who does not belong to your own party; to praise your friends, and detract as much as possible from those who do not think as you do. A friend reminds me that it is pretty much the same in my own country, and perhaps we are a little worse than the French in this respect; but it is not so in England, and I may refer to that country for a comparison. Only two or three journals in Paris would think of such a thing as doing justice to M. Thiers even now. When he was in power I frequently criticised his acts by the light of my opinions at the moment, and perhaps not always with strict impartiality; but since he left his public office I have never had a word to say against him. In fact, he very soon won my sympathies by the dignified and manly way in which he took defeat, and by his silence in the presence of calumny and wrong. There was something in the manner of his fall, too, which left a painful impression, and recalled the old refrain,

> "Il y a
> Dans cette affaire,
> Quelque chose
> Qui n'est pas claire."

M. Thiers says that he should never have tried to force the hand of the Assembly if he had not previously received a promise from MacMahon that he would not accept the Presidency at the hands of an accidental majority, and however that may be, there is still an idea that he was not treated with perfect fairness by other parties. But he has done nothing to undermine the power of his rivals—nothing at least which could be deemed contrary to the best interests of the country—and his day of revenge seems near at hand. His fame has increased throughout all Europe; his advice is sought by the most powerful of sovereigns; in the coming general elections he will be once more the chosen candidate of a great many departments, and may get an absolute majority of all the departments of France. He is a great power in France yet; and, standing against the chimney-piece of the Hotel Bagration, he expresses opinions that go out to many countries, and directly inspires the able writers who represent here some of the most powerful organs of public opinion in the world.

THE POLICY OF FRANCE.

Last night one of the evening journals stated that the Council of Ministers had had an unusually long meeting, having been greatly excited about an article that had appeared in the morning. This was an article by M. Emile de Girardin, who, ever since he took the *France* seems to be trying to prove the truth of his boast that he had "three hundred and sixty-five ideas a year," or one for each day in the calendar. The article was entitled "*Force ou Richesse.*" "Germany is Force," says M. de Girardin, "let us be Wealth." I give some extracts to show the character of this article:

"Of what service to us has been all the milliards that we have expended during the past half century for the maintenance of our army and the preservation of Algeria, unless it is to give us an exaggerated and false idea of our military powers, and it cost us, in a few weeks' time, the loss of Alsace, the loss of Lorraine, the loss of Strasbourg, the loss of Metz, the loss of our ransom of five milliards, the loss of our ancient renown, the loss of our legitimate influence, the loss of our prestige, and even to the loss of our confidence in ourselves? If that pleases her, let Germany maintain her army upon an offensive war footing, and try to persuade herself and all Europe that if peace is menaced, it is by France. This imposture of the press, paid out of the 'reptile fund,' calls for an exposure that cannot be suspected. Let us dare to give it! Let us have the impertinence to pay no more attention to the armaments of Germany than as if she were making none. Let us have the impertinence to limit our effective to a figure strictly demanded for the imperturbable maintenance of interior order. Let us have the impertinence to renounce of our own free will obligatory military service, as existing in Prussia and counterfeited by our yearly volunteer system."

M. De Girardin wishes to go even further than this, and would have the army that is really necessary for the maintenance of order in France recruited solely by volunteers. In a word, he wants France to do just the opposite of what Prussia is now doing. Has the system pursued since 1872 in anywise diminished the danger? M. De Girardin thinks not.

"Germany is visibly on the watch," he says, "not for a motive for war—she knows France will not furnish that—but for a pretext, for the shadow of a pretext. Our cleverness must trick hers by giving her none at all; by going ahead of her observations; by overturning from the foundation her suppositions, solely based upon the supposed fact that it is inadmissible to think that France is not solely occupied in hatching ideas of revenge. Let us have the tact to be sincere. Where would it lead us, our revenge, even if crowned with success? It would lead us to revive the ancient wars of Five Years, of Thirty Years, of a Hundred Years. Germany, having lost the revenge would desire to retake it. It would be war without end until the extermination of one or the other of the adverse powers. Let us take an example, not from the conduct of Prince Bismarck, but from that of Prince Gortschakoff, who, without firing a shot, without shedding a drop of blood, reconquered the sovereignty of the Black Sea, which France and England had taken from Russia in 1855. The genius of Cavour, was patience in vigilance. Let us have his patience, his vigilance, his genius!"

The writer goes on to say that the old "balance of power" doctrine has had its day. The little States which were, in the minds of the signers of the treaty of Westphalia, destined to be the *tampons* to soften the shock of a collision between two great powers, were always merely pretexts for interminable wars. Little by little they have disappeared, absorbed by the greater States, and this element of danger no longer exists. At the risk of wounding public opinion at home M. De Girardin continues:

"In the persons of the Emperor William, and his clever and great Minister, Prince de Bismarck, let us cease to see nothing but mortal enemies, who have beaten us; let us rather see in them two lucky players, who, by our negligence, won from us five milliards and two provinces. If it is possible to play, not against them but with them, a game which shall repair, or even alleviate our disasters of 1871, why should we not play it? Why throw our future welfare into the scale with our past hatred? Have we not just witnessed the spectacle of the Emperor of Austria visiting Venice—yes, Venice! and publicly shaking the hand of the King of Italy?"

This is the tone of the article, a wise one it will be observed, which concludes by advising France to think only of developing her great resources and of enriching herself, while leaving Germany to her dreams of military power and of ultimate domination.

THE NEEDS OF EUROPE.

I am not certain that all this is quite practical just at this time, but the fundamental idea is a good one, and the argument is both striking and brilliant. Horror of war, need of repose, are the main characteristics of European civilization, in spite of the loud clank of German sabres and the neighing of Prussian war horses. The aim of our present efforts is neither glory nor conquest, but the accumulation of wealth by means of perfecting industry and commerce. This disposition goes beyond the limits of Europe. Japan, which is making giant strides, and Persia, which is beginning to see that it lacks something, are two striking examples of this general awakening to progress, this love for repose, (a curiosity in modern civilization,) this need of exchange in ideas and products which is going to change the face of humanity. We are now, there can be little doubt, upon the threshold of a civilization which will have but a slight resemblance to that of preceding ages. The aspect of everything is changing, and utility is the keynote of the future. Peoples have chosen it, inadvertently perhaps, and without knowing why, and those who govern them will be obliged to conform to the spirit of their epoch. There is something imposing in this movement, to which we can oppose no obstacles. Everything serves it, even its enemies, and we see statesmen whose principles are scarcely better than errors, aiding in the work of emancipation and of peace, like those blind men who perform their accustomed tasks by necessity and by habit. It is permitted us to hope that in a few years these imperfections that we experience, these constant failures of our best efforts, this continual struggle for something better, this development as yet scarcely begun, will give rise to a situation more satisfactory. Before long, I believe, all, or nearly all, our old political errors and heresies will be ingulfed in the forgetfulness that awaits them, and the respective interests of nations will be better understood. Commerce and industry will no longer dissipate their time and the product of their labors in gigantic wars. A more enlightened genius will trace the programme of the future, and the good sense of peoples will do the rest. At present, this is a dream, perhaps, but it is one that some who read may live to see very near its realization. The progress made in our time is slow, but none the less curious to observe, and the steps we are making will help future generations to measure, by comparison, those yet to be made.

WASHINGTON.

AN ANIMATED CONFERENCE WITH THE INDIAN CHIEFS.

THE RIGHT TO HUNT IN NEBRASKA PROBABLY SURRENDERED—EFFORTS OF KNAVISH WHITE MEN TO BRIBE THE INTERPRETERS—TWO OF THEM SEEK TO BE ADOPTED AS MEMBERS OF THE TRIBE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Another conference was held to-day by the Secretary of the Interior and the Sioux Indians. Commissioner Smith briefly recapitulated the questions in controversy, to which Red Cloud responded with much earnestness. He thought the $25,000 appropriated for surrendering the right to hunt on that portion of their reservation lying in Nebraska, a small sum. Yet he would accept it with the hope that Congress would increase the amount next Winter. He expressed surprise at the proposition to remove his people to the Indian Territory, and said, with emphasis, that they would not go. He complained of the quality of rations furnished, and wanted the Government to enable them to live like white men, as had been promised. To do this, rice, hominy, and tea should be added to the ration, and pork substituted for bacon. A special plea was made for powder and guns, horses, wagons, harness, and farming implements. He wanted a commission of six men sent to the Indian country, the Indians to select three of the Commissioners; this commission to settle the questions in controversy in a grand council. White Swan, bristling with feathers and brilliant with paint, spoke for Lone Horn's band. He is evidently not practiced in public speaking, his hesitating manner and incoherent remarks causing some merriment. He expressed decided opposition to being removed to the Indian Territory. It would be folly to talk about removal, and he would not dare take such a proposition to his people. He thought it was mean not to furnish his people with farming implements, and was proceeding to descant upon the quality of provisions furnished when he was cut off by the Secretary requesting him to confine his remarks to the question of surrendering the right to hunt in Nebraska. The Secretary said it was not proposed to force them to leave their country, and as they were averse to that no more would be said about it now. He proposed they first determine the hunting question and talk about the Black Hills after disposing of that. He explained that game no longer exists in Nebraska, and their privilege, therefore, is not worth a straw. Little Wound, the only Chief opposed to surrendering the hunting privilege, would agree to take "two handsful or more money," but would reserve the right to hunt from the grave of Whistler, a Chief who was killed some time ago by soldiers. Spotted Tail said $10,000 of the $25,000 would go to his people, and gave notice he would accept the terms. He believed the Indians would be benefited by the new treaty. He wanted four Commissioners to be appointed to settle all questions in the Sioux country. An agreement was drawn and read to them, but they manifested an unwillingness to sign. Spotted Tail wanted the price promised before signing. He would rather sign in his own country where he could see the presents bought. If bought here the presents would be very small when they reached him. He wanted to see the Great Father before signing. They would be satisfied with what he says. The Secretary explained that the Great Father must be governed by the law. The money would be placed in the hands of their best friends. The Indians would not be satised, expressed a desire to see the Great Father, and abruptly terminated the conference. The surrender of the right to hunt in Nebraska may be regarded as settled, and the indications are that an agreement will be concluded by which the Black Hills will be opened to emigration, the Indians to continue in possession of the remainder of their reservation. Within the past few days pecuniary offers have been made the interpreters by unprincipled white men to influence the Indians to insist upon having them named as Commissioners under the new treaty, and yesterday two men tried to induce an interpreter to persuade one of the bands to have them adopted as members of the tribe. The large sum which the Indians are expected to realize from a surrender of their hunting privilege and the sale of the Black Hills furnishes an opportunity for plunder which such knaves are striving to improve.

THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

The Attorney General to-day designated the following as heads of the bureaus of the Department of Justice:

Bureau of the Supreme Court—Assistant Attorney General—not yet appointed.

Bureau of the Court of Claims—Assistant Attorney General, Thomas Simons.

Bureau of Legal Investigations—Alex. J. Bentley.

Bureau of Official Correspondence—A. R. Dutton.

Bureau of the Chief Clerk—A. J. Falls, the Chief Clerk, having resigned to take effect on the 30th inst., no assignment is made.

Bureau of Criminal Law—Edward R. French.

TEN MILLIONS FIVE-TWENTIES CALLED FOR REDEMPTION.

The following is the twentieth call from the Secretary of the Treasury for the redemption of the five-twenty bonds of 1862: "By virtue of the authority given by the act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled 'An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt,' I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds herein below designated, known as Five-twenty bonds, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the City of Washington, on and after the 1st day of September, 1875, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day. That is to say: Coupon bonds known as the fourth series, act of Feb. 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, as follows: $50, No. 20,301 to No. 21,000, both inclusive; $100, No. 51,601 to No. 59,100, both inclusive; $500, No. 27,501 to No. 31,900, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 80,651 to No. 91,500, both inclusive. Total, $10,000,000. This call indicates an additional subscription to the new loan to that amount by the Syndicate.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

A PORT OF SHIPMENT OF GOODS IN BOND.

A Treasury circular issued to-day announces that the port of Newport, Vt., is designated as a port from which imported merchandise may be shipped in bond, in transit, through the United States, or from the Dominion of Canada, by such routes and under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe.

ARMY ORDERS—QUARTERMASTER GEN. MEIGS.

The following order has been issued from the War Department:

The President of the United States directs that the following orders be made: Brig. Gen. M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster General, is assigned to special duty according to his commission of Major General by brevet, under instructions from the Secretary of War, to take effect June 1, 1875. During the absence of Brig. Gen. Meigs, Col. Rufus Ingalls, Assistant Quartermaster General, is assigned to duty as Acting Quartermaster General; Col. Robert Allen, Assistant Quartermaster General, having reparted from leave of absence, is assigned to duty as Chief Quartermaster, Military Division of the Pacific; Col. L. C. Easton, Assistant Quartermaster General, is assigned to duty as Chief Quartermaster of the Military Division of the Atlantic; Major G. C. Sawtelle, Quartermaster, is assigned to the Quartermaster's Depot at New-York City, and as Chief Quartermaster of the First Quartermaster's District; Capt. J. H. Belcher, Assistant Quartermaster, is relieved from duty in the Department of the Platte, and will proceed to Santa Fé, New-Mexico, reporting by letter to the Commanding General of the Department of the Missouri for assignment to duty as Chief Quartermaster of the District of New-Mexico. The order of April 15, relieving Major J. M. Moore, Quartermaster, from duty in the Department of the Platte and assigning him to duty as Chief Quartermaster of the District of New-Mexico, has been revoked. Major David B. McKibbin, of the Tenth Cavalry, has been relieved by direction of the President, he having been found to be incapacitated for active service, from long and faithful service in the Army.

IMPROVED CONDITION OF THE ARMY.

By a statement from the Adjutant General's Office it appears that the desertions from the Army since the 1st of July last have diminished more than one-half in comparison with those in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1474, and the number of reinlisted have averaged three times as much during the same period. The desertions averaged 383 per month during the first-named period, and 172 per month during the latter period. The re-enlistments averaged 58 per month during the year ending June 30, 1874, and have averaged 178 per month during the present fiscal year. These statistics show that the tone and condition of the Army is elevated, and speaks well for the management of the Army by the War Department. This increasing contentment indicates kind, methodical, and considerate treatment of the enlisted men by the officers, as well as the effect of the enlightened legislation in 1872, looking to a gradual increase of pay; rewarding length of service and faithful services; encouraging re-enlistments, and providing for a system of deposits which are forfeited by desertion. But Congress appropriated for the pay of the Army less than the War Department estimated by $900,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, and there is a threatened deficiency, so that (as set forth in an order of the War Department) officers and men may be able to receive only one-half or two-thirds pay for the month of June, and they may be compelled to wait for the same until a deficiency bill is passed by the next Congress.

DISBURSEMENTS FOR MAY.

The payments made from the Treasury by warrants during the month of May, 1875, were as follows:

On account of civil and miscellaneous	$5,331,984 73
On account of war	3,235,381 56
On account of navy	896,551 20
On account of interior (Indians and pensions)	5,897,865 88
Total	$15,361,783 37

The above does not include payments made on account of the interest or principal of the public debt of the United States.

THE EUROPEAN SQUADRON.

A dispatch received at the Navy Department from Rear Admiral John L. Worden, commanding the United States Navy forces on the European station, dated Ville Franche, May 13, announced that the Franklin and the Juniata left Spezzia on the 6th and reached Ville Franche on the 7th of May. The Alaska sailed from Spezzia on the 10th of May, arrived at Genoa the same day, and was expected at Ville Franche by the 15th of May.

NAVY ORDERS.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. H. Kidder is ordered to the Blue Light at New-York; Boatswain Charles E. Hawkins, to the naval station at New-London, Conn.; Gunner James Hayes, to the Navy-yard at Philadelphia; Lieuts. Frederick Collins, J. C. Paine, John J. Sullivan, and Joseph G. Eaton, and Assistant Surgeon Ernest Norfleet have been detached from the Darien Surveying Expedition and ordered to continue on temporary duty connected with that survey.

SPIRITS IN BONDED WAREHOUSES.

The amount of distilled spirits remaining in warehouse on the 30th of April last is officially reported to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue as 13,322,118 gallons. Of this amount 5,838,329 gallons is taxable at seventy cents, and 7,483,789 gallons at ninety cents per gallon. It is estimated that the internal revenue receipts for the present fiscal year will aggregate $109,000,000.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President to-day appointed John S. Henry, of Delaware, to be Register of the Land Office at Fairplay, Colorado, and M. C. Martin Internal Revenue Gauger for the Fifth California District.

THE TREASURY.

The balances in the Treasury are as follows: Currency, $4,358,107 77; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $55,345,000; coin, (including $19,910,600 in coin certificates,) $84,251,602 69; outstanding legal tenders, $377,064,000.

THE WEST POINT INSPECTION.

The Secretary of War left here to-night to inspect the Military Academy at West Point and attend the annual examination at that institution.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, June 2—1 A. M.—The pressure is highest on the Middle and East Atlantic Coasts, with cool south-easterly winds and partly cloudy weather. Falling barometer, stationary temperature, and south-easterly winds have prevailed in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley. The lowest pressure is west of the upper lakes, with warm south-easterly winds, cloudy weather and rain in the lake region, and falling temperature and cloudy weather in the North-west. The rivers have fallen at Memphis and Vicksburg, and risen at Omaha.

PROBABILITIES.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, stationary or falling barometer, warmer, partly cloudy weather, and southerly winds.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, falling barometer, southerly winds, stationary temperature, and partly cloudy weather.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, rising barometer, north-west to south-west winds, cooler, clearing weather.

For the lakes, falling, followed by rising, barometer, south-west to north-west winds, local storms, and partly cloudy and clearing weather.

For the Middle and Eastern States, falling barometer, partly cloudy weather, occasional rain, stationary or higher temperature, and south to east winds.

The river will rise below Omaha, and fall from Cairo to New-Orleans.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	64°	60°	3:30 P. M.	82°	73°
6 A. M.	65°	61°	6 P. M.	69°	65°
9 A. M.	70°	67°	9 P. M.	59°	58°
12 M.	76°	71°	12 P. M.	59°	57°

Average temperature yesterday.......64°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......68°

A GRAVEL TRAIN WRECKED.

SCRANTON, Penn., June 1.—An accident occurred last night at the Pequest Furnace switch on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, about two miles this side of Oxford, N. J., by which a gravel train was thrown off the track and damaged to the extent of about $1,000. A colored laborer named Charles Thompson was instantly killed and several others were severely wounded, and narrowly escaped with life. The Superintendent of the road, Mr. W. F. Hallstead, of this city, went to the scene of the accident by special train to-day, and elicited the fact that where the train was thrown off the track a piece of iron had been tightly wedged in between the rails by some miscreants.

THE MASONIC DEDICATION.

SKETCH OF THE DISPLAY TO-DAY.

THE CHARACTER OF THE EXERCISES—LINE OF MARCH, &C.—ARRIVAL OF GUESTS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY—NEARLY 10,000 STRANGERS IN THE CITY—MANY MORE EXPECTED THIS MORNING—EVENING BANQUETS AND RECEPTIONS.

To-day will be a marked one in the history of Masonry. The pageant, which will form and parade through the streets of New-York this morning, is expected to be superior both in size and grandeur, to any civic display ever made in this City. The great body of Masons now in the Metropolis or on the way, testify to the intense interest felt in the event of the dedication of the Masonic Temple. The features of the dedication are the ceremonies in the Temple and the procession. The latter will consist of twenty-six divisions, comprising members of the fraternity from all quarters of the country. The column will be led by the mounted Police, followed by H. Clay Preston, Marshal of the day. The staff and aids are as follows:

W. Edward H. Kent, Chief of Staff.
W. Charles S. Arthur, Bro. Daniel D. Wylie,
W. Samuel A. Lewis, Jr., Bro. John B. Woodward,
W. William T. Lloyd, Bro. Robert Irwin,
Bro. John E. Bendix, Bro. George Scott,
Bro. Hiram Calkins, Bro. Walter W. Adams,
Bro. Sidney P. Nichols, Bro. George C. F. Wright,
Bro. Alexander B. Mott, Bro. W. George W. Schoonmaker.
Bro. William H. Stiner, Secretary of Staff.
Mounted Aids—W. E. Gilon, Bro. Jacob Hess.
Sir E. M. L. Ehlers Marshal of Knights Templar.
Aids—Mounted:
Sir John S. Dickerman, Eminent Sir Claudius F. Beatty,
Sir William L. Gardner, Sir George Kinkel,
Sir M. D. Meyers, Eminent Sir John Whittaker,
Sir H. H. Brockway,
Eminent Sir C. Hilton.
Sir William W. Lawson.

The first seven divisions will be composed wholly of Knights Templar, with visiting Commanderies and the Grand Officers of the Grand Commanderies of this State. The Eighth Division will be composed of the Supreme Council, Ancient and accepted Rite, the Grand Council, Royal and Select Masters, and the Grand Officers of the Grand Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, with aged and infirm brethren in carriages. The succeeding divisions to and including the Twenty-fifth Division will be composed of Master Masons of this State, with visiting brethren, and of the 206 lodges in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn. Each division will have its band of music. The Twenty-sixth or last division will consist mainly of magnates in the order who are as follows:

Worshipful Greenfield Pate.
Gilmore's Band and Drum Corps.
Grand Tiler and Grand Pursuivant.
Symbolic Lodge, borne by four Worshipful Masters.
Members of the Grand Lodge, ten front.
Three Worshipful Masters, bearing vessels containing corn, wine, and oil.
Members of the Grand Lodge, ten front.
The Principal Architect, Worshipful Napoleon Le Brun, with Square, Level, and Plumb.
Building Committee.
Holy Writings, Square, and Compasses, borne by four Worshipful Masters.
Grand Standard Bearer, Grand Sword Bearer.
Grand Chaplains.
Grand Librarian and Grand Lecturer.
District Deputy Grand Masters.
Past Grand Wardens.
Past Deputy Grand Masters.
Past Grand Masters.
Orator of the Day, Most Worshipful John L. Lewis.
Grand Lodge Officers from other Juristictions.
Guests of the Grand Lodge in charge of the Reception Committee (in carriages.)
Commissioners of Appeals.
Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer.
Book of Constitutions, borne by Worshipful Stephen E. Gardner, Master of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, and supported by the Grand Junior and Senior Deacons.
Grand Junior and Senior Wardens.
Deputy Grand Master.
Two Grand Stewards, with rods. Grand Master. Two Grand Stewards, with rods.

The signal for the start will be three guns fired in quick succession in Washington square. The line of march is down Fifth avenue, passing in review before the Grand Lodge, continuing down South Fifth avenue to Canal street, Canal street to Broadway, up Broadway to Fourteenth street, Fourteenth street to Fifth avenue, up Fifth avenue to Twenty-second street, Twenty-second street to Broadway, Broadway to Twenty-third street, Twenty-third street to Madison avenue, Madison avenue to Thirty-fourth street, Thirty-fourth street to Fifth avenue, Fifth avenue to Twenty-third street, Twenty-third street to Seventh avenue, when the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Divisions will proceed up Seventh avenue, right into Twenty-fourth street; the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Divisions right into Twenty-fifth street, and form double column. The Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Divisions will continue the march down Seventh avenue, left into Twenty-second street. The Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Divisions left into Twenty-first street. Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Divisions left into Twentieth street, and form double column. The Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fourth Divisions will continue down Twenty-third street to the ferry. The Twenty-fifth Division will halt at Seventh avenue. Upon arriving at the places above designated each division will be dismissed by its chief.

When the right of the rear division reaches the entrance to the Temple, it will halt, open column, face inward, and enter the Grand Lodge Room in reverse order, headed by the Grand Master, when the dedicatory services will take place.

The exercises of the dedication will occur as follows: Proclamation; prayer by one of the Grand Chaplains; anthem by band and chorus; reading of the Scriptures; Te Deum; Grand Master's dedicatory address. The Deputy Grand Master will request the Grand Master to dedicate the hall and set apart its revenues to the endowment and maintenance of an asylum for indigent Masons and the widows and orphans of dead Masons. The Grand Master will accept the building, and the architect will formally declare his work finished, and give up the symbols of his profession. Gilmore's band of 100 pieces and a full chorus, will furnish the music. The decorations of flowers will be profuse and elegant.

Banquets will be given in the evening at Delmonico's, Irving Hall, Fifth Avenue Hotel, and elsewhere. There will also be many receptions.

SCENES AT THE TEMPLE.

THE BUILDING FILLED WITH VISITORS—THE ORNAMENTATION NOW COMPLETE—CALLERS ON THE GRAND MASTERS.

The Masonic Temple presented an animated scene yesterday. The halls and corridors of the building were thronged with visitors all day, and many thousands of persons took advantage of the opportunity afforded them to view and admire the interior of the magnificent structure. The visitors were not all members of the Masonic fraternity, but all who presented themselves were allowed to enter the building and to wander at will throughout the structure. The scene was enlivened by the appearance of a large number of ladies, who, urged by curiosity, peered into the various lodge-rooms, seeming to expect to find the key to the mysteries of the order which so engrossed the attention of their male relatives. In this they were disappointed, but they are united in admiring the beautiful proportions of the Temple, and the elegance of its interior decorations.

The ornamentation of the main staircase, leading from Twenty-third street, was completed yesterday by the placing in position of two elegant winged sphinxes, which rest on marble pedestals on each side of the lower landing, just within the main door. They are of bronze, the same material of which the outside pillars are composed, and were designed and executed by Mitchell, Vance & Co. They are said to be the finest specimens of that kind of work ever executed in this country. The style is pure Egyptian, and great care has been taken to make every detail correspond in the most artistic manner. The sphinxes were greatly admired by the visitors to the Temple. The decorations of the building and the Grand Lodge Room are complete, and everything is in readiness for the dedicatory services to-day. Among the large number of distinguished Masons who called on the Grand Master were Past Grand Master John L. Lewis, of Penn Yan, N. Y., who will deliver the oration at the dedication to-day: Past Grand Masters Isaac Phillips and S. H. Johnson; Right Eminent Sir A. Eugene Lytle, Grand Commander of Knights Templar of the State of New-York; M. W. William Dunbar, Grand Master of the Province of Quebec; R. E. Sir Cyrus Stewart, G. L. of the Grand Commandery of the State of New-York; R. W. John H. Leathers, D. G. M. of Kentucky; R. E. Townsend Fondey, G. C. G. of the Grand Commandery of New-York; R. E. Charles H. Holden, G. S. W. of the Grand Commandery of New-York; Ill. Albert G. Mackey, Grand Secretary General, of the Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction, A. and A. Rite; R. W. P. S. Coles, J. G. W. of Virginia; Bro. Charles S. Stratton, (otherwise known as "Gen. Tom Thumb,") of St. John's Lodge, No. 3, of Bridgeport, Conn.; R. W. S. Moore, J. G. W. of Ohio; M. W. W. W. Lee, G. M. of Connecticut; M. E. John S. Perry, P. G. H. P. and G., Treasurer of the Grand Commandery of New-York; R. W. Richard Baker, P. G. S. of the Grand Lodge of England.

The above-named persons and many others were received and fraternally welcomed by the Reception Committee, headed by R. W. James E. Morrison, D. D. G. M.

RECEPTION BY THE GRAND MASTER.

A reception was tendered last evening at the Temple, by the Grand Master, to the distinguished Masonic visitors from other jurisdictions who had come to this for the purpose of taking part in the ceremonies incident to the dedication to-day. The reception took place in the Grand Lodge room, and was very informal and pleasant in its character. M. W. Ellwood E. Thorne, the Grand Master, presided, and was assisted by R. W. James W. Husted, Deputy Grand Master, and other officers of the Grand Lodge. The distinguished guests, as they entered the hall, were received by the Reception Committee headed by R. W. James E. Morrison, D. D. G. M., and were escorted to the East, where they were presented to the Grand Master. To each was extended a fraternal greeting, and in a few pleasant words he was bid welcome on behalf of the Grand Lodge of the State. The visitors were in turn presented to the other grand officers present. Among the distinguished guests who were thus received by the Grand Master last evening were:

M. W. Thomas H. Benton, Jr., Past Grand Master, of Iowa; M. W. Park Davis, Past Grand Master, of Vermont; M. W. James Dunbar, Grand Master, of Quebec; M. W. Percival L. Everett, Grand Master of Massachusetts; M. W. Winslow Lewis, Past Grand Master, of Massachusetts; M. W. Sereno D. Nickerson, Past Grand Master of Massachusetts; M. W. Nicholas Van Slyck, Grand Master of Rhode Island; M. W. G. E. Lounsberry, Grand Master of Illinois; M. W. William A. Pembroke, Grand Master of New-Jersey; M. W. J. W. Laurie, Grand Master of Nova Scotia; M. W. Daniel B. Bruen, P. G. M. of New-Jersey; M. W. Leverett B. Englesby, P. G. M. of Vermont; M. W. J. P. Almond, Grand Master of Delaware; M. W. Charles Bechtel, P. G. M. of New-Jersey; M. W. William S. Whitehead, P. G. M. of New-Jersey; M. W. W. W. Lee, Grand Master of Connecticut; M. W. J. H. B. Latrobe, Grand Master of Maryland; R. W. Peyton S. Coles, J. G. W. of Vermont; R. W. Albert G. Mackey, P. G. Secretary of South Carolina; R. W. George S. Blackin, P. G. W. of Scotland; R. W. R. L. Dodge, G. Treasurer of Arkansas; R. W. George E. Dodge, D. G. M. of Arkansas; R. W. E. C. Houghton, D. G. M. of Vermont; R. W. H. H. Smith, J. G. W. of Vermont; R. W. Henry Clark, G. Secretary of Vermont; M. W. John H. Isaacson, G. Secretary of Quebec; M. W. Thomas Vincent, S. G. W., of Rhode Island; M. W. Sidney Moore, J. G. W. of Ohio; M. W. Charles A. Welch, D. G. M. of Massachusetts; M. W. William J. Sawin, S. G. W. of Massachusetts; M. W. Lucius J. Lovell, J. G. W. of Massachusetts; M. W. John McClellan, G. Treasurer of Massachusetts; M. W. Charles H. Titus, G. Secretary of Massachusetts; M. W. John F. Burrill, G. Secretary of Illinois; M. W. John P. Ferns, G. Tiler of Illinois; M. W. Charles W. Woodhouse, G. Treasurer of Vermont; M. W. M. B. Smith, D. G. M. of New-Jersey; M. W. Joseph H. Hough, G. Secretary of New-Jersey; M. W. J. C. Fitzgerald, S. G. W. of New-Jersey; M. W. J. S. Delacour, J. G. M. of New-Jersey; M. W. Francis Burras, D. G. M. of Maryland; M. W. John S. Tyson, S. G. W. of Maryland; M. W. W. Abrahams, J. G. W. of Maryland; M. W. J. H. Medari, G. Sec. of Maryland; M. W. J. C. Hayward, G. Treas. of Maryland; M. W. J. H. Leathers, D. G. M. of Kentucky; M. I. G. Frederick Wiltsie, Grand Master of the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of the State of New-York; Past Eminent Commanders Ira M. Pardee and Peter B. Emmons, of Great Bend Commandery No. 27, of Great Bend, Penn.

The reception continued from 8 to 10 P. M., the time being spent in pleasant social intercourse, the principal object being to make hosts acquainted with their guests, and to give the latter a hearty fraternal welcome.

MASONIC NOTES.

Among the visitors at the Temple last evening was Bro. Thomas L. James, Postmaster of this City, who was thanked by the Grand Master for his kindness in making the Masonic Temple a post office station during the session of the Grand Lodge.

The officers of the Grand Commandery of the State of New-York have established their headquarters at the Union Square Hotel, where all those having official business to transact will find them. Sir Robert Macoy, who has been for many years Grand Recorder of the Grand Commandery, will be in attendance.

During the passage of the procession along Broadway the chimes at Grace Church will be played by R. W. Frederick Widdams, Past Master of St. Cecile Lodge of this City. To give an opportunity for hearing the chimes, the bands in the procession will cease playing at Eighth street and Broadway, and will not resume playing until they reach Fourteenth street.

Sir E. T. Schultz, Grand Captain General of the Grand Encampment of the United States and P. G. Master of the Grand Commandery of Maryland, was the recipient last evening at the St. Nicholas Hotel of a beautiful gold Past Grand Master's badge, inlaid with pearls and bearing as a centre piece a miniature cross of diamonds. Sir W. T. Aderon, the newly-elected Grand Master, in presenting the gift in behalf of the members of the Grand Commandery of Maryland, made an appropriate speech.

Detroit Commandery No. 1, of Detroit, Mich., which arrived here last evening to take part in the dedication parade, have issued a challenge to any Commandery now in this City for a competitive drill. Detroit Commandery claims to be one of the best-drilled organizations in this country, and a display of the peculiar tactics in use by the Knights Templar would attract thousands of spectators. It remains to be seen what Commandery will accept the challenge thus boldly sent forth.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S APPROACHING MARRIAGE.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 1.—A dinner was given to Gen. Sheridan at the Grand Pacific Hotel to-night by a number of his personal friends, among whom were Gen. Anson Stager, Hon. C. B. Farwell, John B. Drake, Hon. Charles L. Wilson, Col. H. W. Farrar, Hon. W. F. Coolbaugh, Col. Philip Wadsworth, Hon. N. B. Judd, and Col. Benjamin Campbell. The dinner was strictly private and a complete surprise to the General, who was simply invited to the hotel to meet some friends. He was further surprised in the presentation of a superb solid silver tea set of six pieces. The marriage of Gen. Sheridan to Miss Rucker will take place at the residence of the bride's parents on Thursday evening next at 8 o'clock.

CHARGED WITH ROBBING THE MAILS.

SALT LAKE, Utah Territory, June 1.—The acting Deputy Postmaster at Corinne, Utah, was brought before the United States Commissioner on the charge of robbing the mails, and was held in $5,000 bonds to answer.

THE GRAND LODGE.

NINETY-THIRD ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

MEETING IN THE NEW MASONIC TEMPLE—ANNUAL REPORT OF GRAND MASTER ELLWOOD E. THORNE—REPORTS OF OTHER GRAND OFFICERS—APPOINTMENT OF STANDING COMMITTEES FOR THE SESSION—A HIGHLY PROSPEROUS CONDITION OF AFFAIRS REPORTED.

The sessions of the ninety-third annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of this State began at the new Temple in Twenty-third street yesterday. Promptly at 2 o'clock Grand Master Ellwood E. Thorne took his seat in the East, the officers and past officers of the Grand Lodge, with the twenty-eight District Deputies, having previously taken their positions on the platform. After two odes, written for the occasion, had been rendered by St. Cecile Lodge of this City, under the direction of Edward Hopkins, Master and Musical Director, the Grand Lodge was purged and opened in ample form. The roll was then called, and a prayer offered by R. W. R. L. Schoomacher, one of the Grand Chaplains. M. W. Ellwood E. Thorne then read his address, the chief portions of which are as follows:

BRETHREN OF THE GRAND LODGE: In appearing before you, to render an account of my administration of the office of Grand Master during the past year, I am almost oppressed with a sense of the unusual importance and interest that attaches to this convocation of the Grand Lodge. I think I shall be readily understood by all to refer to the fact that this session will be ever memorable from its participation in the ceremonies by which we proclaim to the world that the great labor of erecting a worthy temple and home for the uses of our beloved and venerated fraternity in this State is, after many long years of hopeful anticipation and wearing anxiety, now completed.

On the morrow the beautiful building in which we are to-day assembled will be dedicated to its noble purposes in the presence of an immense concourse of craftsmen gathered from all points within this jurisdiction, and reinforced by distinguished brethren who come as individuals and in organizations from almost every State in this land and from many foreign nations. Beyond these will be a whole city of spectators interested in an institution which they have learned to associate with their highest idea of a strong and mystic tie of fellowship, and an enduring bond of benevolence and mutual assistance. More than usual importance attaches to our ceremonies at this time, because of the interest that has been displayed recently in various parts of the Old World in our institution. In Great Britain the Prince of Wales—the heir apparent to the crown—has been elected, and with great pomp and circumstance installed Grand Master of Masons for the British Isles. In Italy, within the present year, a temple has been erected and dedicated to the sacred objects of our craft, with ceremonies worthy of so important an event. Among those present and participating was the intrepid and heroic Menotti Garibaldi, son of the great apostle of civil and religious liberty, who was himself absent only because of illness, and who was made a Mason in Tompkins Lodge, No. 471, of this jurisdiction.

With these instances of increasing interest in our fraternity, it seems particularly opportune that our temple should be completed just at this time, that we, in the great Metropolis of the Western World, should be able to send back to our brethren of the East the evidence that the affections, and hopes, and interests of Masons in this land are as bright as those of older civilizations. It seems to me that it may not be amiss, at this time and in this place, to recount something of the history and progress of the dedication idea, and the labors of those to whom has been committed the task of carrying it out to completion; and I am the more inclined to this as there is apparent a conflict of opinion among many of the worthiest and most zealous brethren of the craft, some of whom hold and have expressed doubts as to the propriety and expediency of dedicating our noble structure while it is yet incumbered by a debt, while others gravely question the propriety of performing Masonic labor in a building not dedicated to the uses and objects of the craft. Now, while I sympathize most heartily with the brethren in their anxiety at the encumbered condition of our enterprise, still I am decidedly of the opinion that the Trustees had no other choice but to dedicate, after the action of the Grand Lodge at its communication of last year, and I desire further to say, most unqualifiedly, that I applaud their action, not only as an apparent obedience to the will of the Grand Lodge, but because I firmly believe the imposing display that we shall make to-morrow will tend toward the elevation of the fraternity, and will give to us a great number of accessions from those of whose association with us we shall be justly proud.

At the communication of last year, your then Grand Master, M. W. Bro. Fox, recommended in most earnest terms, that under no "pretext whatever, should the Grand Lodge countenance the employment of the solemn and impressive dedicatory services until the temporary indebtedness at least should be discharged." This recommendation was referred to a select committee, who reported a recommendation that the Grand Lodge pass a resolution in conformity to the Grand Master's suggestions, as quoted above. The Grand Lodge refused, however, to pass any such resolution, thereby clearly implying its approval of the project to dedicate the hall as soon as it might be completed.

There is prevalent in the minds of many an impression that it is usual with most religious and other organizations to postpone the dedication of their houses of worship or public meeting until all debt is removed, but I apprehend that in this they are almost entirely mistaken—that such a rule obtains only with one branch of the Christian Church, and I think I am entirely correct in stating that the beautiful temples dedicated within a few years by our brethren in Boston and Philadelphia were at the time, and are now, incumbered by a considerable indebtedness, quite as large proportionally, if not larger, than that with which we are burdened. And, let me ask, brethren, why should we not dedicate this structure, which not only affords to this Grand Lodge a luxurious and comfortable home, and provides for more than ninety Masonic organizations elegant and spacious rooms for meeting and labor, so grouped as to promote and emphasize that union which is one of our proudest boasts, but, at the same time, adds to this great centre of commerce and civilization one of its most admired ornaments?

It is true that in our progress since we so auspiciously and imposingly laid the corner-stone, on the 8th day of June, 1870, we have had our full share of trials and discouragements. The panic of 1873, from the effects of which the whole country is still bitterly suffering, caused us great and unexpected distress, a distress that is certainly felt as keenly among the members of our fraternity as in any other organization, evidence of which is presented to me in almost every report of the district deputies. The number of unaffiliations for non-payment of dues reported to me by the deputies is unusual, resulting, I have no doubt, from the great depression in all branches of trade and business. We have been affected by strikes of artisans, and by many other untoward circumstances; but, despite all drawbacks, we present to you to-day a structure complete and perfect in every part, a building in which every portion of labor has been performed honestly and creditably, a home for Freemasons, where solidity, endurance, grace, and symmetry are so happily blended as to disarm all but malicious criticism, and to most fitly typify the great principles that underlie our institution. Look about you, my brethren, and on every hand you shall see the evidences of the skill of the artisan, the guiding mind and direction of the architect, and the devotion of those chosen by you to superintend the work. Go through this vast building, observing closely every detail of

its construction, and you shall find, from the ponderous machinery in the basement to the dome that towers above all its neighbors, the ever-present expression of order and completeness, and as your eye surveys the beautiful proportions of the noble pile, your taste as individuals, shall be gratified, and your pride, as Masons, exalted. It is, perhaps, the most gratifying portion of my present task, to inform you that the construction account is now closed, that on the morrow the architect will surrender the tools with which he was intrusted at the laying of the corner-stone, and that henceforth the only money that will be expended on the building will be for necessary repairs and improvements.

Every possible portion of the building that can be made available is prepared for renting, and very nearly all the space is now occupied and producing income. The room in which we are assembled yields on a lease for a term of years, an average rental of $2,200 for its occupancy on Sundays, and a very considerable sum further for its frequent use for lectures, concerts, and other entertainments of proper character. Another portion of the building is rented for $7,500 to an incorporated company, whose permanent occupancy is substantially guaranteed by their having already expended a very large sum in fitting their premises for use as a Safe Deposit Company. Other parts of the building are rented for various business purposes, while the Lodge, Commandery, and other rooms pertaining to the fraternity, have tenants for nearly every night, all these producing a very large and increasing income, the major part of which will be applied to the liquidation of our debt, thereby hastening on the time when the accumulation of the fund for an asylum shall have been begun. I trust that I may be pardoned a seeming egotism in alluding to my own labors in behalf of the building and its purposes, for it appears only just that I should say that since I have been connected with the Board of Trustees I have given every hour that I could spare from my daily business, and a large portion of every night, to overseeing the work, scrutinizing the contracts, and in every possible way promoting a thorough, efficient, and economical completion of the structure. And while I thus speak of my own labors, do not, I pray you, brethren, think for a moment I am unmindful or unappreciative of the efforts and heroic sacrifices that have been required of you, and which you have so generously and patiently made, to enable your servants to carry out the work to completion. It is because I know and appreciate what you have already done that I confidently appeal to you to make one more great effort to relieve ourselves speedily of the incubus of debt. Can we not devise some means of raising a sum sufficient to free ourselves, so that within a reasonably short period, we may see rolling up gloriously before our eyes, the fund which Masons have so long and so eagerly looked forward to, to secure a home and retreat for the distressed widows and orphans of worthy Master Masons? I appeal to you, brethren, to lay this thought to heart, and to adopt such action at this most memorable session, as will enable you to return to your homes and present to your brethren awaiting your report of our proceedings, some feasible plan for an assault upon the sum of our indebtedness. Most earnestly do I beseech you, brethren, to weary not in well-doing, but rather let the triumph of this hour be to you the incentive to still greater devotion, to more united action, to a more unalterable determination that the property we are about to dedicate to the most sacred of objects shall, at the earliest possible moment, be released from its debt, to the end that its entire revenue may be devoted to the erection of our asylum. Thus resolving and thus acting, the spirits of the founders of the "Hall and Asylum Fund" will look down from their haven of rest with blessings on their lips, and He, the Supreme Architect, who cared for and fed the young ravens, will see the widowed and orphaned hearts made happy and content through your beneficence, and will cause His face to shine upon you and bless you.

As there has been some expression of doubt as to the propriety of allowing the procession at the dedication ceremony to partake of any other character than that of Master Mason, I deem it proper to state my reasons for inviting all the various Masonic bodies within this jurisdiction to unite in the celebration of this important event. The laying of the corner-stone was the beginning of a labor strictly within the province of Craft Masonry—the erection of a building. It was the commencement of an enterprise subject to all the vicissitudes of varying fortune, a task of great magnitude, and one to be entered upon hopefully, but still with a just appreciation of the difficulties surrounding it; therefore, it was proper that the initial services should partake only of the simple but impressive character of Master Mason, but the present occasion is of widely different significance. Now, our task is completed, and we are called upon to celebrate a festival of great rejoicing, and it seems mete and fitting that we gladly and joyfully call upon the different organizations, all of which have looked anxiously for the completion of our beautiful temple, have contributed to the funds necessary for its erection, and now occupy rooms within its walls, and invite them, as I have, to join us in their several capacities to-morrow, and act as an escort to the Grand Lodge, under its direction. I can, perhaps, do no better than to conclude this portion of my address by expressing the hope and belief that the demonstration of to-morrow will be the grandest Masonic display ever witnessed on this Continent, and one altogether worthy the occasion, and I cannot forbear congratulating all the brethren present on their membership in the Grand Lodge at this era of Masonry in the State of New-York. I have nothing of special interest to report in regard to our foreign relations. Harmony prevails, and, as I have previously shown, in some portions of the Old World there are gratifying signs of increasing interest.

Death, ever present, ever active, has, since our last session, laid his chastening hand upon us most heavily. One of our number who, almost before he had passed the morning of life, was elevated to the highest office in the gift of our fraternity; one whose name was honored, whose life was pure and spotless, whose talents were pre-eminent, and whose fidelity and intelligent zeal in the craft were never questioned, has passed from the labors of this life and been raised to the refreshment of peace and bliss of all found worthy of admission to "the temple not made with hands, eternal in the heavens." You all know that I speak of our late Most Worshipful brother, John H. Anthon; and, as I speak his name, I am sure there rises before your minds a picture of a man youthful of form and feature, of countenance intelligent and refined, whose last appearance before this body was when his insidious, unrecognized disease had already made its inroads on his mind and health, and yet who strove to do his whole duty in the place to which you had elected him, and which he was so soon to surrender to his successor. I need not enter into minute details of his illness and death—you are doubtless aware of the painful nature of the one, and the happy release of the other—suffice it for me to say that on Sunday, the first day of November, 1874, I stood at the grave, the locality of which he had himself selected, on the borders of Otsego's beautiful lake, and saw all that remained of the mortal part of our dearly beloved and most highly honored brother laid away to await the order of our Supreme Grand Master to come up and occupy the mansion prepared for him in his Father's house, and, as the symbolic sprig of accacia dropped from my hand on to the lifeless clay, I cried from my heart, "Alas, my brother!" We are indeed, bereaved. Gladly would I deliver a eulogy on the life and merits of our departed brother, would the limits of this address and my ability permit, but I trust that this Grand Lodge will not adjourn without taking such action as shall, in some appropriate manner and form, place on record the appreciation of this body of the worth, the talents, and the services of the distinguished brother whose loss we now mourn, and whose career shed lustre upon this as well as every relation he sustained in life.

The list of deaths in this and neighboring jurisdictions, of prominent members of the fraternity, is a long one, and includes names of those who were highly distinguished in the craft. (Here followed a list of the dead, also a list of the lodges constituted during the past year.) On Dec. 20, 1874, it was my privilege to preside at an occasion of unusual and peculiar interest. I allude to the reception as a Mason of the ruler of the Hawaiian Islands, King Kalakaua, who was vouched for by W. Bro. Edward Gilon, of Concord Lodge, No. 50. The reception was participated in by a large assemblage of Grand Lodge officers and other prominent members of our fraternity; and after a most pleasant interchange of courtesies, during which the King was shown through our beautiful temple, he was escorted to a lodge-room where he witnessed the exemplification of the Third Degree of Masonry, by New-York Lodge, No. 330, under the direction for that occasion of R. W. George H. Raymond, Grand Lecturer, a special dispensation having been granted for the purpose to W. Bro. John Giffin, Master of the above-named Lodge.

In the matter of the amendments to the constitution and statutes, I desire to say that most of them meet my cordial approval, but in regard to the few to which I now call your attention, I should be glad if in your wisdom you should see fit to reject them. The proposed amendment to section 53 of article 14 of the constitution, if adopted, will defeat the laudable object at which it aims, viz.: the prevention of the formation of new lodges too rapidly.

As the constitution now stands, brethren desiring to form a new lodge must first obtain the consent of a majority of the lodges within the district in which they propose to locate, all of which bodies are presumed to be informed as to the necessity of a new lodge in their neighborhood, and to have some interest in the question; but under the proposed amendment the effect in large cities would be to ask the consent of a large number of lodges, the great majority of which would know nothing of the merits of the case, and in a natural impulse of good nature would probably so act as to defeat the wishes of lodges to whom the matter might be one of almost vital interest.

I trust the amendments to section 35 of article 5 of the constitutions, Section 32, article 16 of the statutes, and section 41 of article 7 of the constitution will not be adopted at this time, as it would seriously interfere with the accounts of the Grand Secretary, and keep back necessary Grand Lodge funds for some months.

I have reason to believe that the Librarian will, in his report, offer some recommendations looking to the making of the library more attractive. I trust that the Grand Lodge will give to his suggestions the serious consideration that I believe they merit.

I desire to call the attention of the Grand Lodge to the amount of labor which is now entailed upon the Grand Master. The matter of correspondence alone has become so large as to be a positive burden. The Grand Secretary's duties are already so onerous that he is unable to perform any labors outside of his own office, and therefore I feel justified in asking the Grand Lodge for an appropriation for the purpose of procuring such assistance as the Grand Master may need in discharging the increased and still increasing labors that the growth of our jurisdiction imposes upon him.

I have made many decisions during the year, and in view of the provision contained in section 62 of the constitution, that "all decisions heretofore made and adopted are hereby repealed," I have, in some instances, felt it my duty to reiterate principles and rules of Masonic conduct, laid down by distinguished Masons who have, in time past, honored the Grand East of this jurisdiction. Many of these decisions are, of course, of a very elementary character, and the only justification I shall plead for presenting them to you, is the fact that my opinion has been so frequently sought with reference to them. (Here follows sixty-six decisions rendered.)

And now, my brethren, in closing the report of my administration, I desire to thank all the officers of my staff for the earnest and efficient manner in which they have performed their duties, and for the fidelity with which they have sustained me in my efforts to promote the welfare of the fraternity; and to all the brethren of the Grand Lodge I wish to extend my most sincere and heartfelt thanks for the flattering confidence in me that they displayed in electing me to an office so high in honor and dignity, and for the cordial support they have accorded me at all times and in all places since. Finally, brethren, let us congratulate ourselves that, standing as we do to-day, within the walls of our beautiful home, we see the great institution, of which we are all so proud to be members, honored at home and abroad, growing constantly in numbers and excellence, and steadily increasing its capacity for benevolent enterprise and usefulness.

On motion the address was referred for subdivision to a special committee consisting of R. W. William T. Woodruff, R. W. Jesse B. Anthoney, and R. W. Andrew E. Suffern, and it was voted that 2,000 copies be printed. R. W. James M. Austin, Grand Secretary, presented a report of which the following is the substance:

Number of lodges in the State, 698; number represented at last annual Communication, 646; number of initiations, 4,899; number of affiliations, 1,165; rejections, 1,771; dismissions, 1,021; expulsions, 70; suspensions, 22; unaffiliated for non-payment of dues, 283; restorations, 478; deaths, 885; total number of Masons in good standing May 1, 1874, 81,893; total amount received from dues of lodges, $99,515 85; number of lodges incorporated during the year, 13.

The report of the Grand Treasurer, M. W. John W. Simons, showed that the amount of money received and expended by him during the year was $99,932 28. Past Grand Master Simons also presented the report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, stating that reports had been received from forty-five Grand Lodges on this continent and fifteen from foreign jurisdictions. The report was ordered to be printed, and on motion it was voted that the Grand Lodge of Wyoming having been regularly formed should be recognized as a sister Grand Lodge. The report of the Trustees of the hall and asylum fund, presented by R. W. James M. Austin, opened as follows:

"In presenting the annual report of the Board of Trustees of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund, we desire to call the special attention of the Grand Lodge to the fact, that this report embodies an account of the final year of the construction of our building, and also to state that because of this fact our disbursements have been and still are unusually heavy, owing to the fact that many contracts that have been standing for two years have been, during the past year, completed, and the fifteen per cent. reserve to insure fulfillment of their terms has been necessarily paid, making a remarkable accumulation of indebtedness, just at this time. We trust it will be clearly understood, however, that these payments are for the closing labors on the building, and that with their liquidation the construction account will be virtually closed, and no further call will be made for funds, as the income of the hall will be sufficient to meet all necessary expenditures, and leave a large surplus to be applied to the cancellation of our debt. We have recently made a change in the original plan of the building, by which two parlors have been converted into lodge-rooms, thereby increasing the income of the hall from rentals about $6,000 per annum from the 1st of May of the present year. There are now ninety-one Masonic bodies meeting in the Temple, paying a rental of $35,000, (which does not include the rental of safes and closets for Knights Templar.) In addition to the above, the stores and Grand Lodge Hall are at present paying a rental of $14,700."

The correspondence and orders in relation to the dedication of the hall, heretofore published, are then inserted in the report. The state of the fund at the present time, as shown by the report, is as follows: Receipts for the year, ending May 1, 1875, including cash on hand, sale of bonds, donations, &c., $303,529 36; disbursements, $301,492 76; cash on hand, $2,036 60. A general statement of the fund shows that in the total the following amounts have been paid out: For real estate and construction of building, $1,098,682 76; for furniture, $32,791 07; for general expenses, including interest on bonds, taxes, insurance, &c., $147,172 71; total, $1,278,646 57. The fund is indebted as follows:

To holders of twenty years' bonds, $400,000; to holders of ten years' bonds, $20,700; to holders of five years' notes, $26,580; to holders of two years' notes, $93,110; total, $540,390.

THE COMMITTEES.

The M. W. Grand Master then announced the following standing committees for the session:

Credentials.—R. W. James M. Austin, W. Charles Stebbins, W. Robert Wood.

Condition of Masonry.—M. W. John L. Lewis, M. W. Joseph D. Evans, M. W. Isaac Phillips, M. W. Nathaniel F. Waring, M. W. Clinton F. Paige, M. W. Stephen H. Johnson, M. W. Christopher G. Fox.

Warrants.—R. W. James W. Husted, R. W. Levi M. Gano, R. W. Mortimer C. Addoms, R. W. George H. Raymond, W. Alexander Wentworth, W. Stephen L. Stillman, W. Charles M. Bell, W. John J. Bently, W. Orville A. Burnham.

Grievances.—R. W. James, E. Morrison, W. Daniel Cameron, W. William S. Honsenger.

Finance.—R. W. Jesse B. Anthony, R. W. Henry S. Knapp, W. H. Josiah Swift.

Accounts of Representatives.—R. W. Benjamin Flagler, R. W. James B. Davis, R. W. Pliny F. Dunning.

Constitution and By-Laws.—M. W. James Gibson, R. W. Charles K. Hyde, R. W. Henry W. Turner.

Charity.—M. W. John W. Simons, R. W. Marvin D. Wheeler, R. W. George A. Phelan, R. W. George F. Burn, R. W. Richard H. Huntington.

Unfinished Business.—M. W. James Jenkinson, W. Haynes L. Warren, W. Garrit A. Forbes.

Printing.—R. W. John F. Baldwin, W. Jay J. White, W. Elonzo N. Stone.

Work and Lectures.—R. W. Jerome Dillenbeck, R. W. John G. Webster, W. George B. Palmer, W. William Scott, W. Henry V. Myers, W. Charles W. Brown, W. Julius R. Pettis, W. Henry H. Lyman, W. Charles A. Atwell.

Hall and Asylum.—R. W. John C. Boak, R. W. Charles F. L. Hehenthal, R. W. Robert D. Jillson, R. W. Robert P. Barnard, R. W. James M. Kennedy, R. W. Horace C. Sautelle, R. W. William A. Brodie, W. James Ten Eyck, W. Thomas C. Chittenden.

Exemplification of Work.—W. George H. Cleaves, W. Charles W. Hubbell, W. Thomas A. Craig, W. Charles H. Mayer, W. John De Vries, W. Robert S. Blackburn, W. James Maxwell, W. Charles F. Emerson, W. John M. Rouel, (Chairman,) W. William G. Morgan, W. William E. Thorne, W. Edward P. Magoun, W. David Northrup, R. W. John D. Serviss, W. Ransom R. Sherman, W. Erastus H. Sawyer, W. James H. Brand, W. Henry D. Jennings, W. Cheney H. Powers, W. George F. Benton, W. Frederick D. Vanderhoof, W. Daniel T. Hunt, W. George H. Dore, W. Hiram B. Tabor, W. Josiah Jewett, W. William A. Fish, W. Franc. De Malignon, R. W. Antonio Gonzalez.

M. W. John L. Lewis offered a resolution providing for an amendment to the constitution that past grand officers in attendance at the annual communications of the Grand Lodge be paid the same as representatives. As under the constitution no action could be taken on this matter at this session, a motion was adopted appropriating a sufficient sum from the Grand Lodge funds to pay their expenses this year. On motion of M. W. Isaac L. Phillips the election of officers was made the special order for to-morrow (Thursday) at 11 o'clock.

On motion, a resolution of thanks was tendered to Postmaster James, of this City, for providing special postal facilities at the Temple during the Grand Lodge sessions. The following Grand officers of other jurisdictions were received during the session: Grand Master J. W. Laurie, of Nova Scotia; Grand Master William A. Pembrook and Past Grand Master Daniel D. Bruen, of New-Jersey; Grand Master G. E. Lounsbury, of Illinois; Past Grand Master L. B. Ingoldsby and Grand Treasurer Charles W. Woodhouse, of Vermont. Among others present during the afternoon was Brother Maurice Hoyt, eighty-four years of age, who was present in Jerusalem Chapter No. 8, of this City, when Gen. Lafayette received his degrees from that body.

Just before the Grand Lodge closed R. W. Isaac H. Brown, in behalf of fifty-one ladies of this City, who through his instrumentality had been induced to contribute presented to the Grand Lodge a beautiful banner of blue silk, fringed with gold bullion, upon which is embroidered the Grand Lodge coat of arms. The flag is elegantly mounted, and cost about $800. A resolution of thanks was voted to the donors of the standard, and to the R. W. Brother for his services.

The Grand Lodge then adjourned until 7:30 o'clock this morning.

MONUMENT TO DR. HORACE WELLS.

A circular has been issued by a committee of the Hartford Medical Society calling attention to the fact that no monument has yet been erected to perpetuate the memory of Dr. Horace Wells, "the discoverer of anæsthesia," as the circular says. The Legislature of Connecticut, some two years ago, appropriated $5.000 for this purpose, and the city of Hartford a like sum; and under the direction of a committee a colossal statue in bronze of Dr. Wells has been executed by Truman H. Bartlett, Esq., and will soon be ready for erection on some commanding site in the beautiful park in the city of Hartford. It is upon the pedestal and its ornamentation that any further funds will need to be expended. The committee further say: "In view of this circumstance, and of the fact, also, that, as the subject has been more freely canvassed, an earnest desire has been expressed in many quarters, both in and out of the State, to take part in this undertaking, it has been thought to be expedient, for the purpose of gratifying this wish, and in order to make the work itself more nearly represent the character and value of the service rendered to mankind by Dr. Wells, to receive such subscriptions from physicians and dentists abroad, and through their agency from the public, in the various parts of the country as they may feel disposed to make. Our appeal is made primarily to the medical faculty and dental profession, not so much because they have a higher personal interest in the subject than others, but because they, of all men, best know the inestimable value of this discovery to the race."

The statue represents Dr. Wells standing erect, a cane in his right hand, and his cloak depending from his left shoulder, the folds supported .. his left hand.

TWEED'S GRASP AT LIBERTY

THE ARGUMENT IN HIS CASE YESTERDAY.

MR. WHEELER H. PECKHAM MOVES FOR A BILL OF PARTICULARS AND RAISES A FINE DISTINCTION BETWEEN FALSE, FICTITIOUS, AND FRAUDULENT CLAIMS —DAVID DUDLEY FIELD OPPOSES THE MOTION—JUDGE DONOHUE RESERVES HIS DSCISION.

Yesterday the argument on the motion for a bill of particulars in the case of William M. Tweed was resumed before Judge Donohue in the Supreme Court, Chambers. Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham appeared for the people to oppose the motion, and Mr. David Dudley Field represented the defendant.

Mr. Field first addressed the court. He said the motion papers on the part of the plaintiff were the grounds upon which the motion was made. There were apparently only two motions, but in reality there were four which were equivalent to two. The first was upon the order to show cause why the plaintiff should not furnish a bill of particulars of such of the accounts and claims as they claim were false, fictitious, and fraudulent, specifying what portions of the accounts and claims and what items therein were claimed to be false, or fictitious, or fraudulent. Also to make the complaint more definite and certain by specifying what right or interest the Mayor, &c., set up or pretend to, and to make the complaint more definite and certain by stating whether every item in the accounts and claims was false, fictitious, and fraudulent, and if so, in what respects, whether because the materials charged were not actually furnished, and none of the labor charged was actually done, or if any, how great was the excess charged above the amount furnished or done, or whether the prices charged were too high, and if so, what was the excess above a fair price.

The second motion was to show cause why the complaint should not be made more definite and certain in these same particulars than the other motions are, also to make the complaint more definite and certain by separating the causes of action, and distinguishing them. The papers to which he desired to call attention were the complaints and schedules. One referred to a correspondence with the Attorney General. A demand was made upon the Attorney General for a copy of all accounts and claims mentioned in the complaint as having been audited and paid, and a bill of particulars of such of these accounts as were claimed to have been false, fictitious, and fraudulent. To this the Attorney General replied that all the accounts mentioned by him were destroyed and lost, the copies of which could not be had except ten claims or accounts in the name of Keyser & Co. These ten claims it was stated were on file in the Controller's office, and copies could be had on application. They were the same claims of which the defendant, Tweed, had already taken copies, and were set forth in a certain indictment of the defendant, Tweed, with others for misdemeanors. Mr. Field said their answer to that was, that it did not answer the whole of their demand, since the Attorney General did not give a bill of particulars of such of said accounts and claims as the plaintiffs claim to have been false, fictitious, and fraudulent. They did not suppose that it was intended on the part of the plaintiffs to aver, and to sustain the averment by affidavit, that every item in each of the claims was false, every item fictitious, and every item fraudulent. There should be some discrimination, and what that was he said the defendants had a right to know. Mr. Field then referred to the evidence given by Keyser, who stated that all the work referred to in his bills was done for the three or four or five years previous to 1870. He then stated that before the addition of the 33⅓ per cent. the bills represented actual work done for the county at fair prices, and that they had all a bona fide foundation.

Mr. Peckham then replied. He said he had prepared a number of affidavits, all, of course, not relevant to this particular matter. They were the affidavits of all the parties who presented bills upon which the present action was brought, and they showed that at the request of the defendant in this case they destroyed all their books, blotters, &c., and that from that cause it was utterly impossible to furnish any more definite statement than had already been given. The papers also show that the bills in reference to which the motion was made in this case were bills made up without any foundation in fact whatever, that the only grounds upon which they were constructed were that prior to the time they were drawn there might have been something owing to the claimants for some work somewhere. In making up the warrants no reference was made to the time, or place, or nature of the work. The bills were made up solely with reference to the appropriations. These papers, he said, were quite voluminous, and defendants' counsel could have them. They were the affidavits of Stephen C. Lynes, Arthur E. Smith, George W. Smith, Henry T. Tainter, Eugene G. Barrows, James H. Ingersoll, Andrew J. Garvey, John H. Keyser, John McB. Davidson, and Artemus S. Cady. The schedules attached affirmed the account book in the Broadway Bank, and the books in the Controller's office. These were numbered from one up to ten.

Mr. Field said it was very clear that some of the vouchers had not been destroyed, because the counsel had referred to them. The motion made was one to make the complaint in this case more definite and certain by enlarging or giving them a bill of particulars. The complaint set forth the persons who composed the Board of Audit at that time, and that it was part of their duty to audit these claims, and then says that after the passage of the act of 1870 enacting that the liabilities against the County previous to its passage should be audited by the Mayor, Controller, and the President of the Board of Supervisors, Tweed, and one James Watson, since deceased, unlawfully conspired to procure false claims to be set up and allowed and paid to the amount of $6,000,000; that these claims were never audited and were all false, fictitious, and fradulent, and did not represent any liability against the County according to the true intent and meaning of the Legislature, and that Tweed and Watson in pursuance of the conspiracy caused the false, fictitious, and fraudulent claims to be audited in the form required by the act, well knowing them to be false, and converted the amounts obtained to their own use, to the amount of $6,000,000. Now, they had previously said that this money was obtained by some other parties. Here they say it was converted to their own use. These accounts were spoken of as false, fictitious, and fraudulent, no less than five times in the complaint. He submitted that that form of words, especially coupled together as they were, was not sufficiently definite to enable them to understand what the claim was. If there was a single item in any of these vouchers false and fraudulent, it could only be held that they were false and fradulent. They might be fictitious without being false and fradulent, or fraudulent without being fictitious. They wanted to know what was meant by these words false, fictitious, and fraudulent; they wanted to know what portion of the claims were false, which item was fictitious, and which was fraudulent. If the counsel relies upon the fact that there was a fraudulent conversion, we must be prepared to meet that question of fraud in every item, in every count in the averment. Counsel then cited a number of decisions, supporting his argument for the granting of a bill of particulars, and then resumed his remarks. This money being money sued to be recovered as having been improperly paid, in his opinion it rested with the parties suing the defendant to prove the falsity and fraud in every item upon which they can succeed in obtaining judgment. He said the present case could be best illustrated by supposing that a citizen erected a dwelling and had bills for labor and materials audited by his architect. After he had paid them he discovers or suspects that the architect had received commissions from the mechanics, and that the amount of these commissions had been added to the bills; or, in other words, that the architect had colluded with the mechanics. He then brings an action against the architect, and complains that it was the duty of the defendant to audit certain bills against him; that he neglected to do so in good faith, but fraudulently procured certain bills to be made, and induced the plaintiff to pay them. He would ask whether in such a case there could be any doubt but that the court would order the complaint to be made more definite and certain.

Mr. Peckham, in replying, said it seemed that both sides were taking some pains to give the court as little trouble as possible. The moving papers had been printed by the defendant, and in these the court would notice that the obliterations in the schedule which were commented upon did not exist, and he supposed that what was stuck out was not a part of the paper, but part of a schedule for another purpose, and did not form part of that complaint. It might be remarked, also, so far as the *ad captandum* argument was concerned, that this same course of action had been presented to the defendant in two other suits, and he found no difficulty in answering these complaints, nor did he now allege the least difficulty in meeting this. Of course it was clear that the section of the Code referring to a bill of particulars referred to two classes of cases. Now, the learned counsel had said that these motions might be divided into two classes—one, he supposed, to make definite and certain by separately stating the cause of action, and the other for a bill of particulars. He seemed to lay a little stress upon that portion of the motion to which he did not suppose he would have called the attention of the court—namely, that portion in which the Mayor and others allege some interest, and ask what interest they claim. The facts in reference to all these several parties were all stated in the case. He referred to the case of Hastings against Pearson in support of his argument against the motion for a bill of particulars.

The next point upon which the defendant's counsel particularly request information was that the complaint should be made to state severally the causes of action of all the 151 items embraced in the schedule. He would refer the court to the case referred to by the learned counsel as a reason why the court should compel them to set up the complaint 150 times with the same allegations simply repeated in regard to each item, instead of repeating it in regard to the whole. It appeared in the case cited by the counsel that an action was brought for ninety-eight notes and that ninety-eight seperate counts were stated. The defendant moved to strike out all but one, and the court agreed, upon the defendant stipulating to permit all the other notes to be given in evidence under the account stated. That was a curious case to cite as a reason for granting the present motion. He believed that the rule, instead of being that they must state the separate counts, was that if they did so it would have been very fairly and properly objected to as repetitious in the extreme. He did not think any case could be found where such a course of action would be allowed. Counsel then quoted several cases in support of this view. If they alleged that a man broke into their house and stole and carried away so much property, were they bound to state the amount of trespass in the several rooms of the house? And in the present case they alleged that the defendant took $6,000,000, but they did not find fault with him for taking $40,000, or any other item in that gross amount, out of those $6,000,000. Mr. Peckham continued at much length to show the reasons why the court should refuse to grant the motion for a bill of particulars, and concluded his remarks by saying that it was a little extraordinary that the very gentleman who is known as the finisher of the Code, and who held it forth to us and to all nations to show that we ought to have so simple a method, pleading that any man of common understanding could appreciate it, should be the gentleman who came there to make a motion of the most technical kind that was ever presented.

Mr. Field replied that the facts showed that there was nothing technical about the motion. The Code did not intend to abolish precision of language. It was not intended that everything should be mixed together in one indescribable mass. All these cases had been argued hitherto upon the principle that the moment Tweed's name was mentioned special laws should be made to govern the case. The learned counsel cites or supposes a case of burglary, in which the burglar removes your household goods to a certain amount, and he asks are you to give an account of what he has done in each room? Why of course you must. There was a State Prison for him, and the veriest scoundrel had his rights in a court of law as much as a Brooklyn clergyman. If they were going to work to establish a new set of principles for this man, they would be taken as precedents in other cases. He came there to ask that they should have that measure of law accorded to every man, whether his name should be Tweed or Sweeny.

The court took the papers and reserved its decision.

TWEED'S CASE BEFORE THE COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 1.—The decision in the Tweed case was not handed down in the Court of Appeals this morning, owing to Judge Andrews being informed of the death of a relative.

THE CITY CENSUS.

MEETING OF THE SUPERVISORS—THEY DECLINE ALL RESPONSIBILITY EXCEPT FOR AN ADVISORY DIRECTION OF THE WORK —THE RESIDENCE OF EACH FAMILY SHOULD BE GIVEN BY STREET AND NUMBER—TEN DISTRICTS ASSIGNED.

Yesterday the 557 enumerators who have been appointed by the Secretary of State to take the census in this City commenced their labors, and, at 4 P. M., the supervising agents who have been appointed to give at least an advisory aid in the work, met at the office of Hon. Gideon J. Tucker, who has charge of the census taking in this City, for the purpose of arriving at some understanding by which concert of action might be secured. Of the twenty-three gentlemen who have been appointed, there were present at the opening of the meeting: Edward Cooper, Alexander Delmar, Feodore Miers, Alvan Southworth, C. P. Russell, Theodore Roosevelt, Herman Uhl, Frederick Grote, Andrew Mills, and William H. Leonard.

Judge Tucker opened the proceedings by announcing the position in which he had been placed in relation to the taking of the census in this City, and saying that, while there was, by statute, no such office as Supervisor in the connection in which they had been named, the Secretary of State had thought it well and necessary that they should be appointed to give such aid in securing a correct census as might be in their power. It had been felt, he said, that their aid as intelligent advisers during the progress of the taking of the census would greatly facilitate the work in hand and would tend to its greater accuracy. Such aid as could be given by them would, he was sure, be fully appreciated.

Some informal conversation among the Supervisors, during which the belief was expressed that if they were to give advice to the enumerators and supervise their work they must have some well defined places and times of meeting, and must have the enumerators over whom each Supervisor should respectively have special charge understand the places and times for their appearance, and also some definite idea of the rules to be observed during the progress of the work. If such were not the case it was feared that it would be impossible for the Supervisors to judge satisfactorily as to whether the men engaged in taking the census were doing their work correctly. It was clear that unless there were some much more definite rules for supervisory control than had as yet been laid down, it would be difficult, if not utterly impossible for them to determine whether or not the enumerators were neglecting their work.

Judge Tucker said the instructions, as published by the Secretary of State, were simply copies of the instructions under which the last census was taken, and that they were extremely faulty. He then announced that the blanks, as printed, did not require that the enumerators should give the number of any house visited or the street in which the house is located, which, it was thought, might be well enough for the sparsely-settled rural districts of the State, but would not be sufficiently definite for the City of New-York. In fact, the rule as laid down by the blanks would require only the numbering of the families taken as the enumerator passed on in his work. So far as giving the number of persons in each family, with their respective ages, sex, and conditions, was concerned, the blanks were well enough, but, in this district, it was decided to be actually necessary that the numbers of the houses and the streets in which they are must be noted with the other facts obtained.

Mr. Roosevelt said that there was another point involved in the letter of their appointment which required special attention at the start. The requirement was, apparently, that the supervisors should see, from day to day, that the census work progresses, and is thoroughly and honestly conducted, and also that they confer with the enumerators and advise them as to their duty. In his opinion, it would be impossible for any supervisor to vouch for the perfect accuracy of a census taken by some twenty or thirty men who are under his advisory supervision, unless he went around with each one separately and watched him carefully. It would not do, therefore, he thought, for the supervisors to be held to promising more than that they would do the best they could to secure an accurate census through advising the enumerators as to what they should do, and how they should do it.

Mr. Uhl said he thought it clear that the supervisors could not take other than a moral responsibility for the work, for, certainly, they could not take any legal responsibility for the correctness of the work of the enumerators.

Judge Leonard said it was clear that the supervisors could, properly, hold themselves responsible only for doing the best they could under the circumstances, and in an advisory way. As the figures stand, the twenty-three supervisors would have, each, from fifteen to thirty enumerators at work in whatever districts they might be supervising, and it was clear, therefore, that no one man could be certain that each and every enumerator was doing his work in all its departments exactly as it should be done in every case.

Mr. Delmar said that if there was any danger of miscounting, as there seemed to be, both the numbers of the houses and the names of the streets in which the people live must be given in order to have any proper means of detecting errors.

Mr. Rosevelt said he could not take any responsibility in the matter unless that were done; and if it were not, he would respectfully tender his resignation. The public must not be led to hold them responsible for what they could not do, and they must see to it that they did not. They, as supervisors, could only promise to do the best they could with the attention they gave to the work.

It was, at length, understood that they would recommend that the numbers of the houses and the streets be given by the enumerators, and it was arranged that Judge Tucker should write to the Secretary of State and have it understood that the duties of the supervisors are advisory, and that they are not, beyond that, responsible for mistakes made by the enumerators.

Districts were then organized as follows, and the meeting adjourned. Excepting in the case of the Twenty-fourth Ward, the districts are the Assembly Districts:

C. P. Russell—Seventh District.
Alvan Southworth—Tenth District.
Hermann Uhl—Eleventh District.
Andrew Mills—Twelfth District.
Edward Cooper—Sixteenth District.
Alexander Delmar—Eighteenth District.
Feodore Rosevelt—Nineteenth District.
William H. Leonard—Twentieth District.
Theodore Miers—Twenty-first District.
Frederick Grote—Twenty-fourth Ward.

The other supervisors will be assigned to the remaining districts as soon as possible.

ERIE'S RECEIVER.

Application was made to Chancellor Runyon in Trenton yesterday for the appointment of H. J. Jewett as Receiver of the Erie Railway Company, in the State of New Jersey. The application was strongly urged by Courtland Parker in behalf of the Elmira Iron Company and others. Hon. Leon Abbett and ex-Attorney General Gilchrist opposed the application, the former on behalf of the Jefferson Car Company, and the latter for the National Stock-yard company. In opposition to the application those gentlemen presented an affidavit setting forth that Mr. Jewett was an improper person to have charge of this Company's affairs for several reasons. They claimed that the creditors of the Erie Railway Company have a legal claim against Mr. Jewett to recover $100,000 taken by him from the funds of the company as an advance on several years' salary as President of the company, and also that the present embarrassment is due to the management of the company while under his control. The present management sanctioned the sale of $15,000,000 worth of bonds, for which the company received only forty cents on the dollar, and relatives and friends of Mr. Jewett have been interested for some time past in depressing the value of stock and the credit of the road. It was claimed that Mr. Jewett had interests adverse to those of the company's creditors, and they therefore require the appointment of a Receiver who is not so closely connected with the present management. During Mr. Jewett's presidency the company has run behind over $1,620,000 in addition to the bonded and floating indebtedness of the company. As the New-York suit is for the forfeiture of the company's charter in consequence of its usurpation of the interests of the creditors, it is necessary that the latter should be protected by the courts of New-Jersey, and by the appointment of a citizen of New-Jersey as Receiver. The arguments on both sides were very able and exhaustive, and occupied over two hours. The Chancellor took the papers and reserved his decision.

THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

THE QUESTIONS PUT TO CANDIDATES ON THE ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS—THE RESULT TO BE ANNOUNCED ON SATURDAY.

The examination of the public-school applicants for admission to the College of the City of New-York, which was begun last Friday in the college building, was concluded yesterday. The examinations covered the ground of the studies pursued in the highest grades of the City schools, and were very thorough and complete. The following synopsis of the various papers of the two days' examination will give a fair example of the character and scope of the work required of the applicants: On Friday the subjects were spelling, writing, reading, arithmetic, and English grammar. The examinations in the two latter subjects were made by printed papers, the one in arithmetic containing the following questions, among others: A person expended 16 per cent. of all he was worth in buying 20 per cent. of the stock of a mining company. If the entire stock of the company sold for $100,000, what was the person worth? 2. If by selling a house for $12,500, a builder gains 25 per cent., what per cent. would he have gained or lost by selling it for $9,000? The paper in English grammar was composed of ten questions, among which were the following: 1. What is the infinitive mood, and in what and how many ways can it be used in a sentence? 2. Analyze the following sentence: "The most mischievous liars are those who keep on the verge of truth." 3. What is the difference between a pronoun and a pronominal adjective? 4. Write a short sentence introducing an example of each of these parts of speech. Yesterday the applicants were examined in geography, algebra, and history. The paper in the first subject contained the following questions: 1. What States and Territories would be crossed in going by rail from New-York to San Francisco, and by choosing any direct route to Omaha, what chief cities would be touched in pursuing such route? 2. In going by steamer from St. Petersburg to Alexandria, in Egypt, what seas, gulfs, and bays would be traversed, and what important capes passed? The paper in Algebra covered the main ground of that subject as far as pursued in the schools, and contained seven problems and three questions, so divided as to treat of all the important features of the study.

The history paper, which was the most complete and intricate of all, was as follows: 1. What were the dates of the discovery of Florida, the settlements of Virginia, of Boston, of Philadelphia, of New-York, and of its conquest by the English, of the union of the New-England colonies, of the commencement of the second war with England, of the purchase of Louisiana, and of the birth of George Washington. 2. How many kinds of Colonial Government were there; name them, and give an example of each? 3. What was the cause of the French and Indian War, when did it begin and end, and what influence did it exert in producing the American Revolution? 4. What was the Stamp act, and why did England pass it, and what acts followed it? 5. What was the date of Burgoyne's surrender, and why did it prove of such importance to the American cause? 6. What is the Federal Constitution, when, where, and why was it adopted? 7. What were the causes of the Civil War? 8. When and where was the first cannon of the war fired? How long did the war last, and what event terminated it? When and from what cause did Johnson become President? 9. Why was the purchase of Louisiana an important event? Give a general idea of its extent by naming the States and Territories formed from it. 10. What were the dates of the battle of Long Island, of the surrender of Cornwallis, of the evacuation of Philadelphia, of Arnold's treason, of the battle of New Orleans, of the ratification of the treaty at the end of the war of 1812, of the inauguration of John Quincy Adams, of the beginning of the Mexican war, of the close, of the treaty of peace, and of the Proclamation of Emancipation by President Lincoln. The results of this examination will be announced on Saturday morning at 9:30 o'clock in the college chapel. The regular annual examination of the college students for advancement will be begun on Friday and continued until Monday, the 14th inst.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS IN THE ANNEXED DISTRICT.

A special meeting of the North-side Association was held at the office of the Morrisania Steamboat Company, North New-York, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of taking into consideration the amended annexation act. In the absence of the President and Vice President of the association, Hon. W. W. Niles was called to the chair. Hon. William Herring after expressed his regret that there was not a larger attendance at the meeting, in order that the features of the bill recently passed by the Legislature might be fully discussed, and the views of the association on the questions involved laid before the Governor of this State to guide him in regard to a proper disposition of the bill. From the remarks of Mr. Herring it appeared that two distinct bills had been presented to the consideration of the Legislature, and both had been passed. One favored the control of all the improvements by the Department of Public Works, while the other bill was introduced by Hon. D. R. Sheil, and authorized the Department of Public Parks to complete all the improvements in the new wards where legal proceedings had been commenced by that body, while future improvements, such as the laying out of new streets, construction of sewers and drains, shall be carried out under the direction of the Department of Public Works. After a brief discussion in regard to the effect of the Governor's veto upon either or both bills, it was generally conceded that the Governor's signature to the bill introduced by Mr. Sheil was advisable, and the following resolution, offered by Mr. Herring, was carried:

Resolved, That the important interests of this section affected by the Assembly bill No. 404, being an act to re-enact and amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the annexation of the towns of Morrisania, West Farms, and King's Bridge, in the county of Westchester, to the city and County of New-York," passed May 6, 1874, recently passed by both houses of the Legislature of this State, require that such bill should become a law, and that the Governor be and he is hereby kindly requested to sign such bill at an early day.

THE CANAL INVESTIGATING COMMISSION.

ALBANY, June 1.—Mr. Bigelow, of the Canal Commission, states that, "having completed their investigation along nearly the entire lines of the canals, and examined a large number of witnesses, the commission has now opened its session in this city, with a view to examining the contracts, and investigating the work performed under them, upon each and every piece of work separately. It believes the interests of the people would not be served by the publication of the fragmentary parts of intelligence which the commission will receive day by day, hence it has been determined to retain this intelligence until it is complete on one piece of work, when the people will be promptly put in possession of it, in a full, clear, and intelligible form."

MASKED BURGLARS.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 1.—The alleged masked burglars, James Reilly and Thomas Kelly, charged with complicity in the robbery of a Hudson River Railroad flagman of $1,000 in gold, had an examination at Cold Spring to-day, and were held to await the action of the Grand Jury. It is believed they are members of the notorious Tenth avenue gang of New-York.

SUICIDE OF A PROMINENT CITIZEN OF CONCORD, N. H.

CONCORD, N. H., June 1.—Charles W. Sargent, Cashier of the New-Hampshire Savings Bank, and Secretary of the New-Hampshire Historical Society, was found dead in the bank this morning, having shot himself through the head. Temporary insanity was the cause.

FATAL AFFRAY BETWEEN BROTHERS.

LIBERTY, Mo., June 1.—Three brothers named Hood, Elisha, and Thomas Cravens, living near this city, quarreled last Saturday about a division of land. Thomas struck Elisha with a hoe, when the latter shot him through the heart, killing him, and also shot and wounded Hood, perhaps mortally.

NEGOTIATING WITH SIOUX.

ANOTHER CONFERENCE AT THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

A LONG TALK WITH RED CLOUD, SPOTTED TAIL, AND THE OTHER CHIEFS—REFUSAL TO GO TO THE INDIAN TERRITORY—THE PROPOSITION TO SURRENDER THE BLACK HILLS FOR $25,000 TAKEN INTO FURTHER CONSIDERATION.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—All the delegations of Indians assembled at the rooms of the Secretary of the Interior this morning at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of holding another conference with the Secretary. The entire party, including all the agents and interpreters, was present. The Indians were gayly attired and painted in all colors, from a pale yellow to a deep red. Bishop Hare came in with Secretary Delano.

Commissioner Smith told the Indians that when they were at the department last the Secretary made them a proposition to go to the Indian Territory, and also asked them to consider the offer of the Government of $25,000 to relinquish a part of their hunting grounds; also, of the desire of the white people to go to the Black Hills, and the difficulty of preventing them, and requested them to agree to such arrangements as would prevent bloodshed. In regard to going to the Indian Territory, they expressed themselves as opposed to it, and unless they had changed their minds there was no use in saying anything more about that. In regard to the offer of $25,000, their answer was not so definite. The Secretary told them if they did not accept it within thirty days they might not get it at all. In regard to the Black Hills, they did not say much, but they had now had plenty of time to think of it, and it was hoped that they could give such definite answers to-day as to make it unnecessary to have any further talk on the subject.

Red Cloud said: "Great Spirit, hear me; have mercy on me; pity me." He called the heaven, the earth, to witness before he spoke. He had not forgotten what had been spoken. The President must have made a mistake in telling him, when he first came here, that their arrangements were for thirty-five years. The President told him at that time to select a country for hunting, and he had done so. The two men by his side came out last Summer and told him for the first time about the $25,000, and he said, "Wait till I go and see the President and see if he has got the money, if it is really there. I have children, and am not willing to do anything to make them poor. This $25,000 will only pay for the land to Pawnee Creek. We wish to retain the rest." When he was here four years ago he was shown a large building where all the money is kept, and he knows he had a large amount there. He would take this $25,000, but when the Winter comes he wanted them to try and get more. When he came here before nothing was said about the Indian Territory, and since he had been here this time he had seen but little of the President, and he thought it hard that he should be asked to go there to live, and he now told them twice that he would not go there. His country was a good one, and he wished to keep it. He did not like the running of the Nebraska line through his country, and he considered it a robbery. Last Winter, when the annuities were issued, many of his people were absent and did not get their goods, and he wanted more goods for them. He was not satisfied with the food sent him; did not like salt pork, and thought his children had died from eating it. He wanted bacon; he wanted rice and hominy and tea sent to him. He was looking to the future of his children, and tried to do the best for them.

Last Winter, wagons and cattle were brought to him. He did not like it. He was yet an Indian and the cattle were afraid of him. He wanted horses and harness and carriages complete. He wanted to live like white men. You tell us to plant the earth, but when we do it we have to do it with our hands. We want implements to do it with. A man came out to see him, and closed his eyes and prayed, and he asked that man to give him powder and guns. He thinks that some of the white people do not tell him the truth. He would take the $25,000, although it was so little he could hold it in both hands. He wanted six men sent out as commissioners. He wanted to appoint three of them; when the Government picked out all the men, he could not settle anything with them. He wanted good and wise men, and not soldiers. He wanted those now there removed. He preferred white men to soldiers. He thinks the soldiers have tried to make him ask for a soldier for an agent.

Swan said he came here with three chiefs, and wanted to speak for them. The $25,000 is too small to do them any good. He had less than ten people with him here, and could not settle anything for them. The President had Congress and many others to aid him. The President had spoken to him something that had frightened him. It would not do for him to take any word back to his people about moving to the Indian Territory. He wishes when he returns home to have assistance to aid him in keeping the white people out of his country.

Secretary Delano said he wanted to explain to the Sioux what they were invited here for. He said: We are all your friends, and want to make you all as happy as we can. We all see that the white people are going to spread themselves all over the country, and this will necessarily destroy the game, so that the Indians cannot live, and the Great Father wants to provide for this. The treaty of 1868 was made for this purpose. It provided that the Sioux nation should have a country of their own in Dakota, and we now see that game is so scarce that it is useless to hunt there. White people are there, and there is danger of trouble. In this country are the Black Hills, and white people think there is gold there, and there is no game for the Indians, and the President fears there will be trouble between the whites and Indians. He wants to do the best he can for all his people. We all think it would be best for you to go to the Indian Territory, but as you do not want to go we give that up, and will try to do the best we can for you where you are, but you must try and do what we desire, or your happiness will be interrupted, and I am going to propose the next best thing. Hunting privileges in Nebraska are not worth a straw, but if you will give them up we will give you $25,000. If they do this it must be done within four weeks, or they cannot have the money. We cannot do any more; but if they will do this, we will try and get Congress to give them more; but all I promise is to give the $25,000. If they will agree to this, we will stop and make a treaty with them, and then talk about the Black Hills and the Commissioners. Will they agree to this? Shall we draw up the papers?

Little Wound said when he went up on the Platte Agency he was told not to kill anything belonging to the whites, and his people have obeyed. But one of the white men had killed one of his chiefs, and he had asked recompense for it, but had not got it. Still he had not got offended. Then seventy-three horses were stolen from him, and he now wanted pay for them. He was willing to take the $25,000, but would give up the land only down to the grave of Whistler, who had been killed, and would hold on to the rest. He was born in that country, and thought he had a right to walk over it as well as the white man. He was not willing to give up his country. He wanted the Nebraska line removed further south. He also wanted the military post removed from near his agency, for he was afraid it would cause trouble.

Secretary Delano said: Little Wound has made a good argument in favor of my proposition. When he goes down to hunt we have to furnish him provisions to get home with. One of his men got killed and his horses got stolen, and that shows how useless it is for him to go down there hunting. He offered this $25,000 as a peace-offering. The Indians get it for nothing. The law will not allow him to stop anything short of a relinquishment of their rights in Nebraska, and not at any particular grave or river. If they don't want to accept of it they must run the risk of any further trouble.

Little Wolf said: If you tell me that I must not cross over the North Platte, you must give me $40,000 for 100 years.

The Secretary said: Well, if all of them are of the same opinion, we may as well stop talking at once.

Spotted Tail said: This matter concerns me to the amount of $10,000, and I give you notice that my people will accept it. I wish, however, to have you move the Nebraska line. I wish to say nothing further here, but I wish you to send out the Commissioners. I am coming here to-morrow to talk over all my business matters about my agency affairs.

Secretary—I am glad to see him take such a common-sense view of it, and if they will all do so we shall have no trouble. If they will sign the treaty and take the $25,000 the treaty will be worded so as to allow them to go east as far as the 100th meridian.

An agreement was drawn up and read to them, agreeing to give them $25,000 worth of presents, and they were asked to sign it.

Spotted Tail—When I do business I am accustomed to sign the papers after I get the money. If I sign it to-day I shall expect the money this afternoon; otherwise, I wont. I want to wait until I return to my people. If the money is given to somebody here, I am afraid when the presents reach me they will be rather small.

Secretary—Well, we will put the money into the hands of anybody you may select, Bishop Hare, perhaps; but the paper must be signed before we can draw the money from the Treasury, and if we wait till you get home it will be too late to draw it.

After a long consultation the Indians agreed to sign the paper if they could take the money home to their people and divide it among them, instead of taking the presents.

The Secretary, Commissioner, and Bishop Hare held a consultation as to the propriety of giving the Indians the money, when Spotted Tail rose and said that now they had got ready to take the money there seemed to be some difficulty about paying it. He thought it would be better to let it go until they could see the President and see if he could not devise some way to let them have it, and they would abide by his decision. They finally asked to take the agreement to their room to consider it, which was granted, and they withdrew.

MINERS RESUMING WORK.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., June 1.—A dispatch from Mahanoy City confirms the report that some of the miners had gone to work at one of the collieries of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company at that place this morning, at the reduced rate of wages offered by the coal companies.

A dispatch from Tremont this afternoon states that the men also reported for work this morning at the East Franklin colliery, near that town, at the reduced wages offered.

Several furnaces that have long been idle will resume work soon. Business prospects generally are brightening, and a decided improvement in the coal and iron trade will probably soon develop itself.

CONVENTION OF SUPREME COURT JUSTICES.

ELECTION OF THE OFFICIAL REPORTER—RESOLUTIONS RELATING TO LAW STUDENTS.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 1.—A convention of the Justices of the General Term of the various departments of the Supreme Court of this State was held in the Senate Chamber of the Capitol for the purpose of electing a Supreme Court Reporter and transacting such other business as might seem necessary.

The following Justices were present: Noah Davis and John R. Brady, of New-York; Charles Daniels, of Buffalo; Joseph Mullin, of Watertown; Douglass Boardman, of Ithaca; Abram D. Tappen, of Fordham; Augustus Bockes, of Saratoga; William L. Learned, of Albany; E. D. Smith, of Rochester, Jasper W. Gilbert of Brooklyn. Absent—Joseph F. Barnard, of Poughkeepsie, and John L. Talcott, of Buffalo.

On motion of Justice Learned, Justice Mullin was called to the chair, and on motion of Justice Gilbert, Justice Brady acted as Secretary. A ballot for reporter of the Supreme Court being had, it stood: Marcus T. Hun, 6; Isaac Grant Thompson, 4. On motion of Justice Learned, Marcus T. Hun was declared Reporter of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Justice Learned offered the following:

Resolved, That when any special meeting of the Judges of the Supreme Court designated to hold the General Terms thereof shall be held under the act entitled "An act to appoint a Reporter of decisions of the Supreme Court," passed April 22, 1875, the same shall be held at the Capitol in the city of Albany, or at any other place to which such meeting may be adjourned.

Resolved, That such special meeting may be called by the presiding Justice of any department by written notice served on each of said Justices, either personally or by mail, at least two weeks before the day of meeting.

Resolved, That such special meeting may be called for the purpose of filling a vacancy or for the purpose of removing the Reporter for good cause shown, and that the object of the meeting and the time and place thereof shall be stated in the notice thereof, and that whenever the object of the meeting shall be to consider the removal of the Reporter, a copy of the notice and of the specifications of the charges or grounds on which such removal is brought shall be served on the reporter at least ten days before the meeting of the Judges, and such order shall be taken thereon, if such meeting of the Judges shall then direct.

Unanimously adopted.

Mr. Justice Learned offered the following:

Resolved, That the Legislature of this State be and it is hereby respectfully requested so to amend chapter 267 of the laws of 1859, chapter 260 of the laws of 1870, and chapter 486 of the laws of 1871, as to entitle the graduates from the law schools or colleges mentioned in said acts to only an allowance of an equal period for the time spent in attendance at either of such schools or colleges, upon the terms of clerkship prescribed for other students at law by the Court of Appeals for admission to the bar of the several courts of this State, and requiring such graduates, before they shall be entitled to apply for admission to practice as attorneys and counselors, to complete the term of clerkship prescribed for by said rules, and to be examined in the same manner as other applicants are required to be examined by said rules.

Resolved, That the preceding resolution, or a copy thereof, attested by the President and Secretary of this convention, be transmitted to the presiding officers of the Senate and Assembly at the next session of the Legislature of this State.

Mr. Justice Daniels offered the following:

Resolved, That the Justices of the General Term of each judicial department shall deliver copies of their opinions to the Reporter of the Supreme Court and to counsel applying for the same, and that the copies delivered to the Reporter be retained by him and delivered only to his successor in office, and that such only of said opinions be reported at large as the public interest may appear to require, and that the same be exclusively reported in the series of reports compiled by him and published under his authority; and in citing or referring to decided cases counsel be and they are hereby respectfully requested to cite and refer to them only as they may be found in the said series of reports.

Resolved, That counsel receiving copies of such opinions be and they hereby are requested to withhold the same from publication, to the end that only such of them may be reported as shall be published under the sanction and authority of the Supreme Court Reporter.

These resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Mr. Justice Tappen moved that the Secretary be directed to file a certified copy of the proceedings of the convention, signed by all the Justices, with the Secretary of State.

This motion was adopted, and the convention then adjourned.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

DECREASE DURING THE MONTH OF MAY ABOUT TWELVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The following is a recapitulation of the Public Debt statement:

Debt Bearing Interest in Coin.	
Bonds at 6 per cent	$1,131,516,500 00
Bonds at 5 per cent	590,632,750 00
Principal	$1,722,149,250 00
Interest	33,456,636 55
Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money.	
Certificates of indebtedness at 4 per cent	$678,000 00
Navy Pension Fund at 3 per cent	14,000,000 00
Principal	$14,678,000 00
Interest	181,800 00
Debt on Which Interest has Ceased Since Maturity.	
Principal	$7,375,810 26
Interest	208,449 19
Debt Bearing No Interest.	
Old demand and legal-tender notes	$377,135,722 50
Certificates of deposit	55,345,000 00
Fractional currency	43,915,773 00
Coin certificates	19,910,600 00
Principal	$496,307,095 50
Unclaimed interest	23,594 84
Total Debt.	
Principal	$2,240,210,155 76
Interest	33,864,530 58
Total	$2,274,074,686 34
Cash in the Treasury.	
Coin	$84,251,602 69
Currency	4,358,107 77
Special deposit held for redemption of certificates of deposit as provided by law	55,345,000 00
Total	$143,954,710 46
Debt Less Cash in the Treasury.	
June 1, 1875	$2,130,119,975 88
May 1, 1875	2,131,309,431 91
Decrease of debt during past month	$1,189,456 03
Decrease of debt since June 30, 1874	12,968,265 29
Bonds Issued to Pacific Railway Companies—Interest Payable in Lawful Money.	
Principal outstanding	$64,623,512 00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,615,587 80
Interest paid by the United States	26,264,102 34
Interest repaid by the transportation of mails, &c	6,116,596 85
Balance of interest paid by the United States	20,147,505 49

FOREST AND PILLOW.

ELOQUENT ADDRESS TO THEIR OLD COMRADES IN ARMS—RETURNING LOVE FOR THE UNION AND LOYALTY TO ITS FLAG

The Memphis (Tenn.) *Appeal* of Sunday publishes the following:

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 29, 1875.

To the Veterans of the "Mexican War," and to the Officers and Soldiers of the "Confederate Army:"

As you have seen in the papers of to-day, you have been courteously invited to attend at the National Cemetery on Monday evening, the 31st inst., to join in doing honor to the dead Federal soldiers who are silent residents of that place. That invitation was extended to you through the undersigned. We are not in any sense your leaders, nor do we presume to dictate what should be your action. But we deem it proper to say, that while we know you were brave and patriotic soldiers of the two armies with which you were identified, and shared in the honor and glory due to your devotion to the right and to your country, now that you are no longer soldiers, no longer at war, but are participants in the blessings of peace and of free government, you can afford to do honor to the memory of men who, under a sense of duty to the Government, gave their lives for its preservation. However much we differed with them while public enemies, and were at war, we must admit that they fought gallantly for the preservation of the Government which we fought to destroy, which is now ours, was that of our fathers, and must be that of our children. Though our love for that Government was for a while supplanted by the exasperation springing out of a sense of violated rights and the conflict of battle, yet our love for free government, justly administered, has not perished, and must grow strong in the hearts of brave men who have learned to appreciate the noble qualities of the true soldier.

Let us all, then, join their comrades who live in spreading flowers over the graves of these dead Federal soldiers before the whole American people as a peace offering to the nation, as a testimonial of our respect for their devotion to duty, and as a tribute from patriots as we ever have been, to the great republic and honor of the flag against which we fought, and under which they fell, nobly maintaing the honor of that flag. It is our duty to honor the Government for which they died, and it called upon, to fight for the flag we could not conquer.

Let it not go forth to the world that the brave veterans of the Mexican war, who so distinguished themselves, and conferred such honor and glory on our arms as to attract the plaudits of the Duke of Wellington; let it not be said that the gallant survivors of our noble dead in the Confederate Army, who by their daring and heroic valor astonished the civilized world, were not capable, when peace was restored and the blessings of free government were preserved, of appreciating the brotherhood of the living, or to do honor to the dead of the great Army which overcame our valor, when led by the great Lee and the host of heroes who commanded our army. In honoring these brave dead we show ourselves worthy of the honor their living soldiers showed to our dead at Elmwood. Respectfully,

GID. J. PILLOW,
N. B. FORREST.

MAIL ROBBERY IN GEORGIA.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 1.—A mail bag was picked up in the river this morning, and found to be of a through mail from Charleston, S. C., to Jacksonville, Fla. The letters had all been rifled.

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

CONTINUATION OF MR. EVARTS' ADDRESS.

THE COURT-ROOM OVERCROWDED—PROBABLE LENGTH OF MR. EVARTS' SPEECH—PROPOSITIONS SHOWING THE PLAINTIFF'S THEORY TO BE UNSUPPORTED—TILTON AS A MAN OF INCOME—TILTON'S IMMORALITY SAID TO HAVE RELIEVED BOWEN FROM OBLIGATION TO PAY THE $7,000—THE WINSTED AFFAIR ALLUDED TO—BOWEN'S CONNECTION WITH THE CASE—MRS. TILTON'S CONFESSION.

There were twice as many persons in the court-room yesterday as there should have been, and the coolness of the weather alone prevented the atmosphere from being insupportable. Many bring folding-chairs into court and generally contrive to place them in the way of those who have business at the trial. It keeps the Plymouth ushers active in removing impudent outsiders from the space reserved for counsel, and their efforts are never crowned with entire success. Even the jury box has been invaded, yesterday being no exception. But there is a less provident and more exasperating class who coolly steal the chairs of reporters and others who have a right in the room. On the bench with Judge Neilson were Hon. E. Randolph Robinson, of New-York; Rear Admiral Alden, of Washington; Hon. Edgar Ketchum, of New-York; Hon. Thomas C. Acton, L. J. Goodell, of Carthage, N. Y.; A. P. Russell, Esq., of Ohio; J. P. Liddell, of Indiana; Rev. George C. Miln, of Mount Carmel, Conn.; Hon. C. L. Benedict, of the United States Court, Eastern District, and ex-District Attorney Winslow, one of the Beecher Investigating Committee. In other parts of room, in addition to many who have been mentioned before, recently, were Rev. Mr. Breckenridge, of the Greenpoint Tabernacle; Dr. Benedict, of New-Jersey, father-in-law of Col. Harry Beecher; Rev. Mr. Ingersoll, of the Harrison Street (Brooklyn) Reformed Church; Rev. Dr. Jesse Thomas, Rev. Mr. Everest, Rev. Dr. C. C. Parker, Rev. Dr. Justin D. Fulton, Rev. Dr. Anderson, of the Strong Place (Brooklyn) Baptist Church; Mrs. Dr. Conant, Miss West, the Eastern missionary, and Rev. Charles Harrower, of the Seventh Avenue (New-York) Methodist Church. Mrs. Bradshaw occupied a chair near Mr. Tilton. Frank Moulton was absent. Everybody was on hand promptly except Mr. Abbott and Judge Porter. Mr. Abbott's unusual tardiness kept the proceedings waiting ten minutes, as Mr. Evarts could not go on without him. He was followed into court by a stout man carrying two huge boxes, one containing the manuscript notes of Mr. Evarts' speech described last week, and the other neatly arranged and marked extracts of evidence for Mr. Evarts' use, stowed away in large brown envelopes, according to the different topics of which they treat. It is Mr. Abbott's duty to get these extracts ready and hand them to the speaker as they are required.

Before the commencement of proceedings Judge Neilson called Mr. Beach to him and said that he had had an interview with Mr. Evarts in regard to the probable length of his speech, and that Mr. Evarts had promised to finish by Thursday if possible. Mr. Beach smiled and expressed the opinion that his antagonist would consume the entire week at least. The Judge has a right, if he chooses, to limit the speeches of counsel, if in his judgment they overstep reasonable bounds.

Mr. Evarts' speech in the morning was begun by saying that he had endeavored to present the situation of the parties so as to prepare the jury to give proper appreciation to the evidence. He then called their attention to what he claimed was the significance of Beecher's referring Bowen to Mrs. Beecher in regard to Mrs. Tilton's letters to him, and said that before beginning they should at the start make up their minds that there was no reason to suspect that there had been any concealment of any relations between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton. He laid down two propositions which he said showed that the theory of the plaintiff is not only utterly unsupported by evidence, but that he consciously knew that it was false. The first was the flight of the wife from the home of her husband in December, 1870, and the second the peculiarity of Mr. Tilton's pecuniary status and business relations prior to that month—the theory of the plaintiff being that the advice for separation was not given until late in January, 1871, and that in December, 1870, the Tilton household was a happy one. The truth of these propositions he deduced from the sworn statements of Mr. Beecher, Bessie Turner, Deacon Bell, and Mr. Bowen, which mention Tilton's troubles as having been a subject of conversation in December, 1870, and from what happened at the Tracy-Moulton-Tilton interview of Jan. 2, 1871. Beecher's hand in the proposed separation, he claimed, implanted hatred in Tilton's breast and spurred him to revenge.

Mr. Evarts then sifted the evidence to show that Tilton lied in saying that prior to Dec. 26, 1870, he had had no disaster; he ridiculed, amid much merriment, Tilton's "pretense" that he was "a man of assured income," and "worth $35,000," asserting that all the property Tilton mentioned was productive only of assessments except the $4,000 at interest, and the share of *Tribune* stock, which did not belong to him. The testimony of Bowen, Johnson, Bessie Turner, Mrs. Mitchell, and Tilton himself, was forced to contribute to the theory that a week before the time mentioned a blow had been struck with Beecher's connivance that at once deprived Tilton of character, property, family, and prospects; that he knew he was ruined, and that, his attempt to play Bowen against Beecher having failed, he saw that the only way out of the difficulty was to secure Beecher's aid by an appeal to his feelings. To show this was the reason for all these generalities of proof which made wise critics of the press wonder when the defense were going to stop generalizing and to begin to prove Mr. Beecher innocent. An allusion to Moulton's 305 "I forgets" and an apt quotation from the "School for Scandal" brought the speech to recess.

At 2:11 Mr. Evarts resumed his argument. He said that another element bearing upon the conscious knowledge of Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton when they came into one another's presence on the 30th arose out of the gravity of the charges of immoral conduct against Mr. Tilton. Tilton denied these stories, and the defense on compulsion proved them to be true, thus proving Tilton to be deliberately and consciously false. Tilton's contracts provided that Bowen might dismiss him without cause on payment of $7,000, but if Tilton's conduct rendered him unfit to conduct a religious newspaper, Bowen was relieved in law and in conscience of the payment of any such compensation. That was the situation, and Mr. Bowen understood it so until the time of the tripartite agreement, when certain influences induced him to acknowledge the demand upon him. Mr. Evarts, taking up the Winsted affair, said that while Tilton "shamelessly took honor to himself" for his conduct on that occasion toward a "school-girl" who was shown to be twenty-two years of age, to weigh 150 pounds, and to be twice as large as Mrs. Tilton, he would give all the evidence of the past five months to be enabled to show that Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton journeyed to Winsted together, occupied the same room, lay on the same bed in a half-dressed condition, and read Milton together. The speaker did not wish to impute anything discreditable to Tilton's companion, but he submitted in the light of Tilton's narration of the affair whether Tilton should not be discredited in the rest of his story.

When Tilton, at the interview of Dec. 26, 1870, mentioned to Mr. Bowen the fact that Beecher had made improper advances to his wife, that immediately eclipsed in Bowen's mind all the horrible stories that Bowen had been retailing about Beecher. The jury could imagine Bowen as saying, "I have been dealing in cloudy scandal, that nobody could corroborate, all these years. At last here is a fact." Bowen refused to use his knowledge against Beecher on the score of honor, all things having been settled between them. Why did not he think of honor while retailing these things to Tilton? This man of honor suggested to the other man of honor a breach of confidence which honor would not permit him to make himself, and which he said he would back up. Bowen considered that if Beecher should obey Tilton's letter and leave Brooklyn he would probably cease to edit the *Christian Union*. He knew, at any rate, that if he did not get Beecher he had got Tilton through his letter—got him body and soul. From Beecher's conduct at the reception of the letter Bowen concluded that Tilton's charge, instead of relieving him of the rivalry of the *Christian Union*, showed only that Beecher held conclusive proof against Tilton of debauchery and lying. Bowen had not lived in vain. He had not penetrated the wickedness of the world for nothing. Tilton's counsel made Bowen say that he knew nothing of any accusation of Tilton against Beecher in regard to Tilton's family until the time of the tripartite agreement in 1872. They had an object in asking that question, and the answer proved the object, but it was a fatal blunder. Bowen says that anything Beecher said to him about Tilton did not unsettle his determination to discharge Tilton. But Mr. Bowen could only have had a semi-consciousness on this subject, and the touch of a child may rock the poised bowlder and topple it over.

Mr. Evarts asked the jury whether in the light of common sense they could believe the theory of the prosecution. Did they think that a woman in the condition Mrs. Tilton is said to have been in would be the first to pick a quarrel and to leave her husband's roof. What roof so hospitable to her guilt as that? Where else was there anything but ruin for her? "If," he said, "we can't try these people as human beings, we can't try them at all." Again, did the jury think that the woman, having left her only shelter, would fly to her paramour, and that the paramour would turn her over to his wife, and [pointing to Mrs. Beecher] that wife this woman? If a client of the speaker's should have to be convicted, he would like to have him convicted on such evidence as this of the plaintiff, for the evidence answers the conviction, and condemns the tribunal that convicts. Mr. Beecher never thought of the subject of Tilton's letter after his interview with Bowen. All attempts to convict Mr. Beecher on moral evidence should end here. Beecher's calmness of soul indicated only innocence. To believe it to betray hardened criminality is a moral impossibility. We do not gather grapes from thorns or figs from thistles. What immense quantities of wine have been gathered from the grapes that have grown on the career of Henry Ward Beecher!

Mr. Evarts then passed to the first meeting between Beecher and Tilton, which, he said, carries more importance in its real occurrences than any other. If any accusation was ever made it was made then. Whatever of confession or concession there was on the part of the accused took place then. Tilton, on his own showing, had got from his wife a paper written in her own hand of syme purport. He had got it by efforts in her sick-room, persistently followed up day after day against the remonstrances of the nurse. What would the jury give to have that paper? Theodore Tilton destroyed it immediately after the tripartite agreement. What justification had Moulton to give that paper to Tilton to destroy? To account for their possession of the other papers, the witnesses for the plaintiff swore that nothing was said at the arbitration about destroying the papers, and therefore they had no right to destroy them. And Moulton on his oath said that he had promised Beecher that that paper should never be separated from the retraction. Why was it singled out for destruction? The jurors needn't trouble themselves that the plaintiff had lost anything by the destruction of that paper. Storrs said—and Moulton did not deny it—that Moulton had said to him that Beecher thought he had destroyed all the papers, and had added, "What would Theodore do in his troubles if I had?" Was not the conspiracy clearly shown by this?

Here, it being past the hour, the court adjourned until this morning. Mr. Beecher stepped forward and warmly congratulated Mr. Evarts on his speech, saying, "If you persevere we may come out all right after all."

THE VERBATIM REPORT.

Judge Neilson was on the bench with his usual promptitude. The jury were called at 11:05, and, having all answered to their names, the Clerk said: "Jurors can obtain their pay for their services for the month of May by calling at the Treasurer's office at any time that suits their convenience." A few moments later Mr. Evarts arose and resumed his argument, as follows:

Before coming to the first movements in the opening drama of this false accusation, I have endeavored to lay before you the situation of the parties as disclosed in their character, in their conduct, and upon the evidence, as preparing you and your judgment for a just estimate of these movements as they shall come to be portrayed before you; and I do not know that I have omitted any incident or trait of particular import in regard to the relations of Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton, Mr. Tilton and Mrs. Beecher—Mr. Beecher; for with Moulton there were no relations on the part of Mr. Beecher or on his part to Mr. Beecher, antecedent to these first movements, except as to this single item and element of proof which are adduced upon the cross-examination of the witness Bowen. It appears by his testimony, and undisputed, that as an incident or attendant of the actual interviews and intercourse which made the first approaches to this drama—I mean the interviews and intercourse in the middle of December, which arose upon the wife's movement of flight from her husband's cruelty, disgraces, and oppressions—it was drawn out that Mr. Beecher referred Mr. Bowen to Mrs. Beecher, and to certain letters of Mrs. Tilton that were in her custody. Now, I do not anticipate at all the scenes or the transaction of this attempted separation of Mrs. Tilton from her husband, and I call your attention to the significance of this merely incidental statement that Mr. Beecher referred Mr. Bowen to his (Mr. Beecher's) wife, as either the correspondent of Mrs. Tilton regarding these troubles, or the depositary of his letters received from Mrs. Tilton. There has been an aspect attempted to be insinuated into this cause that the antecedent relations between Mrs. Tilton and Mr. Beecher were of a nature, consciously on his part, to preclude or discourage any intelligence of his wife on the subject; but yet, when you find that when Mr. Beecher is cross-examined on the question of whether there were any letters received by him from Mrs. Tilton during the period antecedent to December, 1870, he answered that there were letters that had been searched for and found, and were in the possession of his wife or of his counsel—found in the possession of his wife, and, perhaps, now in the possession of his counsel. Well, my learned friends had access by the law to those letters. They had a fund and a field for exploration there which was worth their while, if this husband had imparted to them any facts or any sound opinion of the guilt of his wife, but they drew out no such letters—they sought for no such letters in any sense that would bind them to their production; they did not produce them. But it was preserved for Mr. Bowen—their witness—to let you further into the contemporary fact at the time of these occurrences, that Mr. Beecher, in the end of December, referred Mr. Bowen to his wife for her intelligence and her views of the situation as between Mrs. Tilton and her husband, Mr. Tilton, stating to him that she had letters received from Mrs. Tilton during the antecedent absence of Mrs. Tilton at Marietta. So you have, gentlemen, when you come to the beginning of this movement between the parties, no reason to think, no reason to fear, no reason to suspect, that there had been any consciousness, any concealment, any manœuvring, any change of the ordinary rule of the ordinary household, that all the correspondence of Mr. Beecher passed through his wife's hands.

TWO IMPORTANT MATTERS.

And now, gentlemen, there are two important matters of dealing—matters of situation and of feeling—growing out of the dealing and situation which precede the time when the accusation is first made, and which Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton first made at its making, and at his response to the charge. That occurred on the 30th of December, as we all remember; but there were two matters of fact, important in their bearing, that formed a large part of the conscious knowledge of both parties at that meeting, which are presented in directly opposite views by the theory of the plaintiff and by the theory of the defendant, and in regard to which I challenge any answer from the learned and skillful advocate who is to follow me to the propositions that I shall make. It is that in regard to both of these preliminary inquiries, the theory of the plaintiff—important, necessary to sustain the subsequent propositions of his theory—is not only utterly refuted by the evidence, but was consciously false in his own knowledge, and are the first of the series of impositions upon your intelligence and your conscience that are expected to break through the forms of law and evidence. These two matters that I refer to are the actual character and position of the first promulgation—not publicly, but inside the walls of Mr. Tilton's household—of there being domestic discord, and the occasion to appeal for assistance. I mean the situation which is rightly described as the flight of the wife from the home of the husband, and the attempt to receive aid, advice, and protection under the cruel circumstances in which she was placed. The second is as to the real situation of Mr. Tilton's personal pecuniary business fortunes as they stated it, and before the 30th of December. In regard to the first proposition, about the wife, Mr. Morris, in his opening, lays down this as to the rule and view that they propose. Referring to the letter of Jan. 1, 1871, which they regard in the nature of a letter of contrition betraying guilt, Mr. Morris lays down to you and the court these views:

"I presume that my learned friend upon the other side will have some explanation—at least I hope so—but I have never been able yet to discover one. But at the time this letter was written Mr. Tilton's family had not been broken up; he was living with his family; and although his contract with Mr. Bowen was ended, and his loss of the position of editor had taken place, it was entirely without the influence of the defendant, and therefore furnished no cause and no reason for this great grief which was manifested. * * * And it is claimed, and has been claimed, that the feeling that produced this letter [Mrs. Moulton's memorandum of grief on Beecher's part] was brought about by the advice which Mr. Beecher had given Mrs. Tilton to separate from her husband. The point that I wish to call your attention to in this connection is this: That the advice, if ever given at all, was not until after the 27th of January, 1871, as the documentary evidence that we shall introduce before you will conclusively establish. Especially you have the strange anomaly of the defendant's mourning over wrongs not yet committed, if they were wrongs; over acts not yet done."

And so, Mr. Tilton in his direct examination denies that there was anything in the way of separation, or of serious incompatability of temper, or of views on their domestic relations:

"Q.—Mr. Tilton, from the time you were married until your wife left you, as you have stated, about the 8th of July, 1874, was there any separation of residence or home between you other than such as happened by reason of journeys or engagements that took you apart? A.—No, Sir. Perhaps I should qualify that answer by saying that in the early part of December, 1870, Mrs. Tilton went two or three days to her mother's house at her mother's request, and came back.

Q.—Well, leaving you? A.—Well, it has since been called a separation. I did not regard it so at the time. I wish to be entirely accurate in my answers.

Q.—It was a separation in the sense of her being away from the house and at her mother's a certain period of time? A.—Two or three days, I think."

Now, not only in these direct forms of the counsel's propositions, and of the plaintiff's own testimony, but all through, as an incidental light of an incidental observation was cast upon this preliminary situation, it was wholly to the point and effect that that amounted to nothing, that there was no reality in it, and that the pretense on the part of the defendant that there was a serious although perfectly justifiable, an important though wholly suitable, intervention on the part of Mr. Beecher and his wife in the affairs of Mr. and Mrs. Tilton, as between themselves—I say the proposition on our part that there had been was treated as an afterthought and subterfuge. In the light of the evidence, gentlemen, what becomes of this view of the plaintiff. And as it was a matter within his own conscious knowledge, as it had produced this rankling fear within his own breast, and had been an urgent motive with him in his conduct during this unhappy period of the end of the year 1870 and the beginning of the year 1871, what becomes of your faith in the very foundations of the cause that are thus laid in falsehood and in conscious falsehood?

BEECHER UNCONTRADICTED.

And now the evidence is very plain on Mr. Beecher's part, and he is uncontradicted, and he is supported by Bessie Turner, and, finally, in the most remarkable way, by Mr. Bowen and Mr. Bell, their witnesses, it appears that there came upon Mr. Beecher, in the beginning or the middle of the month of December, 1870, as a thunderbolt out of a clear sky, intimations of a terrible condition of injury, of contumely toward the wife, of profligacy and cruelty on the part of the husband. Is there any doubt about it? Of the principal fact, and of the strange incidents within the household that led to it, you can have no doubt. Of the principal fact that Mrs. Tilton deserted her husband's house, resorted to the protection of her mother, little in a condition to afford protection, either of support or of guidance to this unhappy woman, and that immediately thereupon the resort of Mrs. Morse, the mother, by and with the concurrence if not the prompting of Mrs. Tilton, was to Mr. Beecher, and the girl Bessie Turner was the messenger by which the knowledge was conveyed, and the invitation as well, to the meeting of the unhappy wife and her mother; that thereupon Mr. Beecher went to Mrs. Morse's, and after a brief interview, which filled his heart with anguish, he referred them to his wife as the better person for advice to a wife and a mother in regard to so unhappy and so sudden a revelation. And then Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Beecher went together, and their interviews passed, the greater part of them, in private with Mrs. Beecher, on the part of Mrs. Tilton or of Mrs. Morse, and then a deliberation into which Mr. Bell, the Deacon of the church, was called, and then a final conclusion which, by a happy circumstance, came to be preserved, so far as Mr. Beecher's final concurrence or share in it was concerned, in the shape of a slip which he handed his wife, as you remember, because he was engaged with company and could not accompany her or talk with her.

BOWEN'S EVIDENCE SUPPORTS THE DEFENDANT'S CASE.

Now, Mr. Bowen coming as a witness, and for quite other purposes, in the interest of this plaintiff, and talking in the main upon quite other matters of importance, as we think, in support of our views of this case, sheds a flood of light upon this business. As a part of the conversation on the 26th of December, after Mr. Bowen has opened to Mr. Beecher the budget of scandals and reproaches and complaints against Mr. Tilton, which were crowded into his magazine, which he had already considered and decided upon as involving the necessity of an absolute rupture between him and Mr. Tilton, Mr. Beecher introduces the corroboration of certain imputations he had heard, asking Mr. Bowen if he had heard of any difficulties, or of the situation of difficulty, in Mr. Tilton's family, to which Mr. Bowen answered that he had not, and then and there he disclosed to Mr. Bowen what was immediately recent in occurrence and in memory with Mr. Beecher, this whole transaction of the flight of the wife from her husband, the appeal to him and Mrs. Beecher, on the examination of the case, the result of their views, and a reference to Mrs. Beecher as the person having most knowledge and having had the largest participation in the matter. And he had had—you will remember in the evidence how there was a long interview between Mrs. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton at the house of Mrs. Morse, at which Mr. Beecher was not present, and the views and opinions of this clear-sighted and watchful woman, Mrs. Beecher, were there affirmed, and when Mr. Bowen went to her, no doubt, they were expressed to him, Mr. Bowen had a reluctance to visit Mrs. Beecher, for he seems in common with Tilton to be one of the men that Mrs. Beecher had seen through and discountenanced as visitors at her house for many years, and Bowen did not look with any great complacency on an interview with Mrs. Beecher, who had seen through him, and made him understand that she saw through him. But Mr. Beecher said, "No hostilities, no unpleasantness, or fear of it, need prevent you; Mrs. Beecher will receive you;" and Bowen goes and talks it all over, and whether he sees the letters or not, that had been received and put in the custody of Mrs. Beecher, at that time I do not know. But he had an opportunity to do so. There was no secret about it.

WHAT MR. BELL SAYS.

And then Mr. Beecher resorted to Mr. Bell, a deacon of the church, a man of intelligence and integrity, a man to be resorted to by the Pastor or by any parishioner, in case of difficultees of this kind arising that gave a right to resort to the advice and guidance of the fellowship of the church. He tells you that Mr. Beecher then laid befre him this whole situation and took his advice. We endeavored to prove it by Mr. Beecher. We desired to prove it. We thought we had a right to prove it. But the rules of evidence as administered by the learned Court, under that division which permits proof to one side in aid of their views and excludes it from the other, because it is in their favor—a rule of law, well founded, of necessary and of valuable application, excluded it on our part—and when we tried to prove it by Mr. Bell, when he was first on the stand, the same just application of the same just rule of evidence, as it was construed to be applicable by the learned court, excluded that testimony on our part. But, finally, they recalled Bell, and having found that they had no right to examine him as to one point that apparently they had called him to, they did go into a complete proof on their cross-examination, which we did not object to, of this entire evidence that they had twice excluded from us in our earnest efforts to prove. Now, that evidence is plain enough:

"He said to me"—that is, Mr. Beecher said to Mr. Bell—"that he had been sent for by Mrs. Tilton to consult in regard to the position of domestic affairs in her own household; that she had left her husband, and was then at Mrs. Morse's, her mother's; that she was in great trouble and great anxiety; that the conduct of her husband had been for a great many years very severe, very cruel, and everything but what I was going to say a decent man's should be to a woman; he stated that Mr. Tilton's conduct in regard to other matters, in regard to licentiousness, was very low; he stated that he had been called upon by a young girl—he did not mention any name—a young girl who had been in Mr. Tilton's family; she had related to him circumstances occurring in the family, in the household of Mr. Tilton, which were exceeding licentious. He stated—I presume I need not go into the circumstances of that statement; I have sufficiently indicated what it was—he stated that at last Mrs. Tilton had been forced to fly from her home; that she had done so, and had gone to Mrs. Morse; that she had sent them for him to advise with him as to what course she should pursue; that he had consulted Mrs. Beecher on the subject, and then she thought—both thought—that it was better that they should mention the fact to some member of the church, so that they might not go on in the matter with the whole church being ignorant of this proceeding, or what advice they might tender to Mrs. Tilton. They had therefore sent for me, not so much to take my advice, as to inform me of the facts that were occurring, and inform me of what advice they proposed to give, if any, to Mrs. Tilton. He asked me then—he said then that he proposed to hand the matter over to Mrs. Beecher, that it was a matter that a lady could manage better than a gentleman, and Mrs. Beecher intended, on his suggestion, to go and see Mrs. Tilton the next day. The question was particularly as to what advice Mrs. Beecher should give to Mrs. Tilton—I do not know whether from Mrs. Beecher or from him—the question came up about a permanent separation."

That is, Mr. Bell says:

"I do not know whether it was from Mr. Beecher or Mrs. Beecher that the question came up, and was presented to Mr. Bell"—but from one or the other, the suggestion was made of a permanent separation between Mr. and Mrs. Tilton, "and Mr. Beecher asked me what I thought of it. I said in answer, of course, nothing less can be possible, it is impossible for Mrs. Tilton to live another day with Mr. Tilton on such facts as you have presented to me. Then Mr. Beecher asked me if I thought it would be well to call in any of the ladies of the church. I said, unquestionably not; it was a matter of great delicacy; it was a matter far more easily managed by a few than by many, and it would be exceedingly harmful to bring it into the church, or even to hand it over to any ladies unofficially, and that I was certain that the best management of the case would be to have it left in his own hands and those of Mrs. Beecher."

BESSIE TURNER'S NARRATIVE.

Now, gentlemen, you have in the touching narrative of Bessie Turner, as to the midnight flight from the house, when this wife goes down in her stocking feet to the door, puts on her shoes there, and, at 1 o'clock at night, seeks protection against her husband's treatment, and it shows her prudence and consideration that she rejected Bessie Turner's wish to go herself with her, and required her to return and retire into her bed with the children and look after them through that night, and then Bessie's following the next morning and taking the children with her, and then these interviews, and then this consultation, you have a direct and clear and indisputable proof that the defendant's proposition of the first movement of complaint being of the wife against the husband, and of that gravity that it disclosed his profligacy and his cruelty, and that it meditated protection, permanently, *permanently*, or, at least, until separation tried should have put the wife in her true position toward the public and the church, and put the husband under a correct—if it might be hoped—influence by a declared exposure of the wickedness of his household; you can have no doubt of that. What was Mr. Beecher's written memorandum, handed to his wife as the final result of his reflections after his conference with Bell: "I am inclined to think that your view is right, and that a separation and a settlement of support will be wisest; and that, in his present desperate state, her presence near him is far more likely to produce hatred than her absence." Now, did this impress itself upon Mr. Tilton as a grave interference in his affairs? Did he acquiesce in it, or did he resent it? Did it rankle in his heart? Did he lay it up as a blow at the integrity of his household, and the respectability of the name and fame of his family, and, on the part of Mr. and Mrs. Beecher, that was to be resented? Ah! it is said that we use grave words of imputation when we charge conspiracy to defame Mr. Beecher, as if that were a word pregnant with terrible meaning, and it is not a pleasant term.

HOW TILTON VIEWED THIS INTERFERENCE IN HIS FAMILY.

Now let me show you how Tilton viewed this interference in his family. In December, upon this appeal of his wife, as included in a letter that he brought in the handwriting, and with the signature of his wife, to Dr. Storrs in December, 1872. It is a letter that will come into view in reference to the first sentence of it, as it has been made the subject of frequent remark in respect of a part of it, but the sentence immediately following shows whether or no this separation was a phantom, a pigment, an afterthought, a subterfuge, a casual occurrence, without significance, for he makes his wife say in this letter to Mr. Storrs, nor more her true feelings, or her opinion than the first sentence, but he makes his wife say:

"In July, 1870, prompted by my duty I informed my husband that H. W. Beecher, my friend and Pastor, had solicited me to be a wife to him together with all that this implied. Six months afterward my husband felt impelled by the circumstances of a conspiracy against him in which Mrs. Beecher had taken part to have an interview with Mr. Beecher."

Now, gentlemen, there you have in light, in form, that the impelling motive of the interview of December with Mr. Beecher was the conspiracy in which Mrs. Beecher had taken part against him and his family. For I will discard all notion that this is anything but new evidence how Mrs. Tilton is made by this husband to express his sentiments at his pleasure. Did Mrs. Tilton think it was a conspiracy on the part of Mr. and Mrs. Beecher against the peace of the Tilton family when she had left her house and resorted to her mother for protection, and sent for Mr. and Mrs. Beecher for their advice and aid? Did she think it a conspiracy of theirs in which she (Mrs. Tilton) was the first mover, the first source and origin of any impression or any knowledge that there was any situation that needed to be taken up and disposed of? No. I have read to you at once Mr. Tilton's firm, written statement that the interview he held with Mr. Beecher on the 30th of December "was impelled by the circumstances of a conspiracy against him, in which Mrs. Beecher had taken part;" and then, in the letter that this same husband, Mr. Tilton, gives to Mr. Moulton, in his wife's hand-writing and under his wife's signature, in which she is made to approve and applaud her husband's conduct, she says: "You would have risked so much as he has sacrificed for others ever since the conspiracy *began against him* two years ago." And Mr. Tilton, in the "True Story," says:

"Mrs. Morse once went to a lawyer in Brooklyn and, with a plausible air, consulted him about a divorce between my wife and me. It is sufficient to say, in reference to my case with Mr. Bowen and Mr. Beecher, and to the case of each against the other, that she (Mrs. Morse) made a careful and malicious use of the few facts in her possession, and of the many fancies which these engendered in her diseased and unhappy mind. Mrs. Morse in plotting her insane mischief chose a confederate, for a brief time, in Mrs. H. W. Beecher, another lady of abnormal type, whose peculiarities, having less aggravation, are also less pardonable than Mrs. Morse's. For eleven years Mrs. Beecher and I have not been on speaking terms, nor have I ever had so relentless an enemy."

Well, she was a truthful one, anyhow. She never received any confidence from him. She never followed anything that would come from his mouth, and she never was deceived by any discrepancy between his face and heart. Now don't you see that the time—and now Mr. Storrs says—is this the interview of the 2d of January?

Mr. Abbott—Yes.

Mr. Evarts—Mr. Storrs was giving a narrative, and a very important narrative, and Mr. Storrs was Mr. Tilton's best friend, next best friend to Moulton—no, standing on equal rank with Moulton, the man whom he would have gone to as his agent and his confidant, and the manager of his affairs with Bowen, and of his interview with Beecher, or his own statement if he only happened to meet him instead of Moulton. Now, I am afraid to trust even that hypothetical view of Mr. Tilton; but if it was so, how unfortunate that Mr. Tilton did not find in the confidence of the friend the intelligence, and also the integrity and practical good sense, of Charles Storrs. But Mr. Storrs says on that:

WHAT MR. STORRS SAYS.

"He rose and said he wanted me to go round to Frank Moulton's with him."

Now, this was the 2d day of January—the 2d day of January, 1871, right after all these interviews that I am coming to.

"Q.—Did you go? A.—I did.
Q.—With him? A.—Yes, Sir.
Q.—Did you have any conversation on your way there? A.—We did.
Q.—What was it? A.—I asked him what the trouble was; well, he said that Mr. Beecher, Mrs. Beecher, and Mrs. Morse had been talking against him and Mr. Bowen, and influencing her against him, and also said that they had influenced his wife against him."

Now, that was the friend in whom in this very interview he says that it was a mere chance whether I had not taken you instead of Moulton, and he said I want you to come right round and see Moulton. And they started, and they did see him, and Storrs tells you a good many other things that occurred that day, that explode the whole fabric of the false charge against Mr. Beecher, as you will see when I come to direct your attention to it, explode it then and there, on that 2d day of January, while it was all fresh, put on the footing that we say it stands upon, both in respect of fact and in respect of even the false charge or the erroneous charge on the part of Mr. Tilton. But I am now dealing with the plenary proof that this discord in the family, that this flight of the wife with this appeal to Beecher—to Mr. Beecher—this intervention of advice, and consolation, and of responsibility, was the moving cause of the hatred and the approach, the interview, the charge that has been made against Mr. Beecher. I have it under his own words, for you don't doubt that these letters that he brought to Dr. Storrs, and that he handed to Mr. Moulton from his wife, were his letters, proved by him—it is not, as I think, very plainly written always by him—and the statement of Mr. Storrs. I don't need anything more on the subject, except to say that when Tilton is recalled to the stand on rebuttal, and this entirely new matter that we had introduced from Mr. Storrs, of this pregnant significance that we have read to you, is not contradicted by Mr. Tilton at all. Was it not important? Does not our view exclude his view? Does not our view falsify his view? Does not our view convict him of willful purpose, contrivance, of evidence against the truth, to beguile your judgment and mislead your verdict? And immediately on his wife's return, or very soon after, there occurs the misfortune of her miscarriage and serious illness. That began on the 24th of December, and the next movement originated also in the troubles of Mr. Tilton, wholly in the troubles of Mr. Tilton, and wholly in troubles with which Mr. Beecher had nothing whatever to do, and they were forced upon Mr. Beecher's attention by what was considered undoubtedly a very bold and a very wise act of Mr. Tilton.

TILTON'S DISCHARGE FROM THE INDEPENDENT.

On Saturday previously, on the 20th of that month, Mr. Tilton having been deposed from his place of power on the *Independent*, and having received in lieu of that eminent and permanent position contracts of employment—contracts which gave Mr. Bowen complete command over the durability of the circumstances of terminating the relation instanter—that being the situation just established, and ostensibly and presumably to be secure for two or five years—two years in the case of one paper, and five years in the case of the other—Mr. Oliver Johnson, then a companion in the employment of the *Independent*, intimates to Mr. Tilton that Mr. Bowen had heard stories, and was considering them, prejudicial to his character, and he had better see Mr. Bowen. Mr. Bowen did not want to see him. Mr. Bowen did not ask the interview with Mr. Tilton. Mr. Bowen had not advised Mr. Johnson that he wanted to see Mr. Tilton, but Mr. Bowen had talked with his managing editor, Mr. Johnson, on the subject of these imputations upon the character of Mr. Tilton, and the necessity of terminating his relations with the *Independent*, and Mr. Johnson, not in betrayal of any confidence, but as a friend of Mr. Tilton, and he brought it to the notice of Mr. Tilton, and advised him to see Mr. Bowen, and force some open consideration between them of those causes of complaint. The result of that is that when an attempt had been made at the interview earlier, and Christmas, as a day of leisure, was assigned for the interview, and Mr. Tilton attended at Mr. Bowen's house with Mr. Oliver Johnson, and then Mr. Bowen informed Mr. Tilton of the stories against his character which had come to his knowledge. Briefly it is thus, and undisputably thus, whether on the testimony of Mr. Bowen or the testimony of Mr. Oliver Johnson, or on the testimony of Mr. Tilton himself, that Mr. Bowen had had no suspicion, had received no intimation, had heard no rumor prejudicial to Mr. Tilton prior to the time when he dissolved the connection as editor, but when that was announced in public, when it was seen that this great throne, that this lofty crown, that this powerful sceptre were no longer in the hands of this king, but that they had all been resigned, and another king that had, perhaps, new views, at any rate not the personal interest in the question that Mr. Tilton could have had, was announced, then the stories came to Bowen. What are his figures? They came in clouds, they came in an avalanche, they came from near by, and they came from afar off—the story from the ante-room of the *Union* office, the story from Winsted, the story from the Northwest, the story of the intrigue with a woman in fashionable life—everything, as Tilton admits, as they all admit, came to his knowledge in the sense of imputation or information. Well, now, I am not talking of the truthfulness of these imputations. I have never gone into them any further than was necessary to show that the situation was met as it was pretended on Tilton's part it was not, but as manifestly it was, that there had come to be such a knowledge on Mr. Bowen's part of misconduct on the part of Mr. Tilton, and such a basis of fact, such a definiteness of name and place and circumstance, as made it at least a subject of inquiry, of responsible inquiry, and of necessary action on Mr. Bowen's part. That being so, this movement became an important element in this false accusation, and in all the surroundings of gloom or malignant calumny that have attended Tilton's course to Mr. Beecher through years. I have shown you the interference in his family that he stigmatized as a conspiracy, and as proceeding from relentless foes, as being such as to have compelled him to go into such controversy as he did go into with Mr. Beecher.

THE PLAINTIFF'S VIEW OF THE MATTER.

And now, here, there are in regard to this matter two propositions on the part of this plaintiff which he deems it important that you should accept as proved and which you should stand upon as foundation stones for your footing when you come to consider the interview of the 30th of December. He says that at the time of that interview, first, he was in no disaster, and secondly, that Beecher had had nothing to do with it; that the pretense on Mr. Beecher's part of his having rashly, inconsiderately, uncharitably taken for granted that the imputations against Mr. Tilton were well founded, joined and aided in and supported Mr. Bowen's ill construction of his conduct, and the severe, decisive action in striking at a blow character, property, livelihood, family, everything, so that at the end of the week, when this interview was held on the 30th of December, on Friday there was no more deplorable condition of what had been a proud, haughty, and self-confident, a high-headed attitude, demeanor, walk, and conversation in this community, he was lying stripped and bleeding on the sidewalk—to use his own phrase to Sam Wilkeson—a pitiable object and meeting from nobody with anything but professed friendship. All this in their case, in their evidence, is produced by this plaintiff himself, and by witnesses—by Moulton—they have attempted to support his views before you that all this notion has no foundation, that he was a man of comfortable and assured property; that he, up to the 30th of December, was in possession of contracts which gave him a securer and a better position than that of editor, which gave him $15,000 a year. And as he has attempted to impose upon your understanding, not very successfully on his own testimony, to be sure, and we shattered to atoms the whole fabric of that view by the testimony on our part that up to late on the night of the 31st, when the chimes of St. Ann's were ringing out the old year and ringing in the new, was the first notion that he had that any truth had corrupted the garment of his pride. Gentlemen, bear with me a moment. It is of the gravest importance to this plaintiff that he should strike at this state of affairs as within the consciousness of himself and Mr. Beecher, and as matter of substance and of fact, at the time of the decisive interview of Dec. 30, 1870. And what have we to say on that subject now? How do the proofs stand now? Why, gentlemen, I shall not weary you nor myself by long observation upon the general mass of the evidence on this point, for it is all one way. Now, gentlemen, I asked Mr. Tilton if, after an interview with Mr. Bowen on the 27th day of December, he did not go to his house, exhibit great distress, and say he was ruined, and then, by conduct pursued there, indicate the extremity of his disaster and the extremity of his resort for means to fight off the further completion, the hopeless consummation of it. "No." And, as usual, he wants to have a circumstance to justify his statement, and he says, "I was not ruined;" and, through a long direct examination, they made it appear that he was worth some $35,000, all made up in this way:

THE PLAINTIFF'S PROPERTY.

"At the beginning of 1871 I owned a house, in which I lived, No. 174 Livingston street, which, with its library, furniture and pictures, I suppose was valued at about $25,000. I owned a piece of property in Llewellyn Park, N. J., valued at about $10,000. I owned a share of the New-York *Tribune*, valued at a little more than $10,000. I owned a small farm out West—

Q.—What State, please? A.—In Iowa, valued at about $1,500; I owned a piece of land, a little fragment of it, near Prospect Park, in this city, valued at about $1,000; I had also some money at interest at that time—$4,000 or $5,000."

Then he gives his mortgages, and then the fact that the *Tribune* stock had been assigned to his father. But counting all that up, it comes to this in the end: that he had a house and furniture, and whatever it might be worth, and it brought him no income; that he had about $4,000 on deposit with the firm of Woodruff & Robinson, which was drawing, I suppose, four or five per cent. interest. What is the rate of interest? [Turning to Mr. Shearman, whose answer was inaudible.] That he had a fragment of land near Prospect Park which produced—assessments; a farm in Iowa, which had the usual crop of wild-land taxes; Llewellyn Park, which ended in having been got for advertising and having been turned over to his particular friend, Franklin Woodruff, as an additional security for the mortgage of $7,500 on his house. Now, there is another friend that sticketh closer—to his property—than a brother. [Laughter.] I never saw such a set of friends as the man has about him. Help him—help him? Why, all this property comes to nothing—it amounts to nothing. It is no imputation upon Mr. Tilton—no reproach; the reproach is in the false and shallow attempt to impose upon your understanding that he was a man of income and assured property; and it ends, as I say, in this Llewellyn Park property—salable never, sold never—coming to be needed, in the generous estimate of one of his best friends, as a further support to a lien of $7,500 on the Livingston street house. Their income? Oh! no, no; no income from anything. The *Tribune* stock belonged to his father and it so remained. No income from anything. And I proved out of his own mouth, I think, that from that 1st of January, 1871, Tilton to the time that he stood before you, with the exception of what he might have picked up in one of his broken and discredited lecture tours that he took in 1872-3, was it? [Turning to Mr. Beecher.]

Mr. Beecher—1871-2.

Mr. Evarts—Was it 1871-2? Well, made the same money—made none in 1872-3. All the money that he had and that he spent was the $4,000 that was in the hands of Woodruff & Robinson to start with, the $7,000 that he got out of Bowen in the manner that you now pretty well understand and will still better understand after I have remarked upon it—and the money to help bear Bessie Turner's expenses, paid by Mr. Beecher, and the $5,000 that Mr. Beecher also had contributed to the *Golden Age* in its necessity, excepting that Mr. Moulton and Mr. Frank Woodruff, and Mr.—well one of the Robinsons—

Mr. Hill—J. P. Robinson.

Mr. Evarts—J. P. Robinson, and Mr. Mason and Mr. Schultz and Mr. Southwick had made up a contribution to the same object to which Mr. Beecher gave $5,000 in his [Tilton's] necessity—$12,000, one half of which was consumed and the other half was returned to these munificent donors out of the money that he got from Mr. Bowen.

PROSTRATION OF TILTON'S AFFAIRS.

Gentlemen, how do we stand upon the question whether in the middle of the week in December that closed that year Mr. Tilton had come to an absolute prostration of his affairs, and was convulsively scrambling out of the flood that was overwhelming him, and seizing upon any straw—upon a woman's hand, careless whether he drowned her with himself, provided he saw the least chance of her feeble aid saving him? What shall we say about that? He carries it, as I say, with a high head, through his direct examination. Nothing. Bowen—Why, we had just made our bargain; there was not any trouble; we talked, to be sure, on each side, but when I had thrown out an intimation that he had better run after Beecher and let me go, he sent him off on that scent, and we had combined in a great move, that Bowen said would be successful, to drive Mr. Beecher from further editing the rival newspaper, the *Christian Union*, and that would take effect in twelve hours. He and I—Bowen and I—would be masters of the situation, clear of a rival and clear of a hated enemy—an enemy, if an enemy, because we had injured him—an enemy, hated, if hated—and I do not doubt Mr. Beecher was hated by these men—because Mr. Beecher knew that they had injured him. Now, to be sure, when on the cross-examination, or, indeed, on the direct, but more fully on the cross, it was made to appear that the vigor and success of the war against Mr. Beecher that was commenced on Christmas did not come up to the sounding phase of the manifesto, and all that had come of it, although what had occurred had not been displayed before you as it now has; when it was proved that on the next day after Mr. Bowen carried this missive that was to hurl Mr. Beecher from his pulpit, from his editorial chair, and to drive him from Brooklyn; when it was given in evidence that all that had happened between the joint actors in that brave act was that the next time they met, which was the next day, Mr. Bowen, with a countenance livid with rage and with greater excitement than Mr. Tilton supposed it possible for him or any man, perhaps, to exhibit, shook his fist in Tilton's face and said to him, "If you ever mention that I was an ally, that I was a co-conspirator, that I ever knew or heard of that letter that you wrote and I carried to Beecher, I will cashier you, I will drive you out of the office, I will call to the policeman and turn you into the street," it was pretty evident that Mr. Tilton did not stand on velvet with Mr. Bowen on the 27th day of December. That is the last time they ever met, as I understand the testimony of Mr. Tilton—

Mr. Shearman—But that was not the fact.

Mr. Evarts—Oh, I understand the facts, but as I understand the testimony of Mr. Tilton it was the last time they ever met. Now, do not you think on his own showing that when he went home on that Tuesday he did feel that he was ruined? Bowen, Johnson had told him that he was to be turned out unless he arrested the hand. A contrivance, exhausting malice, and lacking all prospect of ever being supported by proof, and carrying no practical results, had been the only scheme that he could suggest for his temporary salvation. That petard had been fired by this engineer. Who was hoisted by it, Beecher or he? Bowen's interview with him, as testified to by himself, shows you. Now, do not you think that he knew he was ruined? I am bringing to you the evidence hereafter, but on his own showing you know that he was ruined, you know that he knew he was ruined, you know that he swore that he was not ruined, but that he was in the proud possession of this long assured career with Bowen on the *Independent* and the *Christian Union*—I mean the Brooklyn *Union*—with $15,000 a year. Now, gentlemen, I am not dealing with this witness and this plaintiff on captious criticism, which best remembers words or conversations, or obscure and incidental facts. I am dealing with him upon the very basis of his case, upon the very basis of our defence, and I show you at every step in it that he invents and contrives shallow and foolish pretensions that, looked at by themselves, won't stand the penetration and the discomfiture of a truthful interpretation of his own testimony. But when you remember the evidence of that excellent, candid, simple, straightforward woman, Mrs. Mitchell, the nurse, and when she tells you what went on in that household during the three days of his accomplished ruin, after he had brought it into the family, up to the time when he had prevailed upon that sick, that feeble, that hysterical woman, standing, upon the evidence, between a swoon and a gasp, you do not doubt that he was ruined, and he knew he was ruined, and that his resort to Bowen's hatred of Beecher, instead of saving him, had hopelessly, helplessly plunged him deeper, and that now he must contrive some approach, some operation upon Henry Ward Beecher that should not attempt to intimidate him, that should not attempt to antagonize him, that should not attempt to offend him, but that should come round that great, generous, magnanimous heart of his, which Tilton has testified made his greatness and distinguished him from all other men. He had told you that the way to get the aid, the sympathy, everything in respect of sentiment and of effort that one man could do for another, out of Mr. Beecher was to make him think that he had done you a wrong, however slight, and that it was in that way that men did impose upon him, and that if they knew him as well as he [Mr. Tilton] knew him, they would impose upon him a great deal more. All that I had laid out in these generalities of testimony that tired the patience—not of you, gentlemen of the jury, for you understand them, but of the all-wise critics of the press, who wondered when I was going to prove Mr. Beecher innocent and let alone these generalities of proof. It is a generality of proof, is it, for Mr. Tilton to disclose to you that the way to get hold of Mr. Beecher is through his heart; that the way to get to his heart is through an impression that an injury has been done by him; that men who understand it practice it upon him; and if they knew as much about it as he [Mr. Tilton] does they would practice it a good deal more?

ESTIMATES OF CHARACTER.

Now, that is a generality that covers the whole malicious scheme to work out of the tenderness of heart, the tenderness of conscience of Henry Ward Beecher, on moral evidence, as they call it, that he must have done something very wrong, because a man of the world, a gambler, a profligate, "a Sir Philip Sidney," or "a Sir Marmaduke," would not ruffle a feather unless it was three years' seduction or two years' adultery. Ah! gentlemen, how sad a thing it is for us, in this civilization of ours, if you are to argue the magnitude of an unknown offense by the rich, the generous, and solicitous chagrin, regret, remorse, compunctions, that will flow out even of the wounding of the feelings, much more of a serious interference with the domestic condition and the external prosperity of one with whom you are standing in the relation of friendship. I do not know how to express my scorn of this reduction of human nature to coarse and vulgar standards by which the lowest and the coarsest are to impose their measure upon all the grades of character, of conduct, which we are striving by education, by religion, by all the humanities, to raise higher and higher toward heaven. Our system is—and how wonderfully successful it has been—to raise a mortal to the skies; theirs is to drag the accused down. It is under those two opposing forces and estimates of human character and human conduct and human destiny that the division takes place to-day before you. Now, who, besides being the most instructive religious and moral poet of our language, and the sweetest apostle of devotional letters to us, has the credit of having written the wittiest and most laughter-moving verses of our tongue also—who besides the author of "John Gilpin?" We also have a touch of humor in some other matters; but having occasion to exhibit the pranks of parishioners practiced upon a tithe-collecting clergyman in England, he concludes the coarse jokes of the farmers to the miserable suffering of the clergyman in these pithy sentiments:

"O, why were farmers made so coarse,
Or parsons made so fine?
A kick that would not hurt a horse
May kill a sound divine."

Now, gentlemen, when they talk of "agitation of mind" and "feeling" and "compunction," they are dragging down from the elevated, purified Christianity, and from the fabric of character, mind, and heart, to compare him with the groveling and coarse sentiments and feelings of men without character, without conduct, without aspiration, and without hope in the world—they who are without hope in the world, and without God in the world.

TILTON'S INTERVIEW WITH HIS WIFE IN THE SICK CHAMBER.

Now, Mrs. Mitchell says that Mr. Tilton was back and forth with Mr. Moulton, with his papers, with his interviews with his wife in the sick chamber—for the wife could not leave it—against her remonstrances, against her fears, against really her duty. But what could she do against the husband, and the husband's friend?—to them the result of all that was, as you know, the procurement of a certain paper on the 29th, which was Thursday, which was used on the 30th, which was Friday. And Bessie Turner tells you the same thing, and the distress was so great that Bessie Turner, seeing it, sank down, as it were, and swooned in that sick room at these terrible demonstrations of Mr. Tilton, lamenting, bewailing the woe of that family thus openly declared; and Mr. Tilton tells you, himself, that he told his wife all his troubles, whatever they were, and he told her before the 30th—before the 29th, when he got this accusatory note from her—its contents, its character I shall make so plain to you that you won't really feel that you have lost anything by its willful destruction—that he got from her that note of the 29th as a means of an interview, or to an interview with Mr. Beecher, which did take place on the 30th, because she was distressed in mind—at what? that these troubles with Mr. Bowen, and an enhancement or exaggeration of them between Bowen and Beecher, would bring into display this connecting trouble in her house—whatever it was, you have his version of it. I am only talking of what is the confession on his part, that his troubles, and dangers, and difficulties, and the fears and anxieties that surrounded them, were the topic of conversation between himself and his wife, as, indeed, Mrs. Mitchell has plainly told you. And what does Frank Moulton tell you about it? He thinks he was there once, not more than once, I think, and he don't know whether the woman was sick; he could not remember, it made no impression upon him; might have been sick, very likely it was so. Well, now, gentlemen, what do you think of a man's memory, that could go into that sick-chamber and see that woman lying on her bed, and all this turmoil—for the nurse says he was in the chamber over and over again—all this turmoil going on; conferring with Tilton in his own house and elsewhere, co-operating, suggesting, requiring, demanding the charge, and the wife to be invoked? He tells you coolly that a note that he had from her desiring the return of this important paper—he cannot remember, he thinks she must have given it to him, but whether she did or not he don't know, and he don't know whether she was sick or not. Well, gentlemen, there is nothing like having command of your faculties. That is a great merit in a man; and as memory is one of the faculties, I suppose it is a good thing to have command of your memory. Memory, Mr. Moulton and such witnesses think, is a very good servant, but a very bad master. You may remember the delicious wit of one of the conversations in Sheridan's "School for Scandal," where that bright coterie of men and women that never overvalued their neighbors were commenting upon *Miss Vermilion's* beauty, and *Mrs. Candour* said, "Well, she has a very fresh complexion." "Yes," says *Lady Teazle*, "when it is freshly put on." "Well, but then it must be natural," says *Mrs. Candour*, "for I have seen it come and go." "Yes," says *Lady Teazle*, "come at night, and go in the morning." "What's more," says *Sir Benjamin*, "her maid could fetch and carry it." Well, now, gentlemen, the testimony of these witnesses was very fresh, when it was freshly put on, and you could see it come and go. Three hundred and five things we wanted to know that Mr. Moulton didn't recollect; and I don't think it would be too much to say that you could sometimes almost see Mr. Tilton fetch and carry their memories. Ah! gentlemen, you have been but dull witnesses of these witnesses if you need anybody to explain to you the character and the system of their testimony. Not remember that the woman was sick! not remember whether he got this note from her or not! not remember that he was there once! not remember whether she was in bed or not! whether she wrote it in bed, nor any of these little items of proof! They did not know that they had an honest and intelligent and a candid witness, who told what she knew and what she remembered, and it fitted with every truth in this cause, whereas their testimony is at violence in all these shadowings that it attempted to detract from the scenes and the occurrences of that week; at variance with the whole moral force, with the whole necessary aspect of this situation. Suffice it, then, gentlemen, to say that on this testimony you know and feel that Mr. Tilton was ruined, and he knew it; that he so acted, and that all his movements with his wife and toward Mr. Beecher were governed by that knowledge, and were continued in order to repair the ruin, or to build anew the structure if it were absolutely irreparable.

CHANGING THE CHARGE TO ADULTERY.

Now, there is one thing that Tilton and Moulton agree about. That during all this preliminary period the only thing in the way of accusation, in the way of imputation, in the way of detraction, in the way of calumny—the only thing that they pretend is that Mrs. Tilton had given birth to a charge of improper solicitations. So it was, so it continued up to the interview of the 30th of December; so it was after that interview, so far as any demonstration, any statement to outside people was concerned, up to July, 1874, when it was determined to change it into a charge of adultery. But I do not insist now upon a course of reasoning applicable to this particular proposition that I have last stated, but, during this period up to the interview, nobody pretends that anything was said or suggested except the charge of improper solicitations. Well, now, Bowen comes in—a witness called by them—and says—they call him for the purpose of showing that Mr. Beecher did not take part in the movements, conclusions, decisions, actions on his part and in regard to Tilton's relations to the *Independent*. I leave that for the moment. I take him now on his statement that he told Mr. Tilton, on the 26th of December, in the Christmas interview that preceded his carrying the note to Mr. Beecher for him and in Tilton's name, that he should sever his entire connection with the *Independent* and with the other newspaper, and he gives him as a rea-

son why Mr. Beecher did not influence him toward that decision that he had completely decided before he saw Mr. Beecher. Well, if you take the story for its working one way, you must let it work the other also. You have proved by your own witnesses and not left it for me to argue—from your own—Mr. Tilton's own statement, though that would have been enough, of what occurred between him and Bowen on the 22d—you have proved by your own witnesses that on the 26th of December you knew you were ruined, that the ax was to fall, when your last despairing effort to change the attack upon Mr. Beecher and save yourself had failed, and you knew it had failed; when Bowen shook his fist in your face on the 22d, you knew the axe had fallen, absolutely fallen.

Mr. Evarts then suspended his argument and the court ordered a recess until two o'clock.

AFTER RECESS.

The court reassembled at 2:10 P. M., when Mr. Evarts continued his address as follows:

Another element important to be brought into view as bearing upon the conscious knowledge and feeling of Mr. Beecher and of Mr. Tilton, when they first came into one another's presence on the 30th, grows out of the real gravity, weight, and substance of these imputations against Mr. Tilton's morality which had come to Mr. Bowen's knowledge, were made the occasion of his deliberative decision, and its announcement to Mr. Tilton. Now that those topics and incidents included the Winstead affair and the dealing with a woman in the office of the *Independent* or the Brooklyn *Union*, bears, there can be no doubt, upon Mr. Tilton's own testimony. His mode of disposing of that you have heard. He has no difficulty in brushing away while it merely depends upon the turn of phrases either those or any other facts, but the difficulty is that, when the facts return, they return not only with the force of proving themselves, but of discrediting him. If he had admitted the truth, then the character of the facts would have been all that was to be gathered of import from their evidence. But if he denies them, if he misrepresents them, and they are facts within his own knowledge, then, when our duty brings back in a shape not to be contradicted, not capable of being disparaged, those ugly facts that he had swept away by the breath of his mouth—why then the facts come back, proving him to have been false, deliberately, consciously false. And how many times are those blows to be given, not to the fabric of the testimony, but to the character, the ingrained character of the witnesses of the plaintiff before they lead to its destruction? Why, gentlemen of the jury, if witnesses are to be believed in their own case, under the operation of the bitterest and most hateful passions by their confession that ever actuated men, they must at least carry a clear tablet for their testimony and not have it disfigured by obliterations and double texts. Now, this matter about the charges brought to Bowen's notice to the prejudice of Tilton were regarded by Mr. Tilton and his counsel as important if true, and if grave upon their bearing upon it, what became of the principal question with them, and which I shall consider on its own merits, and that as bearing on the question of whether Mr. Bowen owed Mr. Tilton any money for summarily abrogating the contracts and dismissing him? The contracts provided that at his will he might dismiss him without cause, but then upon the penalty of paying six months' salary or compensation, which amounted in the aggregate for the two papers to $7,000. Very well, but if his character was unworthy, his conduct unsuitable to the position of the editor of a religious print; if his personal credit, conduct, was such as to justify—nay, to demand—his dismissal, why, then Bowen was discharged by law, in conscience, from any responsibility whatever for the sudden and summary termination of the relation. And that was the situation. Bowen understood it so. Bowen never departed from that position until, under certain influences which attended the final arbitration and the tripartite agreement, he surrendered that position, and closed at once the pecuniary and the other controversies in which he had become involved.

THE WINSTED AFFAIR.

Well, we have then, as a sample of these stories thus to be tested, whether there was any solidity in them, this Winsted affair, which I shall spend but a few minutes upon, but in it you have not only evidence of the gravity of the imputations, but you have evidence of the lightness with which Mr. Tilton's oath deals with such questions. It was charged that in public rumor, public fame, at Winsted, Mr. Tilton's conduct with a lady there on the occasion of his delivery of his lecture had been unseemly, immoral, and profligate. Very well. Now, but that does not prove that it was. That I agree to; but the rumor was of that kind. Mr. Tilton knew everything that had occurred. What did he do about it? Nothing in it; a mere child—a sick child at that—put upon him by his wife because she could not go, and this girl would like to go; and that it was a shameful, scurrilous calumny against him and against the girl, and had no real foundation. Well, it occurred toward the end, I think, of December, 1869, and it was sharp enough in its impression to occasion the writing of a letter of inquiry to him while it was fresh, and he had written an answer, and that answer we have. And that answer was written, I think, on the 9th or 10th—

Mr. Shearman—The 8th of January.

Mr. Evarts—The 8th of January, 1870. There had been a casual misdating of it, you remember—1869—by that common error by which at the 1st of January of a new year we are apt to put the date of the old year. Well, that helped him a little while. He said that in 1870 this Winsted affair, the knowledge of which had been thus brought to Mr. Bowen's attention, was an old affair; it had happened years before; there was nothing in it; a little school-girl—young. Well, when I got hold of this letter that "1869," you know, helped him a little. If this was in January, 1869, then it would have been December, 1868, that it happened. But I probed the matter, and got from him, finally, by reference to his memoranda of engagements—I having the means always of holding him to the truth—that that letter of his was written on the 8th of January, 1870, within three or four weeks after the transaction occurred. But in that letter he represents this "little bit of a girl" as shockingly disproportioned in size to the magnitude of this scandal, and that if there had been anything observed it must have been an intrusion disgraceful to anybody that was witness to any such fact. Well, if Mr. Tilton had told the story as it was, or reasonably so, there would have been no occasion for our going into it as matter of fact. Its only importance to us was as an element substantial in its character, in Mr. Bowen's judgment and his action, and as showing that Bowen had solid grounds for his opinion—and in his opinion at least—for the course he took with Mr. Tilton, and, if so, that he did not owe him the $7,000, and that as to its being an honest debt, payable when demanded, on its own merits, and finally collected on its own merits, and that there was nothing in that idea; that it was got by that outside pressure which may not be black-mail, but which is utterly disreputable, utterly contemptible, and which the judgment of this community, in its length and its breadth—I mean not merely of these great cities, but of this whole great country of ours—pronounces at once as the vilest mode of extorting money from the fears of reputable people against public defamation; and the less there is of fact and truth in the supposed charges, the more sensitive is the unsullied repute against these public detractions. And it was not desirable that Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton should have it proved against them that they extracted and coerced the payment of money from Bowen, under the threat: "Unless you pay, I publish these scandals." And therefore they desired to make it appear that Bowen had no defense, and knew he had no defense, and had always admitted he had no defense. Well, they made very little progress in that, for Tilton and Moulton both concede now that Bowen said he did not owe him anything. Now, we are obliged to go into this matter of the Winsted affair—disagreeable to all. How does it turn out? Why, that this lady was of the age of some seventeen or eighteen—

Mr. Shearman—Twenty-two.

Mr. Evarts—Twenty-two?

Mr. Shearman—Yes.

Mr. Evarts—Twenty-two years—weighed 150 pounds or so—[laughter,]—or 127 or 125—twice as large as Mrs. Tilton, as stated—and so the idea that the little school-girl could not support the scandal weight must break down, and therefore, of its own weight, wholly disappears. Well, now, didn't he know about that? And yet the letter he wrote to—Hastings, was it?

Mr. Shearman—Yes.

Mr. Evarts—And the story he told was a very different matter from this. And then the disclosure of the innocent—if they be innocent—relations that he held to this young woman in the privacy of the room, is such as may make no impression on your mind perhaps of impropriety, and the shamelessness with which he disclosed it, and takes virtue to himself for his want of sensitiveness of its impropriety—it may make no impression upon you. But I think this plaintiff and these lawyers would give all the evidence that they have given before you in five months if they could show a journey between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton up to Winsted, and an occupation of one room, reading Milton, and lying on the same bed, in half undress, and so repeatedly seen and disclosed and exposed by witnesses, that no man can question the intelligence, the integrity, or the candor of. They are no parties to this litigation. They are sensible, respectable business men of Winsted, and you do not sympathize with cross-examinations that bring out no disreputable facts, but are disreputable questions when there is no fact to justify them. You would not like it, if you went to Winsted or to Boston, to have inquiries of an injurious imputation, that jurymen are expected to harbor on the idea if there had not been something of that kind the counsel would not have asked the question. No. Jurymen don't sympathize with that mode of disparaging witnesses that puts the depreciation in the question and misses it in the answer. Now, there is nothing in it, perhaps; I have not the least desire, directly or indirectly, to carry any imputation of a serious character in regard to that young person, but I do put it to you that the circumstances justified the rumor—justify the discredit of Mr. Tilton, and that his oaths on the subject show him to be unworthy of credit in any matter that he chooses to put his own interpretation and his own evidence upon.

THE BOWEN AND BEECHER INTERVIEW.

Now we come to the Bowen and Beecher interview, so far as I have not already disposed of it in its relevancy and application to the principal issue here, and which I now ask some little attention to. Mr. Beecher is the sole witness to that interview up to the point of the introduction of the rebuttal evidence of the plaintiff, which brings Mr. Bowen on the stand. Now, see the attitude in which Mr. Tilton places himself in regard to that missive, and see the judgment that he exposes himself to when the only conclusion in regard to Mr. Beecher to affect him is not the sending or the forging of the message but the manner in which he receives it. Tilton tells you that when Mr. Bowen was running on with this tirade against him, somehow or other it became appropriate for him to introduce an insinuation, or an accusation against Mr. Beecher in respect to his own—Mr. Tilton's—family, and that that accusation was not in the least discreditable to his wife's honor or of his children's fame, but an accusation against Mr. Beecher, to wit: That Mr. Beecher had made improper advances or improper proposals to his (Mr. Tilton's) wife, and that thereupon Mr. Bowen, either then or before that having given—either then giving or before having given the catalogue of Mr. Beecher's profligacy, from Indianapolis down—the terror and the danger that he was to all the people of Brooklyn, Mr. Tilton's quite moderate suggestion that he had been guilty of these improper advances immediately eclipsed, in Bowen's mind, all this horrible scheme and system of profligacy that he had been enlarging upon. Bowen thought, no doubt, to himself, Now here is something that looks as if there was something to it. I have been dealing in this cloudy calumny, and nobody has heeded what I have said; but really now, this young man, he has got something that is not too incredible, and that as he gives his own wife as the object, to be sure saving her innocence, his credit, and the fame of his children; really, now, there is something. It is your duty, Mr. Tilton, to arrest this long career of profligacy and to stem this adultery, to restrict this wide-spread seduction. You have got a fact: use it. Well, but, Mr. Bowen, you have been talking about facts that were a thousand times as great as this little fact of mine; why don't you use some of your facts? Oh, a sense of honor restrains me. Mr. Beecher and I have come to a settlement; all things are ended between us. Why hadn't be thought of that sense of honor before he told Mr. Tilton of these infamous aspersions upon Mr. Beecher? I think his sense of honor comes and goes, and you can see the people fetch and carry it. But, anyhow, he did, and that was enough for Tilton, for Tilton saw the sense of honor at once, and at once he replied: "I ask you to be guilty of a breach of honor! Far be it from me. How shall we arrange it then?" "Why, you open the matter by this insinuation about your wife, and that will open the question of Beecher's moral character in general, and then I shall be relieved on the point of honor, and I will back you up." Well, now, how was there ever a more fitly adjusted contrivance between two men of honor to maintain their honor? And when they tell you their own story of it they wonder that people don't think it as honorable as it seems to them. Well, now, says Mr. Tilton, "now Bowen says you will write a letter—an open letter, and I will carry it," and, as Tilton says, it was their joint act. Their joint act! And I said to him: "What did you expect to accomplish? What was your object, and what did you expect to accomplish?" "I expected—my object was to strike him to the heart." He says: "I expected to accomplish his expulsion from his church and from Brooklyn within twelve hours." Bowen said: "He cannot stay twelve hours under that letter." "Put in," says Bowen, "nothing definite, but put in 'for reasons explicitly known to him,'" and they altered the draft and put that in. An appeal to Beecher's consciousness! Bowen thought that when he saw Theodore Tilton signed to that he would pack up his trunk and go. Well, we are nearer to the proceedings of the Kuklux than we ever expected to be in these civilized communities. "Now put in," says Bowen, "leave your pulpit, quit the editing of the Brooklyn *Union*."

Mr. Shearman—The *Christian Union*.

Mr. Evarts—The *Christian Union*. "Well, no," says Theodore Tilton, "we have got enough in." Well, now, Bowen did not think there was enough in, provided Beecher was not driven out of the rival newspaper, but still he concluded, I suppose, that if he left Plymouth Church and left Brooklyn that probably he would not continue the editing of the *Christian Union*. Now—now the missive is forged. Now the messenger is charged. And now Bowen, if he has not got Beecher, has got Tilton—got him body and soul.

BOWEN SEALS UP THE LETTER.

He has got under his signature a bold, defiant blackmail letter against Beecher, and although the space between Bowen's and Beecher's house is not very long, yet there was time enough to lead Bowen to reflect that perhaps it would be as well to seal up that letter, and not carry it open. And he did so. And we got that much of truth out of Bowen's lips, and from his tongue the moisture that closed that letter. That is plain. There is no denying that. Well, Bowen goes there, takes out the letter, hands it to Beecher. Beecher opened it and read it, and he did not fall down dead. He, on his own view of it, turned to Bowen and said, "This is sheer insanity; the man is crazy." That was enough for Bowen. He knew that that appeal "for reasons explicitly known to yourself," did not carry any consciousness to Beecher, and that what Tilton had told him had disappeared like the baseless fabric of a vision, and then he felt "I had Tilton before; now I have got him with the evidence that the charge is false, for I have delivered it to the man against whom it came as suddenly as a stroke of lightning. I know he was unprepared. I know that this was a grave, a serious challenge to him, which, if the reasons explicitly known to himself, as had been suggested to me by Tilton, had existed, would have immediately brought some confusion to the face, some tremor to the lips, some perplexity to the understanding." And is it not so? If you, or you, or you, [with a gesture at three of the front jurors,] knew that you had been living in adultery for sixteen months with Theodore Tilton's wife, and somebody suddenly brought to you a letter, written and signed by the husband, appealing to your consciousness of some relation to him that should suggest and justify that demand, do not you think that it would make some impression on you? And all the evidence shows that it is a part of the plaintiff's case that no intimation whatever proceeding from Mrs. Tilton, proceeding from Mr. Tilton, had been brought to Mr. Beecher's knowledge—the fact that this terrible guilt, prolonged, persistent, inexplicable, had become known to the injured husband. And yet Bowen, who had been only that very day, unrolling to Tilton the enormity of Beecher's profligacy and the Christian duty of arresting it, yet had seized upon Tilton's suggestion that he at least had an effort to be profligate to charge against Beecher and seized it and carried it, looked at Beecher as he read the letter, heard his answer, and at once concluded "whatever Mrs. Tilton may have said to Mr. Tilton, whatever jealousy may have invented or hatred magnified in his, Tilton's, breast, there is nothing in Beecher's consciousness that makes the color come and go in his open countenance that is coursed as immediately by every tell-tale flow of blood as a young maiden's in the flush of health." Ah, Mr. Bowen has not lived in vain. He knows something about false charges. He has seen the ways of this wicked world and he saw that instead of that charge relieving him, Bowen, from the rivalry of the *Christian Union*, or of crushing the antagonism of Beecher to him or to Tilton, all that had happened was that Beecher was in possession of this conclusive proof of Mr. Tilton's enmity and of Mr. Tilton's malignity. Ah! Bowen must have rubbed the hands of his understanding and chuckled over his forethought in having closed that letter. Ah! If it had remained unclosed Mr. Beecher would have had the same evidence against him, Bowen, that he had against Mr. Tilton.

HOW BEECHER TREATED THE LETTER.

Now, Mr. Bowen says that Mr. Beecher treated it, so far as any spontaneous expression of his own, Mr. Beecher's, went, even more contemptuously than by this statement that he made, that the man was crazy—he said he put it into his pocket and didn't say anything at all. That Bowen then said, "Well, what do you say about that letter?" and that then Beecher said, "Why, this is sheer insanity; the man is crazy." I think Bowen does his sagacity injustice, I think the same wit that closed the letter with his mouth would not open it, also, with his mouth, and show any interest in it, or that he was a messenger that was expected to bring the answer; and I think Beecher's statement, therefore, is more conformable to the probabilities and to the character of Bowen. Now, gentlemen, these little differences come to nothing in the memory of witnesses. The real question was when you had heard from Mr. Beecher that narrative, when Mr. Bowen comes, is brought in here, to speak of some interview, the question was—and you watched for it, and we watched for it—as to whether he put a different complexion upon the transaction, whether he showed confusion, or betrayed tremor, and solicitude and anxiety and entreaty. It did not. He made the answer—treated it with contempt, showed no solicitude. Bowen don't remember that he said to Mr. Beecher when Mr. Beecher said this spontaneously, "O, I don't know anything about the letter; I only brought it here." Ah, gentlemen, that was the very attitude he had prepared for himself, by closing the letter, that very attitude to be able to say, "I don't know anything about the letter." That is all he had done it for. And, rely upon it, he preserved that advantage after he had seen the way the lion received the insult of a less noble animal. You may rely upon it that Bowen, who had meant to keep out of the reach of the lion's paw, and not have his precious head crackled between the lion's jaws, didn't think it worth his while to thrust it in when he saw that he had kept it out, and that the lion was by no means tame. O, no; Mr. Bowen, Mr. Bowen, men must be judged by their character, and whatever uncertainties there may be about yours, they don't touch your calculations about your own safety and advantage that you have displayed here by your caution in not carrying an open letter. Then Mr. Beecher, according to Bowen—as would be very natural—Bowen does not say he told him he knew what was in the letter, or had any suspicion of it, or was any party to it, but he thinks he had to move Mr. Beecher to talk about that letter—well, Mr. Beecher said this thing to him, that in that motion of his, that he said spontaneously, according to his own, Beecher's, testimony—that they agree about; and then Mr. Beecher says, according to Mr. Bowen—and here there does not seem to be any very particular difference—said, "Well, Sir, do you come here as a friend, or how do you come?" Does that look as if Mr. Beecher cared anything about how he came? He wanted to know how he came? O, says Bowen, as a friend; O, as a friend. Now, if Beecher could have heard the conversation between Tilton and Bowen about an hour before, that took place in Bowen's palor, what would he have thought of Bowen? You have heard them both. Ah! The trouble about these confidences—at which only two were present, and both of the same way of thinking—is that when you have too many of them, and you are the constant party with changing partners, and you profess to be of the same way of thinking all the while with each party that you are with, when you get them together—Ah! that is the trouble—that is the nitro-glycerine that blows up the whole concern. Innocent, harmless acids and alkalies, oils and powders, if you only keep them apart; but, if you get them together, they play the mischief with the best-laid foundations and the most honorable characters. To think that Bowen, with Tilton only an hour before, had been so sensitive to his, Bowen's honor, so that he could not suggest anything, move anything toward Beecher, but that Tilton might and he would back him up, and they together would drive Beecher out in twelve hours. He beards the lion in his den, and the lion says to him, "Sir, how do you come? Do you come as my friend?" "O, certainly; certainly:" when he was not willing to admit, as Mr. Beecher had stated, that he grew more and more friendly all through the interview, as he admits that it began friendly and ended friendly, continued friendly. The only reason that it didn't grow was that it was without duration or shadow or turning. Well, what a pity, now, that several times during the long and tortuous course of these slimy calumnies, these contemptible hatreds, you could not have got three or four of these different people together, and had them put their views together. And that is the miscalculation about the resources of the Divine provision for the administration of justice among men, forming a part of the moral government of the world. These two conspirators, Bowen and Tilton, when they are together think that no eye overlooks their machinations and no ear overhears their plottings, as if human justice and the moral government of the world had no other power of overseeing and overhearing, than the particular privacy in which they are dealing. Shallow, ignorant, foolish calculations; thus rebuked by the great prophet and poet of the Hebrews:

"Ye fools, when will ye be wise? He that planted the ear, shall not he hear? He that formed the eye, shall not he see?"

And now here in this little juxtaposition of these two interviews, within an hour of each other, between Tilton and Bowen and Bowen and Beecher, you see that men can be overheard and their privacy can be penetrated by the sight of one, while they think they are alone. Now, if nothing had happened to Mr. Beecher from that transaction of the 26th of December, a good deal had happened to Mr. Bowen and a good deal to Mr. Tilton. Bowen saw the necessity of his rapid retreat from his companionship with Tilton, and he left no doubt in Tilton's mind of what the result of the interview between Bowen and Beecher was, nor of what his (Tilton's) position in the hands of Bowen was to be. We have a very graphic description by Tilton, and Bowen was not called to contradict it by our learned friends, of that interview.

THE FURTHER CONVERSATION BETWEEN BOWEN AND BEECHER.

Now, the staple of the further conversation between Bowen and Beecher was this: Bowen was slow to remember it, but it all came. There is not a word wanted in his direct and cross-examination together to corroborate and sustain every word of Mr. Beecher's testimony in regard to that interview. And I call upon you to notice, it not merely because it gives an absolute confirmation of the spirit and character of that interview, but because it corroborates the strength and accuracy of Mr. Beecher's memory. Mr. Beecher did display to you in the conversation about Mr. Tilton's profligacy, or the rumors of it as they had given it to Mr. Bowen, that he had heard nothing of them. Bowen had not until after he had displaced Tilton from the editorship of the *Independent*. Then they came in like an avalanche from here and there, from the West, from the North and South, and that they were horrible, and then that Mr. Beecher said, "Well, I have heard about Mr. Tilton myself, and within a very short time." Bowen says that Beecher asked him if he knew anything about any troubles in Mr. Tilton's family. "No," says Bowen, "no; I have heard nothing of any consequence about trouble in his family." Well, I am sure I don't know that he had. I have nobody but Tilton's word that he told him anything against Beecher about trouble in his family; and Bowen, on the further direct examination by his own side of the case—the side that called him—is made to answer that at the time of the signing of the tripartite agreement, he had never heard of any imputations against Mr. Beecher in respect of Mr. Tilton's family. Is not that so?

Mr. Abbott—Yes.

Mr. Evarts—That is in 1872. He had never heard that Mr. Tilton had made any charge against Mr. Beecher. They had an object in asking him that question, and he favored that object by his answer. But the difficulty is that when you get an answer into the case you can't get it out, and it is competent for both sides to comment upon it. Now, then, Mr. Beecher proceeded to tell him about the flight of Mrs. Tilton from her husband's room, the resort to her mother, Mrs. Morse, their joint resort to him and Mrs. Beecher, and the advice, and the grounds of the application, and of the flight of the wife, the Bessie Turner matter, their intrigues with ladies of more distinction and credit, and Mr. Beecher concurred in the opinion of Mr. Bowen that it would not do to have Mr. Tilton at all connected with the *Independent*. Now, the point about Bowen is, that he had already made up his mind the day before; and so, these statements of Mr. Beecher, which he admits were made to him, and all concurred in that view, tended to that result, really produced no impression upon him because his mind, self-poised, had already determined; but he agreed on the question I put to him, that there was nothing in what Beecher said that tended to unsettle his decision. And he said, too, that although he had substantially made up his mind and had substantially informed Mr. Tilton on the 26th of December that he was going to discharge him, and yet he had not absolutely, and then in the next column he said he had absolutely, and so you have these insensible vibrations of a great mind between absolute and semi-absolute determination. Why, the touch of a child will rock a great bowlder that is poised in that way, and I should think that what Mr. Beecher said might tend to the absolute and dispose of the semi-absolute determination. Well, gentlemen, you all understand that interview. It was of the kind that Mr. Beecher states and Mr. Bowen absolutely confirms. They have got into a curious question of where the conversation took place. Which is right about that? It is an important conversation in itself, but Mr. Beecher did not agree with the character of the missive, and showed it. Bowen cared everything for having it appear that he had nothing to do with the missive, and of being friendly, and friendly, and friendly, and glad to find—to find that if he had not succeeded in making—in triumphing over Mr. Beecher, he had at least successfully concealed from him the deadly enmity and hatred that he felt for him; and he came back rubbing his hands, figuratively, to Mr. Eggleston, that was waiting for him—waiting for him—and said, Beecher is delighted; that Tilton is discharged—is in the present tense—and he is your friend, Eggleston, and my friend, and he has told me stories about Tilton—horrible stories. Eggleston—and our compact and our amity is complete.

Well, gentlemen, I don't know whether Mr. Tilton has misrepresented Mr. Bowen in that previous interview between himself and Mr. Bowen or not. And I don't know that we ever shall know. For, by the very terms of the proposition, it is only the statements of the two about each other that we shall ever get at. Mr. Tilton's statement of the interview stands as the truth in this cause: it is uncontradicted, and furnishes, so far as that enters into the estimate of the feelings and relations of Mr. Tilton and Mr. Beecher, and Mr. Tilton and Mr. Bowen and Mr. Beecher, the evidence on the subject—I mean of these calumnies against Mr. Beecher—the animosity of Mr. Bowen, and the subjugation by the stronger mind of Bowen of the weaker character, Tilton, to his, Bowen's, objects. Mr. Bowen contradicts distinctly Mr. Tilton on the question of his discharge as then determined upon and then communicated. And he contradicts him further by showing you that on the morning of the Saturday of that week he informed him of the then present absolute and actual charge.

THE VALUE OF THE PLAINTIFF'S EVIDENCE.

Now, gentlemen, I have occasion to ask your attention to the value of these two facts that we have fought against—the evidence of the plaintiff out of his own mouth, out of other witnesses', so far as they could show collateral support to it. We have fought against these two propositions of there being this action of the wife contemplating separation, this resort to the Pastor, this dealing by the Pastor with it openly, clearly, decisively, and this second point of the dealing between Mr. Beecher and Mr. Bowen, whereby Mr. Beecher espoused the view which Bowen communicated about Mr. Tilton's character, and the necessary action of Mr. Bowen in regard to it, corroborated, assisted, confirmed, secured, and aided by his disclosures of this conjugal discord and of this personal profligacy with Bessie Turner and with others. Gentlemen, you are full-grown men. Some people seem to think that after they come into a jury-box they are to lose all the common sense, all the elasticity of their understandings, all their personal knowledge and views of human nature and of human conduct, and take up a dry and formal driveling of testimony, as it may be, long-drawn-out before them. Why, gentlemen, you are here because you are practical men, because you know something of our common nature, because you come from the bosom of society in which these parties move, and in which their action is taken, and by which it is to be judged. All the number of witnesses that could prove to you that the moon was made of green cheese would not justify you in bringing in a verdict that it was made of green cheese—not in the least. It would justify you in bringing in a verdict that the witnesses were made of green cheese. [Laughter.] Now I ask you this: Do you believe that there could be a relation of paramour and mistress between a man eminent in society and a woman, the wife of a man prominent in society, and moving in the circles of social intercourse, of religious association, of public notice, that belong to these people and these very respectable families—do you believe that that relation between paramour and mistress could have continued for eighteen months and then by chance—much more by confession or communication from the wife—come to the knowledge of the husband, and then, everything being lovely and quiet between them, so that there was no outbreak there—do you think that the wife and the mistress would have left the paramour six months unadvised that somebody else knew about it when that somebody was the husband and that husband the mortal hater, on independent grounds, of the paramour? Do you think so? Did you ever hear of anything like that, that would lead a woman that had had that degree of affection and submission to a man that she would not warn him against the unguarded course of his life toward this family, that would expose him to the observation, to the condemnation, to the resentment of the husband? That would be a new chapter in human character; and I think, if it could be understood as a natural and probable sequel of these illicit relations, and of their discovery, it might tend to discourage the ventures that men make in that direction. No, gentlemen, common sense discards that. Well, if a wife, conscious of this vile, deepest guilt of a woman as toward her husband, conscious of a long course of seduction concealed from him, and of the long pollution of the marriage-bed, and contamination of the offspring by a stain, had confessed and found a forgiving husband ready to conceal, unwilling to resent against the injurer, do you think that that wife, with that knowledge of her own conduct and of her husband's privity to it, will be the first to pick a quarrel and desert the shelter of that roof? What roof could be so hospitable to her guilt as that? What shelter against discovery, against publicity, against ruin, so safe as that? What could break the tacit or the actual contract of immunity, of secrecy, of restored and continued love on the part of the husband to the fallen and abandoned wife, so necessarily, so absolutely as the wife's desertion of that home and accusation of the husband of profligacy? Well, gentlemen, if you can imagine that a wife so situated, so sensitive, so interested on the question of secrecy, would rush out of that house and accuse her husband, if he knew of her profligacy, you must have some strange views of human nature; and if we cannot try these people as human beings, we cannot try them at all. But we think she would go to the paramour and the Pastor; and if she did, do you think he would turn her over to his wife, and his wife this matron, [pointing to Mrs. Beecher,] this matron that makes the name of matron all the more noble that she is conspicuous in this rôle of honor; this woman that saw enough into the eyes of Theodore Tilton eleven years before to banish him from her house, and enough into the eyes of Henry C. Bowen to keep him from crossing her threshold. Do you think that Henry Ward Beecher would turn over his mistress to his wife for her to examine with all the power that a woman knows how to apply to a fallen woman? Now, you may think that is natural, and you may think it is safe, and you may think that out of these two women being shut up together—Mrs. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton—there came nothing but advice to quit the husband, brave him, to sustain her purity. You may think so. I would not like to have any client of mine convicted of any crime like this, but yet I assure you, gentlemen, that if he was to be convicted I would not like to have him convicted on evidence like this, for it answers the conviction and convicts the tribunal that condemns.

BEECHER'S INDIFFERENCE TO THE BOWEN MISSILE.

Look, now, at the enormous value of the dealing which Mr. Beecher exhibited to the Bowen missile proceeding from the bow and the skilled archery of Mr. Tilton. Take Bowen's statement. Was there ever greater unconcern, ever greater indifference, ever stronger, more definite braving of it than Mr. Beecher's treatment of that missive and his treatment of the man? Was there any yielding? Was there any entreaty of Bowen? No. All Mr. Beecher wanted to know was whether you come here, Mr. Bowen, coupled with, conscious of, in complicity with, this insane, mad contumely of Mr. Tilton's. If Mr. Bowen had said "I did; I suggested it, I urged it; I am going to back it up." then Mr. Beecher would have faced them both, and he has faced them both ever since; but Bowen nor Tilton has faced him. I can imagine—I can imagine no possible construction of human conduct that would treat this charge, this demand under Tilton's own signature as Mr. Beecher treated it if there had been the least consciousness of these guilty relations. What did he do? He talked with Bowen as long as Bowen chose to talk, and then Bowen went about his business, and Mr. Beecher never troubled himself in the least, never sought Mr. Tilton, never sent a friend to see him, never thought of the subject further than to wait what anybody would have to say about it. Well, gentlemen, we might, I think, consider all attempts to convict Mr. Beecher of this crime upon moral evidence as substantially ended by these two penetrating thrusts into his very soul that this evidence has given you, and you read on its unruffled mirror the placidity of innocence which forbids you to imagine guilt. Are you to take the alternative proposition that he is an old offender, full of wickedness? Well, there you run against what, even in the case of a single instance of guilt, is really a moral impossibility. Is there nothing then in the wisdom of the great Master that when you are judging of moral character you are to judge by the conduct of the life? Is there nothing in the proposition that men do not gather grapes of thorns and figs of thistles? Do you plant thistles to raise thorns, and thorns to raise figs?

A EULOGY ON BEECHER.

What greater vintage of Christian beneficence and activity has ever been poured out into the wine vats of a nation than the life of Henry Ward Beecher has furnished? And yet all these grapes have been gathered from this thorn tree, and are gathered still. If, under this fig-tree, men could not repose, what beneficent shelter has ever been reared in human character and conduct for the guidance and the safety of one's fellow-men? And yet this is but a prickly thistle-bush, that everybody that approached must have been wounded by, and yet nobody found it out. This long course of wickedness has run in a parallel stream through this life, and divided it between its muddy water and its crystal flow, so that those who stood on either bank proclaimed it vile or healthful as they happened to be on the one bank or the other. Why, gentleman, if you will take the philosophy and the great teachings of the Scriptures on these subjects, let us understand, as we all do, his generosity of character, openness of nature, warmth of heart, unusual sympathy, by which every child is his friend, every woman reveres him, every man confides in him, and which is inconsistent with a course of profligacy that hardens the heart. Who knew better, through his insight as a poet, and alas! his misfortune as a man in respect to morality, than the poet Burns, who thrust aside all formal teachings, and he says to the youth whom he would guide through life:

> The sacred lowe o' weel placed love,
> Luxuriantly indulge it;
> But ever scorn the illicit rove,
> Though naething should divulge it.
> I waive the quantum o' the sin,
> The hazard of concealing,
> But oh! it hardens all the heart
> And petrifies the feeling.

And yet a warm and generous fountain of beneficent action, a sympathetic nature as Mr. Tilton describes it, that was open to the impositions and accessible to the ill designs of false friendship, remains the uncontaminated and unhardened heart of this defendant. So now, so always, in your opinion, in the opinion of everybody that ever knew him or saw him; and all these monstrous absurdities, that defy the faith in man and the faith in God that holds the world together, you are to establish in order to save the tattered credit of the oaths of a few witnesses.

THE INJURED HUSBAND AND THE ADULTERER.

I come now, gentlemen, to the first meeting of the injured husband and the adulterer, after the alleged discovery of his guilt—six months after, it is said, a communication of some kind prejudicial to Mr. Beecher's relations to Mrs. Tilton and to the honor of his intercourse with Mr. Tilton's family. These two men are brought together. And I think, gentlemen, you will, in advance, agree with me that this interview carries more importance in its real occurrences, if you can get at them, than any other interviews. If there was any accusation made at all it was made then. And what was made then? Was the accusation that existed either in imagination or had been produced by invention, or had any basis of mistake, or had any solid support in truth? Whichever your theory may be on which you finally rest, whatever the accusation was or was to be as an honest accusation, it was made then and there. Whatever of confession, whatever of concession, whatever of acquiescence on the part of the accused ever took place, took place then. Then and there was the period; then and there the situation; then and there the aspects of the matter all round. That, if you can get at the truth, would be worth more to you than any long-drawn, parti-colored, piecemeal aspects and intercourse of the years afterward. Now, about that, I think, there will be no dispute. What had Mr. Tilton done, on his own showing, in respect to that proposed interview before it occurred? He had got from his wife, as he says—and as apparently is true—a paper written in her own hand of some character and purport. That is admitted. He had got it by efforts in her sick-room, persisted in day after day, against the remonstrances of the nurse, and that paper he obtained on the 29th, or Thursday, and kept it unshown, he says, to anybody till the night of the 30th. Now, what would you give to have that paper? It has been destroyed. Who destroyed it? Theodore Tilton. Who gave it to him to destroy? Francis D. Moulton. When? They both swear—not giving the day and month and year, but in relation to another event—immediately after the tripartite agreement. What justification was there for Francis D. Moulton, immediately after the tripartite agreement, to give to Theodore Tilton that paper to destroy? Ah! gentlemen, they all swore that there was not any agreement, nor any connection, nor any idea in reference to the destruction of the paper, with the tripartite agreement or the arbitration; all our witnesses swore the other way—Claflin and Freeland and Storrs and Wilkeson all swore that there was an agreement that all the papers should be destroyed. Now, I got the oath of Moulton and the oath of Tilton that immediately after that Moulton handed to Tilton the paper to be destroyed, and I got the oath of Moulton that he told Beecher that he would keep that paper tied to the other, and that they never should be separated, but should be kept together for his protection. Ah! gentlemen, you have a self-confessed, absolute perjury; an absolute confession of their own falsehood; you have got them both; their conduct is shown in their ready seizure of an opportunity given by that compact to destroy all, to hurry to destruction this one, and then, in order to explain their possession of all the others to use against Beecher when he wanted this one for himself of all the others in the world, they say there was not anything said about the destruction of papers, and there was no right to destroy any papers. Where is the promise that the two papers should be kept together? Ah! gentlemen, what did Mr. Moulton tell Mr. Charles Storrs about this unilateral—to borrow the phrase of my brother Porter—this unilateral saving of papers? Mr. Charles Storrs was asked what Moulton said about burning the papers; that Sam Wilkeson had seen him, or written to him that he wanted him to burn—to be sure and burn Mr. Beecher's apology, and all the papers, "and Mr. Moulton says, 'Of course,' says he, 'I have burned all the papers,' and laughed, and he says, 'Mr. Beecher thinks I have,' and then he says, 'If Sam Wilkeson thinks I have burned all the papers he is mistaken. What would Theodore do with his trouble?'" and when Mr. Moulton is recalled in rebuttal, he don't deny a word of that. Now, don't you believe that it was a part of the arrangement that peace was concluded all around, and that all the papers were to be destroyed, and don't you believe that these men hastened to destroy the paper that we want and that we miss? If truth would be on their side from it, so much the better for them; so much the less reason for their destroying it. So you need not worry yourselves that they have lost anything by its being put out of existence. Ah! how they jump at the idea that this pledge of Moulton would justify the destruction of all the papers, and that the treacherous wickedness of Moulton, self-confessed, in act that he did destroy one, separated it from the rest, and his production of the rest, that he did save the rest, and then his sneering remark to Mr. Storrs, "Oh, I burned all the papers—of course!" and he laughed, and then he says, "Mr. Beecher thinks I have;" and then he says, "If Sam Wilkeson thinks I have burned all the papers, he is mistaken. What would Theodore do with his trouble?"—what of the "trouble" that he is using heretofore and means to use hereafter? No! Theodore and I have only burned that one paper.

The court at this point adjourned until this morning at 11 o'clock.

ANOTHER STATEMENT BY MR. GARRETT.

President Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was given a reception in Parkersburg, W. Va., on Friday evening, May 28, and in acknowledging it said: "We have passed through a great crisis. The business of railways has been much reduced; but the Baltimore and Ohio is still determined upon its system of independent working at very low rates: it is still determined on progress, and in a little while, as business returns to its natural channels, when the effects of the panic have passed away, with that business largely increased, will aid in an important degree in the advancement of your interests as well as other interests upon its lines."

DEATH OF GEN. ALFRED REDINGTON.

California papers announce the death of Gen Alfred Redington, a pioneer citizen, in San Francisco, on Saturday, May 22. The *Alta* says: "Gen. Redington was one of the oldest and foremost residents of Sacramento city; indeed, he was the prominent man for years in that city in all public undertakings. In 18.1 the General came to California from his native State, Maine, where he had been very active in politics and commercial pursuits, and served one term as Adjutant General of the State militia of Maine. On his arrival here he located himself in Sacramento, and engaged in inland transportation, and soon became the General Superintendent of the California Steam Navigation Company, and subsequently became connected with the Central Pacific Railroad Company. In politics, Gen. Redington, since the war, has been an ardent Republican, and wielded a powerful influence in the party, and at one time was solicited to accept the nomination for Governor, but declined the honor, preferring to work with the rank and file. In business affairs he was just and upright, in private life he was social and benevolent, as a citizen he always took an active part in all public affairs affecting the State and his city; in a word, he was a good and true man. He was a native of Vassalborough, Maine, seventy-three years of age, and leaves a wife and two sons. The remains will be taken to Sacramento for interment."

GERMANY AND ROME.

COUNT MUNSTER, THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR, ON THE RELATIONS OF THE POPE AND HIS GOVERNMENT.

On May 12, the members of the National Club in London, entertained Count Münster, the German Ambassador, at their annual dinner, which took place at the Club House, Whitehall Gardens. In the absence of Lord Fitzwalter from illness, the chair was taken by Mr. Holt, M. P.

After the cloth had been removed, the Chairman rose and proposed "The Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family." The toast was enthusiastically drunk.

The Chairman then rose and said: The toast which I have now the honor to propose is one which I am confident will be received with enthusiasm by those present. We have the honor to-night to entertain as our guest the German Ambassador. [Cheers.] His Excellency has been good enough to favor us with his presence, notwithstanding a recent severe attack of indisposition, and as he is under the necessity of leaving us early I ask your permission to propose as the next toast, the health of his Excellency Count Münster. [Cheers.] We desire to express a hearty welcome, and to recognize the honor which his Excellency has done us in coming among us to-night. [Hear, hear.] But it must not be understood that the toast which I have now the honor to propose is nothing more than a generally courteous welcome to our distinguished guest, for we welcome his Excellency this evening as the representative of United Protestant Germany, [loud cheers,] because we are well assured of his own sympathies with Protestantism, and because he represents so ably an imperial master who has nobly vindicated our evangelical faith, and boldly asserted the independence of his country, in opposition to Ultramontane aggression. [Renewed cheering.] Protestant England must necessarily sympathize with Germany in her resistance to sacerdotal pretensions. [Hear, hear.] The struggle that is now going on in Germany is neither more nor less than an assertion, on the one hand, and a denial on the other, of the right of the German people to think for themselves, and to act upon their own judgment in matters of civil and religious concerns without foreign interference. [Hear, hear.] We sympathize with that struggle. It is a struggle in which our forefathers were engaged 300 years ago; it is a struggle in which, perchance, we may have to engage ourselves. [Hear, hear.] But in addition to this, gentlemen, we cannot forget that we are somewhat akin to the German people. [Hear, hear.] Our sympathies are none the less because we remember that we come of the same stock, and we do not forget that of late years the two nations have been united by a matrimonial alliance between the royal houses. [Hear, hear.] The Princess Imperial of Germany is our Princess Royal. United thus as we are in descent, by marriage, and in Protestant sympathies, we welcome every tie which can possibly bind the nations in a closer bond of friendship. Long may they remain united. [Hear, hear.] United in mutual respect for one another, united hand to hand, and shoulder to shoulder, in resistance to everything that can oppose the welfare of the human family; united especially in allegiance to our Divine Master, in support of our common faith, in defense of our civil and religious liberties, and in the assertion of the independence of nations. [Cheers.] I have now to propose the health of his Excellency Count Münster. [Cheers.]

The toast having been drunk with great cordiality, Count Münster rose, and was received with fresh demonstrations of applause. He said: "My lords and gentlemen, I have to thank your chairman most heartily for the kind manner in which he has been good enough to propose my health, and to thank you for the kind way in which you have received and heartily drank this toast. But, gentleman, I have other feelings of gratitude to express to you. Most of the members of this club have taken an active part in the meetings, and have signed the addresses of sympathy of the English Protestants for the German nation; and I can assure you that my imperial master, that his great Chancellor Prince Bismarck, [cheers,] and that the German people attach great value to these marks of sympathy. These marks of sympathy prove that the struggle in which the Protestant Empire is engaged is not what our enemies wanted to make out, and wanted it to be thought to be; is not a series of acts of tyranny—[hear, hear]—is not suppression, is not a war against the Roman Catholic religion; but that you felt that it is the State that is bound to protect its subjects, is bound to protect liberty of conscience, and is bound to protect and promote real Christian education. [Hear, hear.] Gentlemen, you all know the German history. You know the struggles which have taken place between the Popes and the German Emperors. You know that a German Emperor had to go as a penitent to Canossa, and you know that Prince Bismarck, in one of his great speeches, said, "What makes the Romans so angry is that they know that our Protestant Emperors will not in future go to Canossa." [Cheers.] You know what brought on the Thirty Years' War, and you know the misery that war entailed in Germany. You know how Germany was divided, and you know that it took centuries till Germany could recover, till Germany could reinstate and become what it is now, a great Protestant Empire. [Hear, hear.] Gentlemen, it is the Protestant Empire which the dark people at Rome don't like. [Cheers.] It is United Germany, it is united Italy that they don't like. It is the fear they entertain that in countries where the national feeling grows, where morality and education grow with the national feeling, that consequence must be a national Church. [Hear, hear.] Gentlemen, you see that in all countries in Europe the same struggle is pervading them more or less. They are countries which feel themselves safe, but which I fear, are not as safe as they think. You see Switzerland—the free Republican Switzerland—engaged in the same struggle. I hope the struggle will be spared to this country for some time, but I think you had better look out in time. [Loud cheers.] I think you see in Ireland what is going on—[hear, hear]—and I think you have not too far to look to see what is preparing and what will be the case in this country. I can only tell you, gentlemen, that my Imperial master, the Emperor, and Prince Bismarck will fulfill the task they have undertaken. [Cheers.] You will be sure that they will not be at rest till the liberty of conscience is safe. You will be sure that all the laws which are necessary for that object will be carried out, because the whole of Liberal and educated Germany is on their side. [Hear.] But I hope that the moment may come when we may have peace, and find peace with our Roman Catholic countrymen. Gentlemen, your Chairman has, in able words, spoken of the sympathy of the two nations. I feel there is every ground for it, and every reason for it, but I think it is the duty of every well-wishing Protestant to do everything he can to promote this sympathy, and to promote the union between these two countries as much as and wherever he can. [Hear, hear.] I can assure you that as far as my ability will enable me, I will do all I can for this union; and I am sure I shall find in every one of you a warm supporter. I conclude, gentlemen, in wishing that our two great Protestant countries may always be united. If they are united I feel sure that the civilization of this world is secure, and that it is the safest and best safeguard for peace. [Cheers.]

A STORY OF SEDAN.

As a pendant to the German official report on the battle of Sedan, the Paris correspondent of the London *Times* tells the subjoined story concerning the cottage where the two Emperors met: "It is known in the locality," he says, "as 'La Maison du Tisserand,' 'La Maison de l'Empereur,' or 'La Maison des Deux Frères Ennemis.' The two first titles explain themselves, but the third is derived from a fact which is but little known, and which is another proof that accession of fortune is often acquired at the expense of domestic peace. The cottage is one story high, with a tiled roof, and stands parallel to the road. A newly-built wall reaches from the front of the house to the road and divides the building in two, but before this historical interview this wall did not exist. The house belonged to two brothers, half to each. The room in which the celebrated meeting was held is in the corner of the cottage nearest to Sedan; but in 1871 the entrance door was at the other extremity, nearest to Donchery, and looked upon the road in front. When the room was being prepared for the interview—that is to say, when the round table and the two straw chairs which still remain had been brought in—the Emperor, who was some distance off, was informed that all was ready. He alighted from his carriage, entered the front door, and went up stairs—that is to say, he came in at the right side and entered the room situated to the left. After the war was over, and indeed before, a great many visitors went to see the house, and, after the manner of tourists, were careful to follow the same road, to go up the same staircase and sit in the same room as Napoleon III. and Prince Bismarck. The owner of the room soon began to make a good thing of the curiosity of the visitors. He sold photographs of the house. The four pieces of gold which the Emperor had given to his humble hostess he had framed and hung over the mantelpiece, for, curious to relate, it was the fallen monarch who paid in this way for the use of the audience chamber. The proprietor found, in short, that this unexpected meeting produced a golden shower; but his brother, the owner of the staircase, put in a claim for a share of the profits. He said that as the visitors went up his staircase, he ought, in common justice, to get half the proceeds of the exhibition, and he added that he would stop the way unless his demands were satisfied. His brother looked at the matter in a different light, arguing that people did not come to look at the staircase or the passage, but at the room, which belonged to him. Day by day the quarrel got worse, both were equally stubborn, and the domestic peace of the house was fatally disturbed. Soon a stone wall was built between the two halves of the house, and the weaver opened a new door and erected a new staircase, so that nowadays visitors no longer use the old staircase on the right, up which the Emperor passed. Every day travelers come from all parts of the world to stare at the bare walls of the room and sit in the straw chairs, so that the weaver makes a deal of money, but peace is not restored in the "Maison des Deux Frères Ennemis."

FRANCE IN SENEGAL.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes to that journal on May 16: I but briefly noticed yesterday the stereotyped official answer of the Minister of Marine to a question about some extraordinary arbitrary acts in Senegal, that his dispatches mentioned nothing of the kind. It is scarcely possible, however, to doubt that there must be some foundation for the story sent to M. Lafon de Fongaufier, a captain in the Navy, formerly stationed in the Senegal waters, and in consequence of the sensation produced by the report of his speech in the *Journal Officiel* I subjoin a translation of the essential part of it. He said:

We have been established in Senegal for many centuries, and to assure our domination and protect our commerce several forts have been constructed. On the left bank of the River Bakel, 200 leagues from Saint Louis, is the most important of our establishments in Upper Senegal. It was founded in 1820. Several villages have grown up around it, among which is the village of Sarracolets. The most cordial—I may even say the most affectionate—relations have always prevailed between the garrison and the indigenous population. During the long and ardent struggle which the brave Gen. Faidherbe had to sustain against El Hadj Omar, the Bakel post was never once attacked. The envoys of the Prophet preached in vain to the inhabitants of these villages. Not one rallied to his standard. They all remained grouped with our soldiers, determined to resist a common enemy. The traders of Saint Louis, who in great numbers go to Bakel and pass a whole year there, bring with them very large supplies. They give employment to the villagers of Sarracolets. I have seen many of these men as supernumeraries on board our ships, and I can certify that they were some of our best hands. Well, according to information I have received, the Governor of Bakel has fired his cannon against a population devoted to us, and the village of Sarracolets is destroyed. I trust there may be some exaggeration in the story told me, but it is briefly this: In November last a Captain of marines was sent to Bakel as commandant, and he at once began to ill-treat the inhabitants, many of whom he put in prison on frivolous charges. They sent a deputation to complain to the Governor, and while he was investigating their grievances an event occurred which had disastrous consequences. On Jan. 1, the Feast of the Circumcision, which is a great day with the Mussulmans, a servant of the Captain, belonging to the Native Rifle Battalion, underwent the rites. It is usual on such an occasion to grant many privileges to the neophyte; but this one was unreasonably exacting. He laid hands upon a good many fowls belonging to a trader named Jupiter Walley, and then said he must have a sheep. The owner was willing to give him one, but he wanted to choose the best. Thereupon an altercation ensued, daggers were drawn, and some of the villagers arrested the Captain's servant to prevent murder. The Captain put them in irons and released his servant, who returned to the village to levy blackmail. Out of all patience, the inhabitants of Sarracolets gave him a beating, and then the Captain gave orders to bombard Sarracolets from the fort. The cannonade lasted three days, and to finish the destruction which shells had left incomplete, tirailleurs were sent with orders to burn everything. Four inhabitants were killed and fifteen wounded. It is remarkable that the villagers did not fire a shot in retaliation. They abandoned Bakel and fled to Tuabo to the Tunka or King of the province of Goye. Since this event trade with Bakel has been completely stopped. The Moorish caravans come there no more. It is stated, as the result of an inquiry set on foot by some native chiefs, that property to the value of 100,000 francs belonging to French merchants of Saint Louis was burned. However exaggerated these statements may be thought, I will mention a fact within my own knowledge to show that arbitrary acts may be perpetrated at Saint Louis without the Minister knowing anything about them. I hold in my hand the following document:

GOVERNMENT OF SENEGAL, STAFF NO. 212,
SAINT LOUIS, 10th July, 1869.

SIR: I have sent on board your ship Ousseynou and Amar M'Bay. You will deliver them to Sambra Dien, the chief of M'Bilor, who is ordered to shoot them. I am, &c., the Governor,

PINET LAPRADE.

To the Captain of the Basilic.

Now, I was the Captain of the Basilic. With such a document before you, it cannot be assumed that the charge I now make is a canard. These men were not tried, but they were shot—not by me, for I was only charged to convey them to a particular destination, but by the chief of M'Bilor. This was in the year 1869, but the legislation is the same now. The Governor of Senegal exercises as despotic a power as any Turkish Pacha. It is high time that the organic laws of the colony, excusable, perhaps, when it was less accessible to the mother country than now, should be revised.

There must necessarily be further notice taken of the above grave statement. Admiral De Montaignac is not likely to receive despatches on the subject from the Governor till he asks for them.

MINISTERS' SONS.

Rev. Dr. Miner, of Boston, devoted his Sunday evening's sermon to showing the baselessness of the belief, entertained in some quarters, that as a general thing the sons of ministers and deacons turn out bad. He first used, for the sake of illustration, the catalogue of the college with which he had been connected for some eighteen years. Among the students of that college during that period were thirty who were the sons of ministers, and not one of them turned out bad in any pointed sense. Three or four, during their collegiate course, indicated some waywardness, but they never went so far astray as to turn out bad. He then alluded to the families of sixty clergymen with whom he had been acquainted during the past thirty years, and so far as he had been able to learn, not one of their children had gone astray. And, in fact, he said, the whole body of living clergy with which he was acquainted, some 261 in all, had no children, with the exception of three or four, whose conduct in life was at all out of the way or unsatisfactory to their parents or friends. He never heard of a clergyman's son being convicted of any crime. He then alluded to Dr. Sprague's biography of clergymen, and said that of the first 100 names in that book, there was a record that 110 sons of those clergymen became ministers of the gospel. In this connection he also stated that a man who for nine years had been the keeper of a prison had informed him that during that period he never had the son of a minister or deacon within the prison walls. These facts, he thought, gave a fair view of the case, and made it clear that there was no ground for the broad assertion that as a general thing the sons of ministers and deacons turned out bad. He was, however, willing to admit that there were instances where their sons were no better than they ought to be, but this was as much the case with other boys as with the sons of ministers.

THE POPE AND THE FREEMASONS.

The Bishop of Orleans has received the following letter from the Pope, congratulating him on his pamphlet against Freemasonry:

VENERABLE BROTHER: Salutation and apostolic benediction. In this war waged on all sides against the Catholic Church by the Masonic sect, your publication was most useful and opportune, especially because this sect, long secret, has now unmasked itself. It avows its designs, and in a certain country, not under the pretext of public rights, but in its own name, does guilty battle with the Church. It is useful because, the nefarious character of the sect being known, there is no honest man who must not turn from it with horror, and perhaps many members who do not know the secret mysteries will now withdraw. What is particularly useful is the perspicacity with which you demonstrate to all attentive minds the real tendency of the taking words, "Fraternity and Equality," which have deceived and seduced so many, and the true origin and object of the much-boasted liberties of conscience, of public worship, and of the press. After reading your work nobody can doubt that all this came from Freemasonry to overturn civil and religious order, and consequently the Church has wisely condemned those who practice and defend such liberties. It is manifest that all partisans of these liberties, albeit unknown to themselves, favor the Masonic sect, and the more honest they are the more disastrous is their support to such principles. We therefore wish you many intelligent readers, for it is no small advantage to perceive the snare, and as a pledge of Divine favor and our special good will, we give you, venerable brother, from the bottom of our heart, to you and your diocese, our apostolic benediction. In the twenty ninth year of our Pontificate, PIUS IX., Pope.

FRENCH CANADIAN FAMILIES.

The editor of the Brunswick (Me.) *Telegraph* has been investigating the matter of the size of some of the French Canadian families employed in the mills at that place, and gives a few of the facts he has ascertained. He says: "There is a family at work in the cotton mill which consists of father and mother and twenty-four children, all the children large enough being at work. The woman is the fourth wife. A brother of the husband living with his fifth wife in Montreal, has twenty-five children. Three families arrived here last week to go to work in the mill and they number all told thirty-seven persons. A lady friend of ours a few days since met a French woman, who, looking at the babe in the carriage, said to our friend, 'I have got fifteen of those.' The only possible reply of the lady with the one babe was, 'Gracious!' Ten and twelve and fifteen children are by no means uncommon in the French Canadian families, but twenty-four is a little above the average."

EVARTS AND CICERO.

The Worcester (Mass.) *Spy* says: "Mr Evarts, in the opening of his address to the jury referred to Cicero as one 'who stood at the head of ancient orators, and whose fame transcends all modern reputations in our profession.' It may interest our readers to know that Mr. Evarts in feature and expression of countenance bears a remarkable likeness to the great Roman lawyer, of whom well-authenticated portrait busts and medals have come down to our time. A marble bust of Cicero in the library of Yale College is often mistaken for likeness of Mr. Evarts, and by older persons has been supposed to be a bust of his father, who also was a lawyer of great ability, though he did no long practice his profession."

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

A SCHOOL-HOUSE BURNED.

GRAMMAR-SCHOOL NO. 36, A PLANING MILL AND A TENEMENT-HOUSE WHOLLY CONSUMED—PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE OF 1,600 SCHOOL-CHILDREN — ESTIMATED LOSS $200,000.

The dangerous proximity of some of the public school-buildings to planing mills, oil refineries, lard manufactories, and other structures of a character specially subject to the ravages of fire, has frequently been alluded to in the columns of THE TIMES. A most disastrous and destructive fire which yesterday occurred in East Ninth street, and which completely consumed one of the largest school-houses in the City, is a decisive reminder of the danger of death by fire to which children attending such schools are daily liable. The planing mill and wood turning establishment of Messrs. Kiersted & Smith at Nos. 714 and 716 East Ninth street, was a four-story brick building running back through half the block, and was compactly filled with wood and shavings. On the west of this building Grammar School No. 36, one of the largest in the City, extended from No. 706 to No. 712 East Ninth street, while on the east side of the planing mill ran a row of five-story brick tenement-houses densely populated with poor families. On the other side of the narrow street was a row of small tenement-houses with wooden shutters, liable to be set on fire by excessive heat. In the rear of the planing mill was a small stable, and behind this another row of tenement-houses occupied by poor families. Thus it will be seen that there is scarcely a more dangerous locality for a fire in the whole City.

At 12 o'clock the principal of the grammer school dismissed the children, over 1,600 in number, and they left the building for the day. A few minutes later, Capt. Killilea, of the Eleventh Precinct, was proceeding up Second avenue with the greater portion of his command, in order to participate in the annual parade of the Police force, when he heard the alarm of fire, and, on looking down Ninth street, he saw that the planing mill was on fire. He at once hurried his command to the scene, and with Sergt. Schultz, after ascertaining that the children had all left school, entered the tenement house No. 718 East Ninth street and drove the tenants out in the street. This had to be done by force, the poor people persisting in endeavoring to remove a portion of their property. But few of them escaped with more than the clothes they wore. At this time the planing mill was one mass of flame, and the intense heat from the fire scorched and blistered the walls and window shutters of the tenement houses on the opposite side of the street. The first alarm given brought to the scene Engine Companies Nos. 11, 28, 25, 5, and 15, and Hook and Ladder Companies Nos. 11, 6, and 3. This force went gallantly to work, and endeavored, if not to quell the flames, at least to reduce their power and magnitude. This was found impossible, and a second alarm was sent out, which brought on the ground Engines Nos. 17, 33, and 16, and Hook and Ladder Company No. 9. At this moment, just as the tenants were being driven out of the tenement-house No. 718, the flames caught the roofs of the tenement-house and school building. They spread with marvelous rapidity, and Chief Engineer Bates sent out a third alarm, which resulted in the prompt arrival of Engines Nos. 9, 20, and 14, and Hook and Ladder Company No. 7. Commissioner Perley also arrived after the third alarm, and, with Chief Engineer Bates, directed the operations of the firemen. Capt. Killilea, with his own command and a reserve force from the Tenth Precinct, formed a cordon of officers around the fire lines, and preserved admirable order by keeping back the vast crowd of citizens who had assembled in the vicinity, and so preventing the firemen from being impeded in their work.

By this time the fire had assumed a most dangerous aspect. The school-building and the tenement-house were in flames, and it was evident that they could not be saved. The planing mill and stable behind it had also been consumed by the fire, and had fallen down. Owing to the great quantity of wood-work in the school-house, the fire rapidly gained the mastery over it, and the tenement-house, an old and half-rotten building, fell a more easy prey to the flames. All the efforts of the firemen were consequently directed to the prevention of a further spreading of the fire. To this end they were favored by the circumstance that there was a clear space of about fifty feet between the rear of the school-house and the rear of the tenement-houses on Eighth street, and also that a number of streams of water could easily be thrown on the burning buildings from the roofs of the adjoining tenements. A special call was now sent out, which brought Engines Nos. 18, 32, and 24 and the fire-boat W. F. Havemeyer to the assistance of the force already engaged. Through these means and the unceasing labor of the firemen the fire was prevented from spreading possibly through the entire block. Many of the tenement-houses in the rear and adjacent to the burning buildings were at times during the progress of the fire in considerable danger of ignition, and valuable service was rendered by the Police force, assisted by Father Mooney, of St. Bridget's Church, and other citizens, in removing the occupants and their personal property to places of safety. The fire continued to burn with increasing fury until the school building, planing mill, stable, and tenement-house had been completely gutted, and finally, after five hours of hard work on the part of the firemen the flames were quelled.

The loss by the destruction of the school building will reach over $110,000. The school, which was rebuilt in 1868 and 1869, cost $109,149, the items for its construction being as follows: Mason work, $49,941; capenter work, $34,900; painting work, $1,300; furniture work, $12,704; heating apparatus, $10,304. The loss is fully covered by insurance. Messrs. Kiersted & Smith, occupying the planing mill, lose $25,000 on stock, machinery, and building. J. Peterson and M. Kurtz, wood turners, having shops in the planing mill, lose $5,000 each on stock. The tenement-house No. 718 East Ninth street, owned by Messrs. Kiersted & Baylis, is wholly destroyed; loss, $20,000. The numerous tenants lose about $10,000 on household effects and personal property. Messrs. Heins & Miller, occupying the stable in the rear of the planing mill, lose $10,000 on building and stock. The surrounding tenement-houses are probably damaged to the amount of $5,000. A full investigation into the origin of the fire will be made by Fire Marshal Sheldon.

THE CITY'S HEALTH.

THE SMALL-POX INCREASING—TWENTY PHYSICIANS ADDED TO THE VACCINATING CORPS—THE HARLEM FLATS NUISANCE.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, President Chandler in the chair, the following report was submitted by Dr. Harris, the Register of Vital Statistics:

There were 524 deaths reported in this City during the week ending on Saturday, the 29th inst. In the previous week there were 543 reported, which was seventeen less than the number since verified for that week. Though decreasing, the rate of mortality is higher than it was in the corresponding week of the previous year. The excess now observed is charged to diphtheria and small-pox and the invalids in the public institutions, the latter, in the week ending May 22, giving forty-nine more deaths than the corresponding week of 1874, and diphtheria and small-pox causing seventy-three more deaths than in that period.

Bronchitis, pneumonia, and phthisis in the past two weeks caused the same number of deaths as in the average of the corresponding weeks for the past five years, and less than in the corresponding weeks of last year. Measles, scarlatina, and the typhoid fevers are charged with only half the number of deaths that have been recorded against them in the corresponding week in the previous five years.

Dr. Day, the City Sanitary Superintendent, submitted the following comparative statement of cases of contagious disease reported at this bureau for the two weeks ending May 22 and May 25, 1875:

Week ending May 22—Typhus fever, 1; typhoid fever, 6; scarlet fever, 44; measles, 13; diphtheria, 70; small-pox, 111; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 5.

Week ending May 29—Typhus fever, 1; typhoid fever, 8; scarlet fever, 43; measles, 31; diphtheria, 74; small-pox, 117; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 2.

In reference to the increased number of cases of small-pox Dr. Day states that thirty-five cases were reported on Monday, chiefly in the Seventeenth, Thirteenth, and Eleventh Wards. Six cases were reported in one family. In view of these facts the following physicians were appointed members of the Vaccinating Corps: J. C. Conover, T. L. Janeway, G. M. Schweig, Aaron P. Dalrymple, Walter G. Wylie, Nathaniel G. McMasters, James L. Adams, E. F. Bush, E. P. Williams, Dr. Hewell, Jr., E. Boetzkes, W. P. Ackerman, J. R. Healey, L. Putzel, Dr. Perry, B. J. Harlan, E. A. Maxwell, J. J. Purcell, Alexander Strong, J. L. Wilson.

The filling of the Harlem Flats was referred to the Sanitary Committee. A communication was received from the Chrome Steel Company offering 2,000 loads of ashes for filling purposes.

THE POLICE PARADE.

The annual parade of the members of the Police force took place yesterday. The number of Police officers engaged in it was 1,184. They assembled in Union square at 1 o'clock, and on forming the order of march proceeded through Third avenue to the Bowery, through Canal street to Broadway, and up Broadway to Seventeenth street and Union square, where they passed in review before the Mayor, Police Commissioners and heads of departments. The men were formed in three battalions, with Superintendent Walling in advance, accompanied by Inspector Thorne and Drill Capt. Copeland as aids. The first battalion of ten companies was commanded by Inspector Dilks as Colonel, with Capts. Mount and Hedden as Lieutenant Colonel and Major. The second battalion of ten companies was commanded by Inspector McDermott as Colonel, with Capts. Allaire and Tynan as Lieutenant Colonel and Major. The third battalion of nine companies was commanded by Inspector Speight as Colonel, with Capts. Petty and Washburn as Lieutenant Colonel and Major. The men marched well, and presented a fine appearance.

THE BROOKLYN ALDERMEN.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN AGAIN TABLE MAYOR HUNTER'S NOMINATIONS—THE CITY BUDGET—OTHER BUSINESS TRANSACTED YESTERDAY.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen met yesterday with Alderman O'Reilly in the chair. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and approved, Alderman Ropes presented a petition signed by 1,000 citizens desirous of being heard before the final arrangements are made for the completion of the Storage Reservoir at Hempstead. The petition was referred to the Committee on Police and Excise. A petition, which was referred to the Committee on Police and Excise, was received from the Temperance Brotherhood of the Christian churches asking that good and honest men be confirmed as Commissioners of Police and Excise. Alderman Strong presented a petition signed by 300 citizens, protesting against the completion of the Hempstead Reservoir. A petition presented by Alderman French against the paving and grading of Bridge street, was, after some discussion, referred to the Paving and Grading Committee. Mayor Hunter then took the chair and presented the budget for 1876 as made up by the Board of Estimate. Following are the figures:

Principal of City debt	$170,000 00
Interest of City debt	1,007,410 00
General pavement assessment	127,889 79
General purposes	212,848 55
Salaries heads of departments	373,030 00
Wells, pumps, and crosswalks	13,150 00
Health Department	64,000 00
Department City Works	1,026,500 00
Fire and Buildings	340,550 00
Police and Excise	310,192 00
Board of Elections	39,000 00
Department of Parks	134,000 00
School purposes	987,198 75
Assessments for repairs to Myrtle and Atlantic avenues, and Henry street	153,738 79
Total	$5,464,507 93

According to the usual custom, a resolution was then passed authorizing the Mayor to appoint a committee of eleven to further consider the budget. Provision was also made for the printing of 250 copies of the budget in pamphlet form. After the budget had been presented Alderman O'Reilly resumed the chair and presented a communication from the Mayor nominating D. D. Briggs for President of the Board of Police and Excise in place of Gen. James Jourdan, and William B. Hurd for Commissioner in place of D. D. Briggs. The names, on motion of Alderman Dwyer, were laid on the table. Alderman Ropes declined to vote on the motion, as did also Aldermen Rowley and Petrie, on the ground that the proceeding was a disgraceful one in which the people's interests were entirely ignored in order that the ends of the politicans might be secured. Another communication was received from the Mayor vetoing a resolution passed at a previous meeting of the Board providing for the paving and grading of the triangle at the junction of Fulton and Lafayette streets. The Mayor suggested that it be railed in and planted with shrubs. The Board then adjourned.

FRIENDS OF ILL-TREATED CHILDREN.

A meeting of the Board of Managers of the New-York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was held at the offices, No. 860 Broadway, on Monday afternoon, Frederick De Peyster in the chair. There were also present John D. Wright, (President,) Charles Haight, Henry Bergh, E. T. Gerry, F. De Luca, Robert F. Bixby, and others. The Secretary, Mr. E. Fellows Jenkins, made the following report: Since the formation of the society 43 complaints have been received. Of these 7 were found to have originated from malice. In 8 cases the people had left their abodes, and no trace of them could be found. In 13 cases the children had, no doubt, been badly beaten, but owing to the lapse of time since the complaints had been made, (long before the society could legally act,) the necessary witnesses and evidence could not be obtained. Four children were found to be not allowed to attend school, and these cases were brought to the notice of the Superintendent of Truancy, who has offered to aid the society in every way consistent with his duties.

One of the worst cases was that of a young orphan girl, fourteen years old, who was badly choked and beaten by her uncle and locked up in a room. She made her escape, and was being persuaded to enter a disorderly house in Wooster street when the matter was brought to the notice of the society. Steps were at once taken by which she secured a home in a respectable family as a servant. Her uncle was found to be in the service of the Government, (an enlisted soldier,) detailed for duty in New-York, and therefore not within the reach of a civil or criminal process without considerable delay. The case was brought to the notice of the officer in command of the department to which he was attached, and he received a severe reprimand. Seven cases were found where the circumstances would have warranted a prosecution, but after giving the accused persons a severe warning it was thought better not to use extreme measures unless the cruelty was again perpetrated. Three cases are yet in abeyance, two of the offenders being under bail to stand trial. The Secretary further reported that during the past month he had visited the neighborhood of the different theatres and other places of amusement at night time and found many young children begging. Upon being questioned invariably the same answer was given: "Sent out by mother (or father) to beg." Since then some of them have disappeared, while others have changed their begging grounds, and again others have become peddlers of flowers. A list of the names and addresses of the parents, or those in charge of these children, has been made, and the homes visited and warnings given to keep children off the street at night. In one case a tiny girl about three years old was seen with a small wooden tray selling flowers near Steinway Hall. It was near midnight, and a gentleman who purchased a flower had hardly left before a boy about twelve years old darted out from a stoop and took the money from her and retired. This was repeated, and upon inquiry it was found that the children were brother and sister. Not succeeding in selling a flower upon one occasion, the boy gave the child a blow on the face, and in pain and fear she renewed her position on the curb. A blow from a bystander made him promise never again to strike his sister. This family's residence is known, and steps will be taken to compel the parents to take better care of them.

THE SUSPECTED CRAPE IMPORTS.

The examination of the importations of crape, silk, &c., alleged to have been undervalued by the firm of Philip Schuloff & Co., was continued yesterday at the Appraiser's office, corner of Laight and West streets. No new facts of importance were developed. Appraiser Darling stated to a TIMES reporter that the charge made by a local journal to the effect that the undervaluation in the case exceeded forty per cent. was untrue. The total difference between the owners' estimate and the true value would not, he thought, exceed ten per cent. at the outside. If this proves to be correct the amount of forfeiture on the part of the consignees will be merely nominal, the law only exacting a penalty in cases where the undervaluation is over that sum.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 1.—In the Court of Appeals, Tuesday, June 1, 1875.

MOTIONS.

Clark vs. Donaldson.—Motion to extend time to serve case.—Upon motion of Mr. Nolan, of counsel for appellant, after hearing Mr. F. Tilton, for respondent, in opposition, ordered that appellant have until Aug. 1, 1875, to print and serve cases.

Gilman vs. Gilman.—Motion to extend the time to print and serve cases—Mr. Benedict for motion, Mr. Whitehead and Mr. Glover opposed. Court took the papers.

Turner vs. Regis.—Motion to have remittur returned; S. Hand for motion, Judge Robertson opposed; motion denied.

Cale vs. Weller.—Motion to dismiss appeal; upon motion of D. D. McKoon, of counsel for respondent, and after hearing G. A. Hulse for appellant in opposition, ordered that the appeal herein be dismissed, with costs.

APPEALS FROM ORDERS.

Nos. 248 and 249.—*Margaret E. Deforest, Respondent, vs. Terence Farley et al., Appellants.*—Argued by E. L. Bush, of counsel for appellants, and by Walter Edwards, Jr., for respondent.

No. 239.—*John S. McLean, Executor, &c., Respondent, vs. William F. McLean et al., Appellants.*—Argued by F. Tillon, of counsel for appellants, and S. W. Lawrence for respondent.

Nos. 245 and 246.—*In the matter of Kalbfleisch.*—Argued by John H. Knoebel for appellant, and F. P. Bellamy for respondent.

Proclamation made and court adjourned to Wednesday, June 2, 1875.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

William McAvoy was held at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, on the charge of breaking into the store of David Black, No. 49 Elizabeth street, on Monday night and stealing eight pieces of hair-cloth, worth $200.

John Smith, of No. 203 Houston street, Michael Fay, of No. 102 Mott street, and James Maguire, of No. 51 Mulberry street, were held at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, to answer a charge of stealing a gold watch and chain worth $175 from Patrick McNally, of No. 15 Rector street, while he was asleep in the City Hall Park, on Monday evening.

William Sweeney, a colored boy employed by Messrs. O. S. Baldwin & Co., whose store is at the corner of Forty-second street and Broadway, was yesterday held in $500 bail by Justice Wandell, at the Washington Place Police Court, on a charge of stealing $50 from his employers. On Saturday he was intrusted with a bank bill for that amount to get it changed and never returned.

Francis C. Cashman and Frank Langdon, two colored men, were yesterday held in $2,000 bail by Justice Wandall, at the Washington Place Police Court, on a charge of stealing eight unfinished coats from Messrs. Seligman & Co., of No. 58 White street. They were arrested in Baxter street on Monday evening by Officer Foley, of the Eighth Precinct, while trying to pawn the property found upon them.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 1.—The following decisions were handed down down to-day in the Court of Appeals:

Judgment affirmed, with costs.—Edwards vs. Avery; Marsden vs. Cornell.

James vs. Bartow.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide event, unless plaintiff stipulates to reduce the recovery by deducting from the judgment $1,887 86 and interest from June 6, 1872, to the 18th of March, 1874, amounting in the aggregate to $2,056 44, and if so modified and reduced, judgment affirmed without costs to either party in this court.

Judgment affirmed.—Weyman vs. The People; The People vs. Tenehan; Develin vs The People.

Order allowed, with costs.—The People ex rel. Ward vs. Asten; The People ex rel. Doyle vs. Green; The People ex rel. Youngblood vs. Asten.

Order to General Term, modified by remanding the proceedings for re-trial at Special Term, costs to abide event.—In the matter of the petition of Keteltas to vacate an assessment; in the matter of the petition of Burke to vacate an assessment, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.

Appeal dismissed, without costs.—King vs. Galvin.

Motion for re-argument denied, with $10 costs.—Gillespie vs. Zittlosen.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Waters vs. Crawford.—Motion granted, with costs.

Brooklyn White Lead Company vs. Tallmadge.—The motion to vacate the order of arrest denied, with costs.

Loeb vs. Williams.—The final decree in this case having been approved of and signed by another Justice of this court, I cannot entertain the motion for an allowance which is now made.

Rothschild vs. Gross.—Motion for leave to amend complaint is granted, without costs.

Runkel vs. Connor.—Motion to vacate the order of Justice Barrett is denied, without costs.

Spofford vs. Samana Bay Company.—The motion is to strike out certain portions of the defendant's answer as irrelevant and redundant. The answer was served in July, 1874, and it is objected to on the part of the defendant that as under rule 28 such motion must be made within twenty days from the service of the pleading and before demurring or answering thereto, the motion is too late. The rule is explicit on this point, and I cannot disregard it. Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Barkeley vs. Ortel.—Motion to vacate attachment is denied, with costs. See 6 Abbt., 374; 16 How., 77; 8 Abbt., 78; 17 How., 554; 11 Abbt., N. S., 407.

In the matter of the Receivership of the American Diamond Drill Company.—I am unwilling to make the order asked for, as the Receiver opposes the motion without having something before me other than the mere affidavit of the parties. I shall therefore direct a reference to James A. Beall, Esq., to take proof of the facts and circumstances stated in the affidavits and to report the same with his opinion thereon to the court.

The Mayor, &c., vs. Tenth National Bank.—Order as resettled.

McCutcheon vs. Boner.—I have delayed signing the order in this case for the reason that after the papers were submitted some one appeared and, as I understood, desired to file further papers or affidavits or to be heard. Having heard nothing further in regard to the matter I have signed the order proposed.

Knight vs. Moloney.—I desire the counsel for Michael J. Moloney to file written points stating wherein his client has been overcharged, and the counsel opposed to reply to such points, to be filed within eight days from this date.

Parisen vs. Parisen.—Order granted.

In the matter of Besant.—I deny this motion, on two grounds. First—I do not think that I have the power to interfere with the discretion vested in the Executor by the will, particularly as I cannot find in the papers presented that the Executor is acting *mala fide.* (Mason vs. Jones, 3 Edwards Ch. R. 497.) Second—It seems to me that the application should have been made on a complaint in an action brought to obtain the relief now asked for, and not in petition. (See 19 New-York, 460; 23 How. P. R., 338.) Motion denied, but, under the circumstances, without costs.

In the matter of Hayes.—In this case a mandamus is asked for commanding the Surrogate to enforce an order heretofore made by him in reference to an accounting. It is alleged that the Administratrix has been guilty of a contempt in refusing to comply with the Surrogate's order, and this court is called upon to compel the Surrogate to vindicate the power and dignity of his court. There may be precedents for such an application, but none have been submitted by the counsel applying for the writ, and I know of none. Application refused.

Faxon vs. Metz.—In this case it is quite evident that the vigilance of the plaintiff's attorney secured the payment of the judgment, and I would most willingly grant costs if I thought I had the power, but it seems to me that by accepting the amount tended the attorney waived the previous default, and that by not applying to the court on the return day for costs, he allowed the proceedings to come to an end, and that my power in the matter has ceased. The motion is therefore denied.

In the matter of Platt.—Granted.

Bank of North America vs. Flushing Railroad Company.—This is a hard case, but I am of the opinion thot inasmuch as the Referee died before the reference was concluded, and without making a report, the defendant is not obliged to pay the fees which had accrued up to the time of the Referee's death. The Referee might have demanded his fees from day to day. Not having done so he must be deemed to have waived his right to them until a final determination of the case, and he died before that was reached. The parties were, therefore, compelled to proceed *de nove.* The costs must be re-adjusted by striking out fees allowed to former Referee.

Tyng vs. The United States Submarine and Torpedo Boat Company.—This motion is denied on these grounds: First—The motion for relief on the charge of improper conduct or partiality on the part of the Referee has been once heard and denied. Second—In all the affidavits presented I am of the opinion that the charge of partiality or improper conduct is utterly without foundation. Third—The plaintiff's affidavits as to newly discovered evidence are flatly contradicted and overthrown by those read on the part of the defendants. Fourth—In view of the fact that the case has been approved by the Court of Appeals, I have no good ground for interfering.

Stevers vs. Stevers.—Report of Referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted to plaintiff.

Rothschild vs. Gross.—Motion to change place of trial to Washington County is granted, with $10 costs.

Baile vs. Bingham.—The motion that the assignee in bankruptcy have leave to prosecute this action and serve a complaint thereon should be denied, and the motion to dismiss the complaint granted. The action was commenced by the service of a summons on the 15th day of December, 1868; on the 23d the defendant appeared and demanded a copy of the complaint. The defendant was arrested at the time of the service of the summons, and held to bail in $15,000, and time to serve the complaint was extended from time to time, up to Jan. 13, 1871; since that time there has been no extension. The petitioner was appointed assignee on the 17th day of January, 1873, two years after the default in serving the complaint had occurred. This motion to be allowed to prosecute the action was noticed May 14, 1875. I deem it sufficient to say that there has been gross laches, both on the part of the plaintiff and the assignee, and that the motion should not be granted. Motion to dismiss is granted.

Friedberg vs. Friedberg.—This action is for a separation or limited divorce on the ground of cruel treatment, &c. The answer denies all the allegations contained in the complaint as to such treatment, plaintiff moves to refer the case, and the motion is opposed by the defendant. This not being a case in which there has been a default, nor in which the answer admits the facts stated in the complaint, the court has no power to order a reference either to take testimony or to try and determine the issues. See rule 87, and cases cited at foot of rule, Code, sections 270 and 271. Motion for a reference is denied.

Wemple vs. The Society of the Church of the Puritans.—The motion to vacate the order of March 12 will be granted on these conditions: First—That within five days from the entry of the order, or this decision, the plaintiff serves a bill of particulars in compliance with the order made for that purpose. Second—That costs of this motion and the unpaid motion costs referred to by the defendant's counsel be paid within saidfive days. Third—That the plaintiff stipulates to allow to the defendants, on the trial of this action, credit for the payments made to Mr. Fellows, and referred to in the points of Mr. Truax. Fourth—Cause to be placed on Circuit calendar for trial for the first Monday of June, 1875.

Dawson vs. Hall.—I will not grant the order on the undertaking presented.

Wilson vs. Dayton.—It is claimed on the part of Mrs. Wooldridge that this motion cannot be granted, because the defendant, the Manhattan Savings Bank, has answered, and that section 122 of the Code only allows such a motion to be made before answering. Mr. Schell states in his affidavit that the time for the bank to answer does not expire until June 1 in the one action, and June 3 in the other. Before I can decide this motion I wish to be definitely informed as to whether the answer in both cases have been served, and if so, when they were served.

Young vs. Young.—In this case I think that the defendant was not in default at the time the order of reference was granted, and that such an order was consequently premature. The order for the publication of the summons was made on the 6th of February, 1875. The defendant was personally served out of the State on the 8th day of February, 1875. The order referring the case on default was made on the 2d day of March, 1875, just twenty-four days after the order for the publication of the summons. The Code provides the personal service of the summons and complaint on the defendant without the State is equivalent to publication and deposit in the Post Office. Section 135. Therefore, where under an order for the publication of a summons personal service is made beyond the State the mailing of the summons and complaint became unnecessary; such service does not, however, become effective until the time prescribed by the order for publication has expired. See Abrahams vs. Mitchell, 8 Abbt., 123; Richardson vs. Bates, 23, How., 516; 1 Wait's Practice, 527, 530, 531, and cases cited. The defendant was entitled to forty-two days from the time when the order of publication was made, and to twenty days additional within which to serve his answer. He was not then in default when the reference was ordered; under these circumstances I cannot grant the decree.

Greene vs. The Mayor, &c.—The affidavits read on the part of the defendants seem to excuse in a measure the laches on the part of the defendants in not setting up all the deficiences which the defendants claim that they have to this action. The defense in which these defendants trust has been twice sustained by the General Term of this court, and it was only after an appeal to the Court of Appeals that the first defense was ascertained to be unfounded. The defendants now assert that they can prove that there was fraud in the letting of the work, and that they can show that the prices agreed to be paid for the work were grossly exorbitant and excessive. If such is the fact I am of the opinion that the defendants should be allowed to show and prove the fraud. The question then becomes one of terms. I will allow an amendment to the answer on these terms: First, that the defendants pay all the costs and disbursements of the action, including the costs and disbursements in the Court of Appeals, and exclusive of the costs and disbursements in the appeals to the General Term; second, that they pay the costs of this motion; third, that the case retain its place on the calendar, and that the defendants stipulate to try the cause at the June Term; fourth, that the amendments be served within two days.

New-York State Loan and Trust Company vs. The Cook County Bank.—Without passing upon the sufficiency of the verification of the answer first served, I am of the opinion that under the circumstances theplaintiff must be deemed to have waived the defect in the verification, if any existed. The time to answer expired April 15. The plaintiff waited until the 19th, just four days after the pleading had been served, and three days after the expiration of the time to answer and then returned the pleading. If they intended to put the defendant in default, I think they should have manifested such intention before the defendants were remediless. (2 Wait's Practice, 344, and cases cited.) Motion that answer first served stand granted.

By Judge Denohue.

Loeb vs. Williams.—Cost of allowance, $50.

Granted.—Held vs. Lucca; Friend vs. Sprout; Toner vs. Toner; In the matter of Murray; Cutting vs. Stevens, (No. 7;) Cutting vs. Stevens, (No. 2;) Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Fay.

Motions Granted.—Brennan vs. Goodstein; Edwards vs. Hathaway; Keegan vs. Smith.

Duncan vs. Norcross.—Motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Miner vs. Beekman et al.—Motion granted on terms: order to be settled on notice.

Keyser, &c., vs. Kelly, Executor, &c.—The issues raised in this action are properly triable before a jury; the motion to advance under the act of Feb. 26, 1875, granted.

Dudley vs. Shear.—I cannot think that the defendant's laches is excused. Moreover, the defendant's case as to a defense is completely overborne by affidavits on plaintiff's behalf. Motion denied.

By Judge Curtis.

Marsh vs. Ely.—Motion denied with $10 costs to defendant to abide the event of the suit.

The New Boston Coal Mining Company vs. Gallagher.—Dismissed with $15 costs to defendant.

THE SETTLEMENT OF FISK'S ESTATE.

The further proceedings in the matter of the disputed accounts regarding the estate of Mrs. Fisk's late husband, were continued yesterday before Willard Bartlett, Esq., the Auditor and Referee, appointed by Surrogate Hutchings. Mr. James M. Ball was present on behalf of Mrs. Fisk. Mr. John D. Townsend represented Miss Josie Mansfield's claim of $25,000, and Messrs. Shearman & Sterling, who represent Mr. Jay Gould, appeared by Mr. O. J. Clausen. It was stated that owing to a misunderstanding, Mr. Jay Gould could not be present, and the Auditor said that there should be no further excuse. It appeared subsequently that a subpœna had been served upon Mr. Frank Risley, the proprietor of the New-York Hotel, who, it is claimed, holds possession of some of the funds of the estate. A subpœna was also served upon Jay Gould, but neither he nor Mr. Risley were present. The Auditor said he would wait half an hour, after the lapse of which, neither of them appearing, he adjourned the proceedings. An affidavit signed by William H. Church was filed, stating that on May 29 he had personally served a copy of the original subpœna upon Jay Gould on the sidewalk, in Fifth avenue, near the corner of Forty-seventh street, and after exhibiting the original of the same to him, had paid him the usual lawful fee of fifty cents.

A MYSTERIOUS THIEF.

A young man who gave the name of William J. Brannigan was, on Monday night found alone in the room of a guest in the Union Square Hotel, and as he failed to satisfactorily account for his presence there he was taken into custody. On his person were found five pocket-books in which were a number of cards of physicians and well-known citizens. Brannigan was yesterday arraigned before Justice Kilbreth at the Yorkville Police Court. The pocket-books he claimed were his, but with the owners of the cards he admitted he had no acquaintance. He claimed to be an Englishman, and said he arrived in this country but a few days ago. His presence in the hotel, he asserted, was in fulfillment of an appointment with a lady whose acquaintance he made the evening before in a Broadway restaurant. Her name he would not disclose. The Police discredit his story, but at the same time express their conviction that he is not a professional hotel thief. The prisoner represented himself to be a mechanic, and the appearance of his hands corroborated the assertion. They were found to be course, stained, and scared. He was committed to enable Mrs. Dunn, in whose room he was found, to appear as complainant.

AN ARREST IN REVENGE.

On Monday night a party of gentlemen in a coach stopped on the corner of Fifty-sixth street and First avenue and asked Officer Gumpf, of the Nineteenth Precinct, if the street was in a safe condition for travel. The officer replied that it was. Before the vehicle reached Avenue A it was thrown into an excavation and so badly broken that the party were forced to leave it. They returned to the corner for the purpose of procuring Officer Grumpf's number. After this had been obtained that vigilant officer arrested John Shandley, the driver, for a violation of the ordinance requiring lamps on coaches to be lighted. Shandley was yesterday fined $3 by Justice Kilbreth, at the Yorkville Police Court.

GEN. BUTLER VICTORIOUS.

In the suit of Jasper K. Herbert against Gen. B. F. Butler to recover $10,000, being half of a fee obtained by Butler in a case in which he has retained, as alleged, by the agency of the plaintiff, Judge Benedict, in the United States District Court, ordered the jury to bring in a verdict for the defendant, and remarked that if the case had gone to them in the ordinary course and any other verdict had been brought in, he would have had to set it aside.

COURT NOTES.

In the United States District Court yesterday 320½ yards of silk, seized on the steamer Steinman, and four casks of meerschaum pipes, bowls, &c., seized on the steamer Egypt, all on suspicion of being smuggled, were condemned by default, no claimant appearing.

At the Washington Place Police Court yesterday Justice Wandell held a woman, giving her name as Jane Allen, in $1,000 bail on a charge of attempting the abduction of Maggie O'Deil, aged seventeen, and living with her parents at No. 152 West Twenty-eighth street.

Charles Bremer, indicted for breaking into the grocery store of Henry Hustdent, No. 85 Park street, and stealing therefrom property and money valued at $80 90, pleaded guilty in the Court of General Sessions yesterday to an attempt at burglary, and was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Counselor John E. Murray renewed an application to Surrogate Hutchings yesterday for an order requiring Mrs. Lemon, daughter of Mr. Stacy Pitcher, and the Executrix of his estate, and Mr. William G. Annan, the Executor, to show cause why they should not be removed from their positions on account of alleged misconduct. The Surrogate reserved his decision.

John Meyers and Melville Regensburg, charged with stealing $220 from Herman Urban, No. 6 Roosevelt street, on May 3, were placed on trial yesterday in General Sessions by District Attorney Nolan. The prisoners were found guilty and sentenced by Judge Judge Sutherland to five years in the State Prison.

Thomas McLarnon, a laborer, presented to the cashier of the Morgan Iron Works, on May 10, an order signed by one John Blaney, authorizing the bearer to receive $12 65, wages due. McLarnon received the money, and it was subsequently discovered that Blaney had never sent him to collect the money, the order being a forgery. In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, when called up by District Attorney Nolan, McLarnon pleaded guilty, and was sentenced by Judge Sutherland to two years in the State Prison.

Some weeks since George C. Ray, living on Eighty-second street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, went bail in the sum of $10,000 for William Leith, indicted for larceny and receiving stolen goods. The officials in the District Attorney's office subsequently ascertained that Ray in qualifying as surety for Leith had sworn falsely in relation to his circumstances, and had the accused indicted for perjury. Detectives Field and O'Connor were instructed to capture Ray, but the latter, having received some intimation of their intention, absented himself from his usual haunts. After three weeks' watching, Field and O'Connor succeeded in arresting Ray, who was brought yesterday to the District Attorney's office and committed to the Tombs in default of $20,000 bail.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.	Nos.
293—Smith vs. Cornell.	355—Schwartz vs. Myers.
333—Haussmann vs. Sterling.	357—Mott vs. Crosby.
342—Coler vs. Kountze.	362—Matter of the Peekskill Plow Works.
345—The Mayor, &c., vs. Lewis.	363—Whalen vs. Burke.
346—Schelley vs. Diehl.	364—Sennell vs. Weber.
348—Wright vs. Wright.	368—Burgess vs. Jessup.
	369—Matter of Volkerts.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Brady, J.

Case on—The People vs. John Powers, homicide.

All other courts have adjourned for the term.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 1—The day calendar of the Court of Appeals for Wednesday, June 2, 1875, is as follows: Nos. 61, 62, 64, 18, 19, 45, 53, 31.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The transactions at the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, June 1, were of a more interesting character than usual, and drew out a large attendance of buyers. The following is a review of the proceedings:

The sale of A. H. Muller & Son, under the direction of the Executors, of an extensive list of improved City property belonging to the estate of Jacob Miller, deceased. The property was all sold at better prices than was anticipated, although a portion of it was bid off by the heirs. The list of property embraced the premises known as Nos. 544, 548, 552, 565, 567, and 633 Second avenue; also No. 243 East Thirty-second street, No. 607 West Forty-fifth street, No. 163 East Fifty-second street, No. 17 Aveune D. And by order of the same Executors and the Administrators of Isaac Schaurman, deceased, the leasehold premises Nos. 46, 48, and 50 Avenue C, commencing at the south-east corner of Fourth street. Also Trustees' sale of one lot, 25.11 by 100, (rear line 20 feet,) on Madison avenue, east side, 74.6 feet north of Fifty-seventh street. The total realized by the estates was $148,550. Full details, with the names of purchasers, are annexed.

The following sales were also made by other auctioneers:

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., in foreclosure, E. D. Gale, Referee, one lot 25 by 102.2, on East Eightieth street, south side, 120 feet east of Madison avenue, sold for $11,300 to S. R. V. Cruger, for plaintiff; also, one lot 20 by 102.2, adjoining the above on north side, sold for $11,400 to M. L. Doyle; also, similar sale, same referee, of four lots, together in size 80 by 100.8, on East Ninety-third street, north side, 395 feet east of Third avenue, sold for $6,790 to J. H. Browning, plaintiff.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., public auction sale of a tract of land containing 26 824-1,000 acres located at Mott Haven, Twenty-third Ward, lying on the west side of Spuyten Duyvil Railroad, between One Hundred and Forty-ninth and One Hundred and Fifty-second streets, together with water rights on the Harlem River and a small plot on the east side of the railroad, sold for $185,050 to H. L. Morris, party in interest.

By Richard V. Harnett, in foreclosure, Frank Rudd, Referee, of one three-story brick house, with lot 29.6 by 56, No. 141 Cedar street, north side, 40.4 feet east of Washington street, sold for $5,000 to Mutual Life Insurance Company, plaintiff. Also, in foreclosure, George W. Wingate, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 47 by 138, located on King's Bridge road, at the south-east corner of thirty-five foot street, not yet named, Fordham, Twenty-fourth Ward; sold for $2,000 to Maria Briggs, plaintiff.

By James M. Miller, in foreclosure, John S. Lawrence, Esq., Referee, of one three-story brick house, with lot 20 by 72.6, No. 232 East Thirty-eighth street, south side, 160 feet west of Second avenue; sold to Charles Viney, plaintiff.

The following legal sales were postponed, viz., sale by R. V. Harnett of a house, with lot, on Third avenue, south of One Hundred and Ninth street, adjourned to June 3; sale by James M. Miller of seven buildings, with lots, on One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, south-west corner of Fourth avenue, adjourned to June 3; sale by same auctioneer of the house and lot No. 245 Elizabeth street, between Prince and Houston streets, adjourned to June 8; sale by William Kennelly of a house and lot on Thirty-eigth street, west of Tenth avenue, adjourned to the same date; sale by E. H. Ludlow & Co. of two lots on Fifth avenue, south-east corner of One Hundred and Ninth street, adjourned to June 4, and sale by A. H. Muller & Son of a house and lot on Lexington avenue, south of Twenty-ninth street, adjourned to June 11.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales taking place at the Exchange are as follows:

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sale of the following unimproved real estate: One lot, 21.8 by 81.7 by 18.4 by 80.2, on Tenth avenue, west side, 40 feet south of Ninety-ninth street; one lot, 33.8 by 58.4, on West Ninety-ninth street, south side, 77.6 feet west of Tenth avenue; one lot, 25 by 90.8 by 25.3 by 87, on West One Hundred and Sixty-fifth street, north side, 150 feet east of Tenth avenue, and one plot, 157.10 by 263.1 by 150 by 218.9, on the Eleventh avenue boulevard, running through to Hillside avenue, formerly a portion of the Dyckman estate.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Superior Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of one brick factory, with plot 50 by 99.11, Nos. 125 and 127 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, north side, 315 feet east of Fourth avenue.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Alfred Erbe, Esq., Referee, of one plot, 59.6 by 98.9, with improvements, on West Forty-first street, south side, 320 feet west of Seventh avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, S. Jones, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots, each 20 by 100.4, on West Forty-second street, north side, 360 feet west of Ninth avenue. Also, similar sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of one lot, 21.9 by 102.2, with improvements, on East Eighty-third street, south side, 301 feet east of Fourth avenue.

By —— ——, auctioneer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. H. Peckham, Esq., Referee, of the marble building, with plot, on Eighth avenue, north-west corner of Twenty-third street, known as the Grand Opera-house. The plot—irregular in form—has a frontage on the avenue of 113.4 feet, and on the street of 95 feet, while the depth of the theatre in the interior of the block is 275 feet.

By —— ——, auctioneer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles H. Knox, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 19.4 by 142.4, on West Twenty-third street, north side, 325 feet west of Eight avenue.

By —— ——, auctioneer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. P. O'Neill, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 98.9, on West Twenty-fourth street, south side, 150 feet west of Eighth avenue.

By —— ——, auctioneer, at Mount Vernon, Westchester County, on the premises, at 1 o'clock, public auction sale of a desirable house, with fifteen City lots, on Second avenue, about 100 feet south of Third street, known as the residence of Mrs. P. M. Harford.

By Lewis E. Wood, at Jersey City, N. J., on the ground, at 2 o'clock, public auction sale of 100 well located lots, near Newark avenue, valuable for all business purposes.

EXCHANGE SALES—TUESDAY, JUNE 1.

NEW-YORK.

By A. H. Muller & Son.

(Jacob Miller Estate.)

1 four-story brick house, with store and lot, No. 544 2d av., e. s., 20 ft. n. of East 30th st., lot 19x60; Mathew S. Parker ... $11,800
1 similar house and lot, No. 548 2d av., 19 ft. n. of the above, lot same size; James M. Miller ... 9,600
1 similar house and lot, No. 552 2d av., 16.4 ft. n. of the above, lot 16.4x100; K. Fredericks ... 11,000
1 similar house and lot, No. 565 2d av., w. s., 20 ft. n. of East 31st st., lot 19x62; T. R. Hoxie ... 12,500
1 similar house and lot, No. 567 2d av., adjoining the above, lot same size; H. Saun ... 12,550
1 similar house and lot, No. 633 2d av., w. s., 98.10 ft. n. of East 34th st., lot 19.8x76; James M. Miller ... 13,850
1 three-story high-stoop brick house, with lot, No. 243 East 32d st., n. s., 153.7 ft. w. of 2d av., lot 17.10x98.9; R. E. Mount ... 9,500
1 five-story brick double tenement, with lot, No. 153 East 52d st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Lexington av., lot 25x100; T. B. Hoxie ... 21,500
1 four-story brick double tenement, with lot, No. 607 West 45th st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 11th av., lot 25x100.4; W. S. Parker ... 6,450
1 three-story high-stoop brick house, with lot, No. 324 3d st., s. s., 53 ft. w. of Avenue D, lot 20x70.7; W. S. Parker ... 9,900
1 three-story brick house, with store and lot, No. 17 Avenue D, w. s., 15.7 ft. s. of 3d st., lot 15.7x53; Mary E. Schuyler ... 7,900

(Isaac Schaurman Estate.)

4 four-story dwellings, with stores and lease of lots, Nos. 46, 48, and 50 Avenue C., s. e. corner 4th st., each lot 20x80; lease expires May 1, 1886; ground rent, $850 per year; W. S. Parker ... $22,000

(Trustees' Sale.)

1 lot Madison av., w. s., 74.6 ft. n. of 57th st., 25.11x100, (rear line 20 ft.;) William Hill ... $16,800

By E. A. Lawrence & Co.

1 lot, East 80th st., s. s., 120 ft. w. of Madison av., 25x102.2 ... $11,300
1 lot adjoining the above, same size ... 11,400
4 lots, East 93d st., n. s., 395 ft. e. of 3d av., together 80x100.8 ... 6,790

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 plot of land containing 26 824-1000 acres, at Mott Haven, Twenty-third Ward, on the w. s. Spuyten Duyvel Railroad, between 149th and 152d sts., together with water right ... $185,050

By R. V. Harnett.

1 three-story brick house, with lot, No. 141 Cedar st., n. s., 40.4 ft. e. of Washington st., lot 29.6x56 ... $5,000
1 plot, King's Bridge road, s. w. corner of a 35-foot street not yet named, Fordham, Twenty-fourth Ward ... 2,000

By James M. Miller.

1 three-story brick house, with lot, No. 232 East 38th st., s. s., 160 ft. w. of 2d av., lot 20x72.6 ... $7,800

THE BUILDING RECORD.

New Buildings.

Sixty-first street, north side, 155 feet east of Third avenue, six brown-stone, first-class dwellings, each three stories, 18 by 52; A. & S. Bussell, owners.

One Hundred and Third street, north side, 100 feet west of Third avenue, a brick store and dwelling, three stories, 20 by 42; Adam Steiman, owner.

River street or Ackerman avenue, west side, 300 feet north of Riverdale avenue, a frame dwelling, two stories, 18 by 26; C. Winegard, owner.

Division street, south side, 150 feet west of King's Bridge road, Spuyten Duyvil, frame dwelling, two stories, 18 by 24; J. Crooke, owner.

West Forty-eighth st., No. 419, a brick store and tenement, five stories, 25 by 55; W. H. Wagner, owner.

West Fortieth street, No. 268, a brick and iron store and tenement, five stories, 25 by 71; George Rauch, owner.

East Fifty-sixth street, No. 315, a brick tenement, four stories, 25 by 60; P. Hoey, owner.

West Forty-eighth street, Nos. 328, 330, and 332, three brown-stone tenements, each five stories, 26.9 by 82 by 65; J. Strobel, owner.

Dark lane, east side, 150 feet north of Boston avenue, King's Bridge, brick, second-class dwelling, two stories, 21 by 27; George Derman, owner.

West Seventeenth street, rear, No. 439, a brick stable, two stories, 25 by 20; Alexander Derry, owner.

Second avenue, east side, 50.6 inches south of Fifty-second street, a brick store and tenement, five stories, 25 by 75; M. A. Gayton, owner.

One Hundred and Twentieth street, north side, 175 feet east of Third avenue, five brick, first-class dwellings, each four stories, 20 by 56; Hargrave & Givers, owners.

Spring street, Nos. 6 and 8; Prince street, Nos. 8 and 10, four brick stores and tenements, each five stories, 25 by 70; M. Murray, owner.

West Thirtieth street, No. 121, a brick tenement, four stories, 25 by 58; John Dorr, owner.

Delancey street, No. 218, brick store and tenement, five stories, 25.6 by 60; C. A. Buddensick, owner.

Fifty-fourth street, north side, 64 feet east of Second avenue, a brick distillery, four stories, 36 by 88; Stiner & Co. owners.

Fifty-fourth street, north side, 64 feet east of Second avenue, rear, brick stable, two stories, 36 by 15; Stiner & Co. owners.

Thirtieth street, north side, 100 feet east of Eighth avenue, two brown-stone stores and tenements, each five stories, 25 by 73; C. A. Buddensick owner.

East Forty-seventh street, Nos. 217, 219, and 221, three brick stores and tenements, each five stories, 25 by 63.

West Fifty-eighth street, No. 217, a brick stable, two stories, 20 by 62; J. W. Lewis owner.

Worth street, Nos. 18 and 20, a brick factory, five stories, 50 by 80; D. A. Youngs owner.

West Thirty-third street, No. 402, a brick first-class dwelling, four stories, 16 by 40, J. Robertson, owner.

Seventh avenue, south-west corner Sixteenth street, two brick stables, one and two stories, 17 by 36 and 25 by 30; Hilderbrand & Mohlman owners.

Ninth street, south side, 65 feet west of First avenue, a brick store and tenement, five stories, 25.6 by 35; E. Hare owner.

Estimated cost of erection of the forty-two buildings enumerated, $379,575.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, May 31.

Beaver st., (No. 9,) 30.3x116.6, irregular; B. C. Chetwood, Referee, to R. Ireland ... $25,000
Cliff st., (No. 89,) 23x85.9; W. R. Wood and Mariana, wife of E. Brown to Catharine and J. P. and G. H. Chatillon ... nom.
Same property; W. R. Wood, Trustee, to same parties ... 8,250
Ludlow st., e. s., 40 ft. n. of Rivington st., 40x22.4; T. C. Eunever, Referee, to M. Trimble ... 2,900
Macdougal st., w. s., 55 ft. s. of West Washington place, 27.6x128; B. C. Chetwood, Referee, to R. Ireland ... 22,500
Mott st., w. s., (No. 161,) 25x100; A. L. Nosser to W. Keim ... 14,000
Washington st., e. s., 53 ft. s. of Warren st., 26.6x80; D. Martin to J. F. Pupke and T. Reid ... 32,500
12th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 7th av., 20x103.3; Trustee G. P. Rogers to J. McCormick, 21 years, per year ... 287
17th st., n. s., (No. 127, East,) 25x92; Johanna M. Williams, widow, and Johanna R. and E. T. Williams to J. Rodman ... 15,500
18th st., n. s., 160 ft. e. of 6th av., 25x92; Executor of E. Delafield to T. Kelly ... 14,300
35th st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x98.9; J. Kammerer to Mary O'Shea ... 16,000
35th st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 3d av., 29.2x98.9; H. Schmidt to M. Healy ... 16,000
37th st., s. s., 105 ft. w. of 2d av., 20.8x98.9; M. Healy to H. Schmidt ... 12,000
42d st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 7th av., 25x98.9; Bridget, wife of M. Connor, to J. G. Cary ... 14,000
44th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 1st av., 50x100.5; C. H. Hildreth, Referee, to S. Steinich ... 15,000
50th st., n. s., 616.8 ft. w. of 8th av., 19.2x100.5; J. Cohn to Sarah Bennett ... 13,000
54th st., n. s., 222 ft. w. of 1st av., 22x100; J. G. Cary to Bridget, wife of M. Connor ... 17,000
55th st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 10th av., 50x100.5; 54th st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 10th av., 50x100.5; A. O. Larkin to B. H. Moore, ½ part ... 10,000
59th st., n. s., 320 ft. e. of Madison av., 40x100.5; A. Cammack to Helen D., wife of J. Gould ... 50,000
74th st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 2d av., 50x100.2; Mary Sherry, widow, to Marianne W. Maxwell ... 45,000
78th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Madison av., 23.6x102.2; Helen, wife of J. Kitchen, to Helen D., wife of J. Gould ... 35,000
115th st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 1st av., 50x100.10; C. Cleland to Josephine, wife of J. W. Cleland ... 24,000
117th st., s. s., 180 ft. e. of 3d av., 20x100.11; Annie J., wife of J. J. Maskell, to H. M. Traphagen, ½ part ... 5,000
132d st., n. s., 160 ft. e. of 5th av., 100x99.11; J. and S. Mehrbach to J. Everard ... 15,000
Madison av., w. s., 80 ft. n. of 73d st., 22.2x93; S. J. Bidlack, Referee, to Anna, wife of J. Moore; mortgages, $25,000 and interest June 6, 1874 ... 1,000
Railroad av., e. s., 290.5 ft. s. of 8th st., 25x150; J. S. Lyon to Mary E. Laing ... 1,500
1st av., s. e. corner 4th st., 24x94.11; W. B. Astor to P. Wierich—20 years, per year ... 1,100
Same property, P. Wierich to J. Berman; leasehold ... nom.
7th av., s. w. corner 14th st., 25.10x100; Mary A., wife of W. E. Chisholm, to J. S. Gilbert—21 years, per year ... 750
West Farms to Hunt's Point road, w. s., lots 3 and 4, Daniel Edwards, proprietor, West Farms, 100x200; same road, n. w. s., 100x200, Bertha, wife of H. Jacoby, to G. Engel ... 25,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Amity st., No. 38—2 years, per year ... $1,100
50th st., No. 148 East, 2d, 3d, and 4th floors, with steam—1 year, per year ... 1,400
6th av., Nos. 118, 120, 122—10 years, per year ... 6,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

AN ELEGANTLY LOCATED, BUILT AND arranged large corner dwelling, on Madison av., for sale or to let low. Offices No. 11 Pine st., or No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN HARTFORD, CONN.—A PLEASANT country seat, with a large stone mansion; 17 acres of land, with apple, pear, and forest trees; a lawn 800x200 feet, with a pond safe for children; the street line 900 feet, with hedge and elms. Address Post Office Box No. 235, or S. J. BERTOR, No. 240 Main st., Hartford; for Photographic views, &c., call on Mr. PHILLIPS ABBOTT, care of C. F. BLAKE, No. 16 Murray st., New-York City.

COOPERSTOWN, OTSEGO COUNTY.—FOR sale the late Judge Nelson's farm, west shore of Otsego Lake, including beautiful building sites, Summer residence; also an elegant brick mansion with grounds on Lake; three dwellings, $2,000 to $5,000. To let, two furnished houses; one near Cooper House, where board can be had; unfurnished dwellings, $200 and upward. Describe what you want to H. B. WALKER & CO., Cooperstown, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, VERY LOW, AT Summit, N. J., one hour from New-York and five minutes from depot, a new modern house of sixteen rooms; two and a half acres of land, beautifully laid out and studded with trees and shrubbery; good garden, carriage-house, &c.; fine views, good neighborhood. Photo's at office. S. EDDY, No. 2 Park place.

A SUPERB CHATEAU, IN COMPLETE ORder, with modern improvements; twenty rooms, barn, stable, orchard, garden, fruit, hothouse, farm-house, porter's lodge, &c., for sale, or would be rented, furnished, near Westfield Station, on the Central Railroad of New Jersey. Address A. A. D., Box No. 3,579 New-York Post Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE AND VERY desirable residence at Cornwall on the Hudson with eleven acres of choice fruit and garden land; fine grounds with evergreens, &c.; the house is 45x48, and in good order; the same will be sold on easy terms or will be rented to a desirable tenant, either furnished or unfurnished, at a very moderate rent. Inquire of HENRY BATJER, No. 77 West st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

ESTABLISHED RETAIL OR JOBBING business wanted in exchange for desirable New-Jersey farm, worth net in cash, $5,000. Principals address WEBSTER, Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

CATSKILL.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A farm between Cauter's Kills and Haines' Falls; magnificent scenery and location for Summer hotel or residence. Inquire of Dr. HOFFMANN, No. 64 6th av.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF

CHOICE REAL ESTATE.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE PROPERTY ON

Ocean Park-way and Coney Island av.,

to be sold on the ground, WITHOUT RESERVE, to the highest bidder, at public auction.

THURSDAY, JUNE 3, AT 1 P. M.

By J. COLE, Auctioneer.

550 RESIDENCE LOTS

beautifully located in the Town of Flatbush, nearly adjoining Prospect Park, deriving the utmost advantages from city improvements of the highest class, while enjoying an exemption from the burden of city taxes.

The tract is ALREADY FINELY IMPROVED. The locality is thirty-five minutes by horse-car to Hamilton Ferry, three and a half miles from Brooklyn City Hall, and five miles from City Hall, New-York, equi-distant with Central Park.

The streets and avenues are now settled, having been established by the town survey and adopted as public streets and avenues, and were laid out with a liberal hand, which has given them good width, thus securing permanency as well as uniformity.

The Rapid-transit Steam Road,

now being laid on Gravesend av., which will be

IN OPERATION IN A FEW WEEKS,

to City Line and to Hamilton Ferry within a few months, will pass through a portion of this property, and make it as easy of access as any within two miles of New-York is now by horse car—or twenty minutes to Hamilton Ferry and half an hour to New-York.

The proprietors of the tract have built a handsome depot structure on the corner of Avenue C and Gravesend av., established as Turner's Station, on the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railway, for the accommodation of passengers and railroad business.

Maps are now ready at the office of TURNER BROTHERS, No. 14 Nassau st., New-York; T. J. NORTHALL, Esq., Attorney, No. 9 Willoughby st.; and at the office of J. COLE, No. 389 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

N. B.—Take cars at Hamilton, Fulton, or Catherine Ferry to the place of sale. Should the day be stormy, the sale will take place the next fair day.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

of houses and lots Nos. 118 and 120 Delancey st., 25 feet east of Essex st., on

FRIDAY, June 4,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

Maps at the office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE SALES-ROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY.

TENTH AVENUE.—One lot, west side, 40 feet south of 99th st. NINETY-NINTH STREET.—One lot, south side, 77.6 feet west of 10th av. ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIFTH STREET.—One lot, north side, 150 feet east of 10th av. ELEVENTH AVENUE, BOULEVARD, AND HILLSIDE AVENUE.—The plot of land fronting on 11th av. Boulevard, through to and fronting on Hillside av., near Ellwood st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO LOTS, EAST side 9th av., 51 feet south of 83d st., and gore lot, south side of 83d st., 63 feet east of 9th av., on

THURSDAY, JUNE 3,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

Maps at the office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, AUCTIONEER.—Executors' sale, June 3, of four lots, 100 feet 11 inches front by 100 feet deep, with all improvements thereon, being north-west corner of 122d st. and New or 5th av., fronting on centre of Mount Morris Park.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JOHN H. WILSON, Auctioneer—Office No. 44 Pine st.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

VALUABLE LOTS

on 10th av., 146th, 147th, and 139th sts.

JOHN McCLAVE & CO.

will sell at auction on

THURSDAY, June 10, 1875,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room,

No. 111 Broadway,

by order of the Executors of

Francis W. Worth, deceased,

the following property:

10TH AV., two lots, east side, commencing 54 feet 4 inches north of 74th st.

146TH ST., twelve lots, north side, commencing 125 feet west of the Avenue St. Nicholas.

147TH ST., twelve lots, south side, commencing 125 feet west of the Avenue St. Nicholas.

Also, the following lots, which are not a part of the above estate:

139TH ST., six lots, north side, 100 feet east of 10th av.

Terms easy, and made known on day of sale. Maps and particulars at office of Auctioneers, No. 44 Pine st.

CITY OF PATERSON, N. J.

LAKE VIEW STATION.

ABSOLUTE AND PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro.,

AUCTIONEERS, REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKERS, NO. 12 PINE ST., NEW-YORK, (Equitable Building,)

WILL SELL WITHOUT RESERVE,

By order of the Passaic Land Improvement and Building Company,

On TUESDAY, June 8, and THURSDAY, June 10, at 12 M., on the premises,

FOUR DWELLINGS, ONE STORE AND TWO HUNDRED ELIGIBLE BUILDING LOTS AT LAKE VIEW STATION,

Fifty minutes from New-York by Erie Railroad; twenty-two trains daily.

SURROUNDED BY HANDSOME IMPROVEMENTS, CONNECTED BY HORSE-CARS WITH THE CENTRE OF PATERSON, AND ON ELEVATIONS COMMANDING EXTENSIVE AND BEAUTIFUL VIEWS. NO PROTECTION; EVERY PLOT TO BE SOLD.

Special train will leave New-York at 11:15 A. M. from foot of Chambers st; 10:45 from 23d st.

Music by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band.

Luncheon before the sale. For maps and passes apply to McCARTER & McCULLY, No. 242 Main st., Paterson, N. J., and to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, No. 12 Pine st., New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER & SON, Auctioneers.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF ONE OF THE FINEST FRENCH-FLAT HOUSES IN THIS CITY.—ON THURSDAY, June 10, at 12 o'clock, at sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the five-story brown-stone house No. 125 East 85th st., between Park and Lexington avs., in the midst of splendid brown-stone and brick private residences, near the 4th av. rapid-transit station, under Park av.; house replete with modern improvements; sold with handsome Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, gas chandeliers, &c. For particulars see hand-bills at office of A. J. BLEECKER & SON, No. 135 Broadway, corner Cedar st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET AT TARRYTOWN, ON THE HUDSON.

TWENTY-SEVEN MILES FROM NEW-YORK.

An elegant country seat, situated about one mile from the station, on high ground, commanding views of the river for twenty miles north and south. The house is of stone, containing twenty-five rooms, all fully furnished, and everything ready for immediate occupancy. The house has also been frescoed and painted throughout. The stable is also of stone, with room for eight horses. There is also a fine vegetable garden, all planted, and plenty of shade trees around the house. The place will be rented for the season or year low to a first-class tenant—the house being well adapted for a Winter residence on account of its southern exposure, and in addition there is a large furnace. Water and gas throughout the house. Apply to A. C. KINGSLAND & SONS, No. 55 Broad st.

AN ELEGANT PLACE ON THE HUDSON River, north of Newburg, to rent. The mansion has all modern improvements and is fully furnished. The grounds are extensive and handsomely laid out; stables and outbuildings complete in every detail. The place was laid out by the owner for his own comfort and is one of the finest sites on the Hudson River; is offered to rent on account of the owner going abroad. The rent will be made satisfactory to a good tenant. For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st.

COUNTRY-SEAT ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—Two hours and a quarter from New-York, near New-Hamburg Station. Location high and cool; unexceptionable for health, beauty, and surroundings. House double brick; hot and cold water; commodious, well furnished and decorated. Billiard-room, graperies, shaded lawns, and avenues of old trees. One of the finest views and most attractive places on the river. Terms favorable. For rent or sale. Apply to J. P. CONVERSE, at office of Ripley & Co., No. 32 Pine st.

LONG BRANCH.

MONMOUTH BEACH and SEABRIGHT COTTAGES to rent for the Summer.

Catalogues on application to F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

AT TOAD HILL, STATEN ISLAND.—TO rent, furnished, the former residence of H. H. Newman, consisting of a fine large house, with nine and a half acres of land under fine cultivation, stable, carriage-house, ice-house, &c.; house has gas and water, and commands an extensive view of New-York Bay and surrounding country. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine st.

TO LET AT TARRYTOWN.

One-half mile from the station, two very desirable places, fully furnished, with stable and gardens attached; to good tenants, will be rented at a moderate price. Apply to A. C. KINGSLAND & SONS, No. 55 Broad st.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AT WHITE-stone, Long Island, to let for the season or year; the mansion is in fine order and fully furnished; the grounds laid out in fine lawns, garden, flower-beds, &c.; stable and outbuildings complete; the place is one of the most attractive in the vicinity of the City, and can be hired at a reasonable rent. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

ONLY SEVEN DOORS OUT OF 5TH AV. and Central Park, a large four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, fully and substantially furnished private dwelling, to lease low. Immediate possession. Offices No. 11 Pine st., and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

TO LET, FURNISHED, AT LOW RENT—ON east bank of Hudson River, about two hours from New-York, an elegant country-seat in perfect order and fully furnished; large house, stable, &c. Apply to BENJ. RICHARDS, JR., Nos. 8 and 10 Pine st.

LONG BRANCH.—RESIDENCE OF LESTER WALLACK, Esq., to rent, fully furnished, beautifully situated on Ocean av., near Howland's Hotel; fine shade, garden, &c.; good stable; low rent to good tenant. Apply to F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

TO LET—TOGETHER OR SEPARATELY, THE large house and store corner of 26th st. and Lexington av.; occupied over thirty years as first-class grocery store; rent moderate. Apply at No. 75 Lexington av.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—TO LET FOR SEASON or year, fully furnished country residence, with about five acres of land; modern house; fifteen rooms, gas and water; large carriage-house: use of cow and poultry. Apply to owner, HENRY TAYLOR, 6 Pine st.

CAPE MAY.—NICELY-FURNISHED HOUSE, STAble, and grounds; also, nicely-furnished house, stable, and high grounds, and fruit at Tarrytown; water throughout; rent or sell. Address C. PARTRIDGE, No. 129 Broad st.

AT MONTCLAIR, N. J.—TO RENT, FURNISHED, for the Summer or year, a beautiful place on the mountain, with stable, &c. Apply to A. L., Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COTTAGE TO LET AT OCEAN BEACH, Monmouth County, N. J.—Unfurnished, well finished, large and handsome. Apply at No. 150 West 34th st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET

IN THE

TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND FLOOR.

One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.

ON THE THIRD FLOOR.

One office 31x9 feet.

These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET—BANKING-ROOM NO. 744 BROADWAY, corner Astor place, centre of the book publishing trade; two entrances, one on Broadway and one on Astor place; fitted up in the most elegant style with all things needed for current business. W. N. GRISWOLD'S Real Estate Office, No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor place.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; first floor and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

TO LET—THE THIRD LOFT OF THE STORE NO. 18 4th av., for storage or business; entrance through the store; rent low. Apply on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IN ORANGE, N. J., OR VICINITY, FOR three months, a well-located, furnished house, with stable; six bedrooms required, and room for coachman. Address, with particulars, J. S. ROCKWELL, No. 47 Ferry st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

CHURCH PROPERTY WANTED, WITH seating capacity for 1,200 to 1,500. Address, stating price, &c., Z., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BIG BONANZA—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—CAMILLE—Miss Clara Morris, Miss Mary Wells, Mr. Charles R. Thorne, Jr., Mr. C. Burroughs.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE DONOVANS—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart, Mr. J. W. Jennings, Miss Ada Monk, Mme. Ponisi.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT—By the Soldene English Opera Bouffe Company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

ROBINSON HALL.—GIROFLE GIROFLA—(English Opera Bouffe.)

BOWERY THEATRE.—DRAMATIC AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT by 100 performers.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERT under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Postage will be prepaid by the Publishers on all Editions of THE TIMES *sent to Subscribers in the United States.*

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

CLUB RATES OF THE WEEKLY.

FIVE COPIES	(per annum)	$7 50
TEN COPIES	(per annum)	12 50
TWENTY COPIES	(per annum)	22 00
THIRTY COPIES	(per annum)	30 00

AND ONE EXTRA COPY TO EACH CLUB.

For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

CLUB RATES OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year, (and one extra copy free,)	25

New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

Address THE NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have the Daily TIMES *mailed to their address, postage prepaid, for one dollar per month.*

The great "railroad war" still continues, Mr. GARRETT and Mr. SCOTT being apparently intent upon rivaling the celebrated feat of the Kilkenny cats. Mr. GARRETT undoubtedly has had his eye on the Presidency, and hoped at one time to reach it by means of the Granger movement. That was a wild idea, for it is very questionable whether the people of this country will ever choose a "railway King" as President. But how Mr. GARRETT can imagine that he will reach the White House by demoralizing the business of the country, and threatening us with another panic, we cannot make out. He is on the wrong track now, if he never was before. We do not say that he is alone to blame for the present state of affairs, but it is quite clear that if he does not change his tactics, the Baltimore and Ohio Road will be greatly injured, abroad as well as at home. He must know better than anybody else what sort of rumors are already flying about.

Gov. TILDEN is now in this City with, we hope, a little leisure at his command. He has time to sum up fairly the results, thus far, of his endeavors to purify the State Government. What do they amount to? The appointment of commissions which promise to supply a good many columns of "matter" for the newspapers, and to make a show of doing a great deal of work. And the Governor has appointed or recommended as Secretaries to these commissions several newspaper reporters, so that the "indorsement" of the press may not be lacking. Beyond this, we are unable to see that the Governor has accomplished much. Some irreverent people used to call Gen. SCOTT "old fuss and feathers." Gov. TILDEN must take care that he does not get a similar nickname.

We all of us hoped that Mr. EVARTS' speech would be short, sharp, and to the point. Short it cannot be now—as to the other matters, it would be unfair to express any opinion at present. Is it impossible to get this trial over before the month of June is passed? Everybody is heartily tired of it, and we strongly incline to believe that most people have ceased to read the long speeches. Perhaps, however, Mr. EVARTS intends to explain the celebrated letters in this case, and then everybody will pay attention to him.

After a great deal of talk, the Indian delegations in Washington seem to have reached some conclusions. Their discussion yesterday was pathetic in some parts and grotesque in others, but it was made clear that they would not consent to be removed to the Indian Territory. They now have certain hunting privileges in Nebraska, the northern boundary of which State forms the southern boundary of the Sioux Reservation from the ninety-eighth parallel of latitude westward. It is proposed that they surrender these privileges on the payment of $25,000, though they may still hunt in that part of Nebraska which lies west of the one-hundredth parallel. It is likely that the Indians will consent to this, though they have not yet signed the agreement, and one wise red man demurred to affixing his sign-manual to any document before he had the money in his possession. The question of the cession of the Black Hills has not yet been reached. This coveted locality lies on the boundary line of Wyoming and Dakota, the Sioux portion of it being in the latter Territory. If the influence of bad white men can be avoided, it is probable that an amicable adjustment may be reached, and the Indian title to the hills be relinquished.

All the interest in the Ohio Republican Convention, which meets to-day, seems to centre in the nomination for Governor. Gen. HAYES has refused to allow his name to be used against Judge TAFT, and the latter has made up his mind, in any event, to go before the convention. Under these circumstances the probabilities would seem to be in favor of Judge TAFT, but our dispatches say that there is a possibility that the friends of Gen. HAYES may insist on giving him the nomination if they can induce the convention to give it to him. The convention is likely to accept as entirely conclusive the President's letter on the third term.

AMERICAN INTEREST IN THE EXPOSITION.

We have frequently taken occasion to point out some of the many advantages which may be expected to be derived from the Centennial Exposition, but we have by no means enumerated all, or nearly all, of them. We are happy to believe that the public mind is awakening to the importance of the subject, and that there is a steadily-growing appreciation of the significance of the occasion to our own country. The Exhibition will be in fact the renewed introduction of the United States to the markets of the world. To whatever we may ascribe the fact, it is, we believe, not anywhere denied that our position with reference to foreign markets is relatively not so strong as it was fifteen years since. We have had a long and costly war, diverting much of the labor of the country from its ordinary channels, and closing many of the avenues of trade; we have had heavy taxation, hastily and crudely levied, not only on imports but on domestic industry, and resting with terrible weight on some of our most promising enterprises; we have had a paper currency which raised formidable barriers between us and foreign nations, and imposed a very important tax on all commercial transactions; and with these obvious sources of difficulty and embarrassment we have had many minor ones, which, combined with those we have mentioned, have handicapped us very seriously in the great competition for the trade of the commercial world.

Many of these causes have ceased or are ceasing to operate, and though the country may yet have to submit to great strains, the time is not far distant when we shall be not only ready but compelled to enter the lists again. Nor this alone. We shall not only find ourselves impelled to compete for foreign markets, but we shall be obliged to meet constantly-increasing competition by foreign nations for the control of our own markets. In this we cannot long call to our aid a system of extreme protective taxation. The tendency of public opinion, and of events which shape public opinion, is to rather moderate than extend the protective feature of our tariff system. The tendency is not very marked, and it may not operate very strongly or rapidly, but it is unmistakable in its character, and it is steadily, though slowly growing in force. The most radical Protectionists recognize this fact, and are prepared to act in accordance with it. We must depend, then, upon our resources as they are, and as we can make them, and must be prepared to meet the manufacturers of foreign countries upon their own ground.

If this view of our situation is correct; if we are approaching a period in the history of our material interests when we shall have to make a strenuous contest for our own markets, and when we must be prepared for a contest for foreign markets also, then the Centennial Exhibition is in that connection a very important event. It is, in reality, a friendly measuring of strength with our competitors, in which it is clearly to our interest to make the best possible presentation of our case.

To this end two things are imperatively necessary. One is that the funds needed by the Centennial Commission shall be furnished promptly and in liberal amount. This is requisite in order that the commission may provide satisfactory buildings and other arrangements for the exhibition of goods. In the plan which has been adopted the United States will have their fair share of room, and it is important that this plan shall not be curtailed, or its full execution be embarrassed in any way. A timely supply of money to enable the commission to carry out all the details of the project, and to secure commodious, convenient, and advantageous display of goods, is an absolute condition to reaping the full advantage of the Exhibition.

In the second place, it is important that our manufacturers and dealers should be amply represented. This is a matter that each trade and each prominent house in every trade cannot take up too soon. Everything, so far as our own country is concerned, will depend on it. There might, to great advantage, be an organization in each line of business, whose concern it should be to secure adequate representation. For it is plain that the interests of each member of any branch of trade will be served by the fullest representation of that branch. The greater the competition, the greater the value of any honors that may be won to those who win them, while even those who do not win special honors will be benefited by the credit which American goods may gain in his particular line. On a grand scale, and with certain limitations, the Exhibition is, after all, a method of advertising, and in that character its importance cannot be exaggerated, and is fully appreciated by other nations. We have noticed some talk of the "apathy" of England in the matter. There is nothing of the kind, and for the simple reason that England is never apathetic as to its own interests. The English manufacturers are a comparatively compact, highly-organized, alert, and energetic body of trained business men. If our own people let slip any advantages which the Exposition offers, they will find, when it is too late, that the English will be among those who will have done precisely the opposite.

THE DEMOCRATS AND THE LABORERS.

The Democratic Party in this City has risen to power through unscrupulous trading upon the ignorance and the prejudices of laboring men. The support of this class certainly helped the Tweed Ring as much as its ballot-box frauds or its hold over the great community of habitual criminals. Its successors have, fortunately, been compelled to be a little more careful about their methods of manufacturing political capital. But they have held fast to the advantage which attends the ability to employ a small army of laborers. From the first meeting of the Democratic Board of Aldermen, its members have employed all their ingenuity in devising new means of swelling the City pay-rolls. In all important works the salutary restrictions of the contract system have been set aside, and the job has been ordered to be done by the day, under the superintendence of City officials. In the Legislature it has been the consistent policy of the Democrats to enlarge the authority of the Aldermen to direct public improvements to be done by day's work, and to diminish the restrictions which prevent the departments from dispensing with the contract system altogether. "The more laborers, the more votes," is a formula which the dullest Democrat can understand, and which the managers of the Tammany organization have never failed to act upon.

The interests of the people who have to pay for the expensive luxury of City labor, have never been of much account in Democratic counsels. When the discovery was suddenly made, the other day, that consideration for the tax-payers required that the wages of the City laborer should be reduced, we pointed out that the intention was less to lower expenses than to give Tammany politicians a chance of dispensing a few additional thousands of "labor tickets." To pay one thousand laborers two dollars a day for eight hours' work required an expenditure of two thousand dollars. But suppose that wages were reduced to twenty cents an hour, then it would be possible to employ two sets of one thousand men five hours a day each for the same money. In this way, the Eight-hour law would be technically obeyed, while ten hours' work would be secured at the same price as eight hours, and double the present number of men could be placed on the pay-rolls. It was supposed that this move would elicit the approval of the tax-payers, while it would give Tammany Hall twice the amount of patronage to dispense which it at present possesses.

Property-owners have certainly not been taken in by this latest piece of Democratic "reform." They know by experience that work done by City departments will pretty uniformly cost twice as much as the same work done by contract. While superintendents and foremen are drawn from the ranks of political bummers and corner loafers, and while the head of a department must take the men sent him by a ward committee, and can only discharge them at the risk of incurring the enmity of some set of professional politicians, there is no possibility of getting a fair day's work for a fair day's wages. It would save the tax-payers a million or two a year were City laborers counted by hundreds instead of by thousands as at present, and any proposal to increase their numbers, on whatever pretense, is not likely to impose on any one liable to pay taxes or assessments. But what is of more consequence to the Democrats than the opinions of men of property, is the violent indignation of the laborers themselves. They were induced last Fall, like a good many other people who ought to have known better, to lay the blame for the hard times at the door of the Republican Party. As their spokesman put the case yesterday, "We were told that when Tammany got into power, and the Democracy ruled the City, times would be better, but they have been bad ever since." The laborers who see before them the prospect of starving in the City employ at $1 for five hours' work a day, are likely enough to find some way of revenging themselves on the tricksters who took their votes under false pretenses and now propose to take half their wages to manufacture some other thousands of trustworthy voters.

The resentment felt by the City laborers against the Democratic leaders who have so grossly deceived them will carry more consternation into Tammany Hall than almost any other evidence of public dissatisfaction. The experience ought to be a salutary one to politicians who try to adapt republican institutions to the principles of communism. The party which takes power with the implied responsibility of improving bad trade, and furnishing work to idle men, need not be surprised if its extravagant professions recoil upon itself. "We voted the Democratic ticket, and yet we find Democrats reducing our wages to a point which means starvation for our families"—that is the way the representative laborer puts his grievance. The hardship will be pressed home by bitter experience when he is asked to vote the Democratic ticket again next Fall, and he is not likely to respond quite so enthusiastically to the appeal as he did in November, 1874.

ANOTHER LESSON FOR TRADES-UNIONS.

It is not possible at present to foresee the extent of the mischief likely to result from the failures in the iron trade which are reported by cable from England. It is said that the aggregate liabilities are likely to amount to several millions sterling, and, if the predictions of the London *Times* prove true, we may anticipate a serious crisis in the English markets. A large amount of distress will inevitably be spread among the people, business must receive a check which it will require considerable time to recover from, and possibly an injury of a much more durable kind may be inflicted on the interests most immediately concerned.

Where, then, does the responsibility for so much evil mainly rest? The case is in no way parallel to that of the failure of JAY COOKE & Co. and its consequences here. We have no reason to attribute it to over-speculation, or to speculation with borrowed or fictitious capital. It is only necessary to have followed the history of the iron trade in Great Britain for the past few years to enable us to understand that it may be simply the inevitable result of a depression of business, and of unavailing striving against insurmountable obstacles. The existence of that depression has been a feature in the iron trade for a long time. Much of the business that used to be done in England and Scotland has been transferred to Belgium and other foreign countries. Plenty of contracts have been offering, but many of them could not be taken. Where they have been taken, the risks have been so great and the margin left at the end for profit so small, that manufacturers would, in many instances, have done better if they had closed their works. And the cause for all this has been with the workmen, who, striking for higher and impossible wages, have demoralized themselves, starved their families, and are now being taught to feel that they have also effectually ruined the sources of their own living.

If the misery to which such great failures lead could be concentrated on the people to whose folly or ignorance they are due, we might not be called upon to offer anything in the shape of a protest. A man has a right to suffer for his own crimes, and no one need pity him. But when a wide circle, and perhaps an entire community, is made to pay the penalty, it is time that the public should begin to think whether something in self-defense ought not to be attempted. We have repeatedly pointed out the error committed by trades-unions in seeking to enforce a standard rate of wages which is not justified by the state of business, and in aiming at a despotic control over the private action of individual workmen; and we have some reason to think that sounder views are beginning to prevail among the working classes. But after all, nothing is so likely to come home to their understandings as the evidence which is now afforded of the consequences of their own policy. When they find that large capitalists cannot afford to despise market rulings, and that their own means of subsistence are taken away as a natural result of their conduct, working men will possibly be able to realize the existence of a stronger argument than any that can be offered by the pen. If such be the case, failures of the kind now reported will have their bright side and their usefulness. They will teach a lesson which is much wanted, and which, in all certainty, must be taught before trade organizations can be made to keep within their legitimate limits.

Yet it is but a poor reflection on the intelligence of the modern working man to find that lessons of such severity are necessary before he is able to understand the simplest principles of political economy, or before he will allow himself to be guided by the plainest common sense. We will do them the justice to believe that very many of them do not bring their judgment or reason into exercise in these matters at all, or at least not until it is too late. They merely follow the lead of men more wily than themselves, who, for pay or notoriety, undertake to dazzle the eyes of their followers with the most transparent sophistries. Even in the most restricted aspect, working men, as a body, do not gain by strikes. The chief of the staff of the Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island reports that every strike of any magnitude in New-York is always followed, after about ten days, by a considerable accession to the number of inmates in that institution. And experience tells the same tale everywhere. Strikes are a constant source of misery. They fail entirely of the object for which they are proposed, for employers are driven by them to a policy of self-defense which, but for strikes, would never have been contemplated. They ruin a great number of families, who are dependent upon weekly wages for their support. They injure business, and produce effects which, as in the instance before us, may spread into dimensions that at first cannot be calculated. These, however, are statements which workmen have hitherto been very loath to believe, but which will probably be impressed upon them very effectually in due time. For if trade organizations have not been the immediate cause of these great failures in the iron trade, they have certainly prepared the way by creating a condition of things which rendered them almost inevitable.

SUMMER AMUSEMENTS.

Most young men at this season of the year find themselves at a loss for such innocent amusements as may be enjoyed without great exertion. Base-ball, rowing, and fishing are well enough in their way; but in very warm weather they are too exacting and fatiguing to be entirely satisfactory. It is not easy, after passing through a hard Winter and a most disappointing Spring, to bring the mind to the inventive point, and hence the difficulty which is being experienced just now in preparing a programme for the hot days that are coming. In such circumstances we take it for granted that a little help in the shape of suggestions will not be unacceptable. Those who are proposing to themselves the pleasures of the open railroad car, or of the forward part of the steam-boat, should be able to extract a good deal of first-rate fun from a judicious use of chewing tobacco. For the purpose of making the most out of each paper of "Solace" and "Century," it will be necessary to take the front outside seats, and to watch the wind so as to be ready to spit when it blows hardest. An expert person can scatter tobacco-juice over an extensive space in this manner, and can derive no end of enjoyment from the efforts made by ladies to prevent it from getting into their eyes and upon their dresses. There is no danger from interference of any kind, for chewing is not among the luxuries prohibited in open cars and on steam-boats. Smoking bad cigars and foul pipes, under similar circumstances, will be found an exceedingly agreeable way of passing an hour, particularly when extremely sensitive ladies and delicate children happen to be within reach of the fumes. Printed notices requesting gentlemen not to indulge their propensities in this respect are perfectly harmless, and need not be noticed.

At watering-places much innocent pleasure may be derived from a sport that, for lack of a more appropriate name, may be called "gangs." Without causing the least fatigue, young men may get together in parties, and having stationed themselves at points that command the best view, there await the arrival of the evening train or boat. Thus reinforced, they can stare the new arrivals out of countenance, and make audible comments upon their attractions of face and form. To thoroughly enjoy this amusement, it will be necessary to stand so near each other that remarks may be accompanied with sly elbowings, for the elbow, it is well known, has a galvanic effect when brought into gentle contact with the ribs at such moments, and, as a consequence, greatly intensifies the pleasure. Young men camping out, to resist the saddening influences of coal-oil and the monotonous hum of insects, may enliven themselves a good deal by setting fire to underbrush. If they can find the conditions favorable in the vicinity of farm-houses, it will be all the better, for the occupants will then be able to partipate in the fun. While the fire is raging, the effect may be heightened by a spirited discharge of shot-guns and pistols.

The play of "log gangs" may be indulged in with great gratification on dark evenings. By the aid of a stout negro, if the young men are too much enfeebled to do the work themselves, limbs of decayed trees may be stretched across the most frequented roads to trip horses. The exquisite pleasure of seeing ladies and gentlemen thrown out of wagons by this means may be enjoyed at a safe distance, and with perfect security, so far as discovery is concerned. Sending spurious telegrams to ladies at the sea-side will also be found a cheerful way of spending an hour. The more exciting such missives are, made the better the fun. Terrible accidents, and even deaths, may be hinted at, without the slightest fear of consequences. If possible, the senders should be near enough to enjoy the effect upon the recipients. Firing pistols at express trains is a sport particularly adapted for cool evenings. It requires more nerve than any we have mentioned; but it has its compensations. It is in every respect a chivalrous sport, for there is nothing mean or contemptible in the idea of taking a "lightning express" on the wing. By aiming at the car-windows, which are usually occupied by ladies and children, the pleasure may be much increased. It is a mistake to fire at Directors' cars, as two blundering young men did recently on the Delaware Division of the Erie Railway, near Pine Grove, for Directors take great offense at such familiarity, and invariably have the train stopped, and a search instituted. In this case they did so, with a result most discouraging to the two young men referred to, who are at present locked up in prison awaiting the action of the Grand Jury.

If these suggestions are followed carefully, they will save much time to young men who may not find their inventive powers equal to the task of laying out a good programme for innocent Summer amusements.

RAPID TRANSIT BY WATER.

It is remarkable that among all the schemes for rapid transit, so little account should be made of the extraordinary water facilities of this City. London has not half the facilities for water-journeying, over its single, small river, that we have on two sides of the City, where large boats can be used, and where the scenery itself repays an excursion. Indeed, a few years will probably perfect an agreeable water communication around our whole island, by the widening and deepening of Harlem River and Spuyten-Duyvil Creek. Yet the Thames is continually traversed by little, cheap steam-boats which take passengers for pleasure and business very rapidly over considerable distances. Water transit in certain parts of London is a favorite means of conveyance with the people. But in New-York, who ever thinks of reaching the Battery from the streets each side of the Park by a steam-boat? And, indeed, what conveniences have ever been offered our public for such a transit? Three important railroads now debouch at Harlem River. From this point to Wall street is the long, hot, disagreeable part of the whole journey. Even the rapid trip through the Fourth avenue opening to Forty-second street will be always exceedingly unpleasant—hot in Summer, dark and damp in Winter; for it is, after all, only a railroad through deep ditches and tunnels. But beyond is the most slow and annoying portion, and the time required to get to Wall street is from forty-five minutes to an hour.

Now, each of these great railroads could provide a most agreeable rapid transit by running comfortable ferry-boats from the Harlem River to the Battery, stopping, as the river boats do now, at streets with cross-town railways. A dusty passenger, anxious to reach Wall street or the southern roads, would go to a pleasant steam-boat, have an opportunity of breathing a little cool air, and, after a cool and picturesque trip, could reach the lower part of the City in about one-half of the time now required. Thousands of the business portion of the railway passengers would profit by this most agreeable mode of reaching the lower part of the island. It is true that the interest of the Hudson River Road in the Fourth Avenue Line might prevent their adopting this great improvement. But the New-Haven Road would have no such opposing motive, nor would the other lines lose by the change.

In the same manner, the Hudson River Road might erect a dock anywhere on their water-front above Fifty-ninth street, and run ferry-boats on our western water-side. Passengers and luggage could be discharged speedily into one of these ferry-boats, and be conveyed at once to the lower quarters of the City. If these boats touched at various streets, people would soon come to use them from one part of the City to another. They would make an airy, cool, agreeable "rapid transit" on our West Side for the Summer season. The greatest competitors of the Hudson River Road are the river boats, but for all the lower Hudson, the road and quick ferry-boats combined would carry the day, for the great advantage of the regular boats is their quick passage after the City limits begin, and their direct conveyance to the lower wards.

We have, by nature, in New-York a superb water-conveyance from almost every part of the City, and in time we shall have it around the island. Why cannot this be used? In the mild seasons it is far healthier and more agreeable than any other. Even now, a steam-boat trip around New-York is a pleasure excursion of great interest. Why will not some enterprising company start a line of ferry-boats from the Battery to some point like West Thirty-fourth or Forty-second street, with a cross-town road, stopping at intervening points? Or such a line might be run to the end of the island, making thus a beautiful excursion, and connecting at Spuyten Duyvil with the railroad. In the same way, a line on the East Side to Harlem River, and taking railroad passengers, would apparently pay well. This method of rapid transit would, of course, be useless in Winter, when we need help most. But it would be extremely acceptable for at least six months out of the year.

AMUSEMENTS.

LOCAL NOTES.

The sale of seats for the performance in aid of the Central Dispensary, to occur at the Academy of Music on Thursday evening next, opens this morning. The play, as we have already mentioned, is to be "The Bar Sinister," and Mr. and Mrs. George Rignold—the lady appearing on the programme as Miss Brabrook—are to fill the leading rôles.... "Geneviève de Brabant" will be represented at the Lyceum Theatre to-night by Miss Soldene and her company.... A matinée entertainment, intended to address itself particularly to the Masonic fraternity, will be given at Booth's Theatre to-day, under the direction of Brothers Giffin and Bird.... The representation for the benefit of Mr. Treasurer Tillotson, of Booth's, is set down for to-morrow afternoon. Mr. Tillotson's numerous friends will not have cause to complain of the programme offered on the occasion we refer to, for it is liberal and interesting in no common degree.... Mr. Bland Holt is now in the fulfillment of an engagement at the Olympic Theatre. The Seigrists and Mr. John Hart remain at the same house throughout this week.

FOREIGN NOTES.

M. Offenbach, the composer, who has been suffering from carbuncle in the hand, had undergone an operation, and was better at last accounts.

A new comedy in four acts, called "La Grand' Maman," by M. Edouard Cadol, had been produced at the Français with success.

The Paris Ambigu Comique has inaugurated its Summer season by reducing its prices one-half, except in the case of the principal boxes and the orchestra stalls.

The death of M. Mestepès, the well-known French dramatic author and *metteur en scène*, is announced. The sudden death, from the rupture of an aneurism, is also recorded of M. Emile Taigny, stage manager at the Gaîté Theatre.

A pupil of Herr Von Bulow, a Mrs. Beesley, has just made her début in London, and is referred to by the newspapers as a pianist of extraordinary skill. Another new pianist, Herr Lodovico Breitner, a native of Trieste, and the favorite pupil of Rubinstein, has made his début, also.

Writing of affairs at Covent Garden, the London *Times* observes that having appeared in "Fra Diavolo," the second part essayed by Mlle. Zaré Thalberg suits her quite as well as the first. She enters with the same intelligence into Auber's *Zerlina* as into the *Zerlina* of Mozart. And the writer continues: Mlle. Thalberg's execution of the music was as finished as her delineation of the character was attractive—not merely in the well-known air before the looking-glass, the repetition of which by his confederates leads in the end to the capture of *Fra Diavolo* himself, but in the opening cavatina. Here Mlle. Thalberg combined the song originally written for the situation with a quick movement, in waltz measure, from "Haydée," a much later opera by the same composer. The young débutante has, by this performance, earned another success which enhances the general interest felt in her artistic progress. To have accomplished thus much already, with only seventeen Summers to account for, says no little.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Théâtre de la Gaîté was held on May 15. M. Offenbach was too ill to be present, but sent M. Comte to represent him. After an explanation of the existing state of affairs, an understanding was come to between the members and the management, and the dissolution of the present company was unanimously pronounced. In consequence of that decision and other arrangements, the maestro remains the sole possessor of the theatre, of which he already owned three-fourths of the whole interest in shares. He will, therefore, be at liberty to carry on the performances at his own risk, or to dispose of the undertaking, in case, as is not improbable, the state of his health should compel him to withdraw.

The new drama, in three acts, entitled "Jeanne Dubarry," written by Mr. H. Herman, and produced at the Charing-Cross Theatre, deals very freely indeed, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, with certain of the facts and characters of French history. In the play called "Narcisse," adapted by Mr. Tom Taylor from the German of Dr. Brachvogel, who derived his theme from "Le Neveu de Rameau," of Diderot, it is shown how the hero undergoes great affliction from a discovery that his first love, a village maiden of irreproachable fame, has developed into the high-reaching Mme. De Pompadour, the mistress of Louis XIV. Mr. Herman's drama is occupied with a very similar fable, Mme. Dubarry being substituted for Mme. De Pompadour, and Louis XV., of course, figuring in the place of Louis XIV.

The twice-deferred presentation of a testimonial to Sir Julius Benedict, in acknowledgment of his services as an artist, and his worth as a private gentleman, had taken place in the grand saloon of Dudley House, Park lane, in London. The company included delegates from all who may be supposed to take an interest in such distinction as that so well earned and so gracefully worn by Sir Julius Benedict. Royalty was represented by the Duke of Edinburgh; the Earl and Countess of Dudley vouched for the aristocratic sympathy with the occasion; artists were conspicuous in the persons of Mlle. Titiens, Mme. Adelina Patti, Mlle. Enriquez, Miss Edith Wynne, Mr. John Thomas, Mr. G. A. Osborne, Mr. Ignace Gibsone, Signor Garcia, Mr. C. E. Stephens, Mr. A. S. Sullivan, Signor Randegger, and many others; while the great body of amateurs stood well forward in the persons of not a few who have made themselves conspicuous as the patrons and encouragers of musical art. All these, however, formed but a section of the mass through whose sympathy and active help the testimonial took form and shape—of the late Sir W. S. Bennett, the late John Mitchell, Count Beust, Lord Shrewsbury, Lord W. Lennox, Lord Londesborough, and a host of others equally conspicuous. The testimonial consisted of a massive silver table-service, including a central ornament, candelabra, and dessert-stands, all designed in the purest taste, and with a special reference to Sir Julius Benedict's profession and achievements.

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM H. BAKER.

This prominent portrait and genre painter, and head master of the Free School of Design of the Brooklyn Art Association, died on Saturday last, at his residence in South Brooklyn, of pneumonia, in the fifty-first year of his age. He began the practice of his profession in New-Orleans, and during his residence there visited several of the great Southern cities, painting portraits of their prominent residents. Having earned considerable celebrity in the South, about ten years ago he removed to Brooklyn, where, after a time, he became a regular contributor to the Association exhibitions. One of his more noted portrait paintings was that of Bishop Quintard, of Tennessee, painted during the session of the Episcopal General Convention in New-York, and at present in the possession of one of the Tennessee State colleges. In later years he painted portraits of many prominent citizens of Brooklyn, but none so elaborate as the above work. In 1865, with his picture, "We are Seven," he first became introduced to the Brooklyn art public, and again in the Spring and Autumn exhibitions of 1869 he was represented by "The Floral Offering" and "Cupid Disarmed," at present in the collection of D. C. Winslow. In 1870 he contributed to the exhibition two compositions, "May Flowers" and "Cupid Reprimanded," the former being now in the possession of Mr. Marcellas Massey, and the latter in the gallery of Henry Shipman. During 1871-2-3 there followed in succession his carefully executed ideals, "Red Riding Hood," "Morning Glories," "The Home Regatta," "Cherry Time," and "The Lilies of the Field." At the exhibition, which closed only last week, he was again represented by "Truant from School," another genre painting of careful finish. In 1871, at the reorganization of the Art Association Schools of Design, he was appointed their Superintendent, a position which he filled with great efficiency until his death. At the time of his decease, among the unfinished pictures in his studio were found "The Loiterer," "Hide and Seek," "Sunday Morning," "Dividing Spoils," and others. He leaves a wife and several children, two of whom are adult sons, one of whom is at present residing in Florida.

CANDIDATES FOR THE OHIO GOVERNORSHIP.

THE DELEGATES ASSEMBLING IN COLUMBUS—GOV. HAYES WITHDRAWS FROM THE CONTEST—IT IS PROBABLE THAT JUDGE TAFT WILL RECEIVE THE NOMINATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 1.—During the entire day every one of the many trains which are constantly arriving in this city deposited crowds of delegates who somehow managed to stow themselves away in the few hotels. With these arrivals matters began to ferment, and a change was soon apparent in the situation as to the Governorship. During the early part of the day it was taken for granted, as it had been yesterday, that Gov. Hayes would not consent to be a candidate. If that should prove to be the case, there was no doubt that Taft would be nominated. For while Hayes was the first choice of a large majority, Taft was the second choice of everybody. But during the afternoon it came to be understood that Hayes would accept if named, and in a short time the current ran so strongly in his favor that nothing could stop his nomination except another positive declination from him, which, up to this hour, has not been obtained. Numerous telegrams were sent to him, but as yet no answer has been returned to any of them. At this hour it is generally considered that he is a candidate and the nominee of the convention. Whether Judge Taft will go before the convention is not yet determined. But at present he thinks he will. Having been dragged into the contest against his wishes, and then having been treated so badly, he feels like making a fight to the last. In case of Hayes' nomination the Lieutenant Governor will come from the South, and the only one yet named is Gen. Thomas L. Young, of Cincinnati. The present incumbents of the remaining offices will be renominated, except the Treasurer and member of the Board of Public Works, who having served two terms will retire. Many names have been mentioned in connection with these places, but it is impossible to say who will secure the prizes. The platform will be, as heretofore stated, against a third term, for hard money, and against division of school funds. The crowds to-night are immense. It is declared that the convention is to be the largest held in the State since the war. The delegates are certainly not only hopeful, but enthusiastic. They are starting out with the belief that they will win, whereas last year they began with the conviction that they were beaten.

THE LATEST.

Telegrams have just been received from Gov. Hayes by Hon. Charles Foster and Richard Smith, in which he refuses, in the most peremptory terms, to allow his name to be used against Judge Taft. The dispatch to Mr. Smith reads as follows:

TREMONT, June 1.

I cannot allow my name to be used against Judge Taft. He became a candidate after I declined. He is an able and pure man, and a sound Republican. I would not accept a nomination obtained by a contest with him.

(Signed.) R. B. HAYES.

Judge Taft has determined to go before the convention. Friends of Gov. Hayes are still pressing him, and announce their intention to force his nomination if possible. The effect of the reading of these telegrams in the convention cannot be foreseen.

Late this evening a strong pressure was brought to bear upon Judge Taft to induce him to withdraw, and a meeting of the ten reserved counties was had, which was made to give him only six votes, whereupon the friends of Hayes announced that Taft had withdrawn. He says himself that he has done nothing of the sort, and does not intend to. He proposes to be nominated or voted down in the convention.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE POLITICS.

THE SITUATION AT CONCORD—THE QUESTION OF CONTROLLING THE ASSEMBLY—WHAT THE CONTENDING PARTIES ARE DOING—TO-DAY'S PROSPECTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CONCORD, N. H., June 1.—The political situation here to-night is no more clearly defined than it was yesterday, and there can be no predicting the events of to-morrow. The question of controlling the House is the first point at issue. The initial action must be taken by the Democrats. If they decide to make no effort for the House, the Republicans will, of course, have plain sailing. The latter can arrange no definite course of action until they know the course which is to be taken by their opponents. Everybody has been waiting for the Democratic caucus of to-night, expecting that it would arrange a programme for to-morrow, but the caucus adjourned without taking any important action. The Democrats have no idea of showing their hand in season for the Republicans to take any advantage of them. They simply elected candidates for the offices of the two branches of Legislature. It is understood, however, that they are willing to allow the House to the Republicans provided their control of the Senate is undisputed. They would like very much to have an offer of compromise to this effect. There are those who believe that they have altogether given up the house, but there are no better indications of this than have been shown for the past fortnight. They meet again at 10 o'clock to-morrow, with the idea of going from caucus into the house, which will be called to order at 11 o'clock.

ACTION OF THE REPUBLICANS.

The Republicans have made every effort to ascertain the policy of the Democrats. They went so far as to appoint a committee to wait on Mr. Smith, the old clerk, to find out the manner in which he proposed to form the roll of the House, but Mr. Smith refused to be interviewed. The Republicans can do nothing except to act as circumstances dictate. They still adhere to the determination to organize the House. This they will do, they say, at all hazards. The next thing will be to submit to the court the question of the legality of the action of the Governor and Council, and if the court says that the action was illegal, the House will elect two Senators to fill the vacancies. It is safe to predict that the House will be organized by the Republicans. The question is whether it will be organized without serious opposition. The city has been filling throughout the day with interested politicians from all parts of the State, and to-night it is estimated there are 1,500 strangers in town, exclusive of representatives elect.

Following is the list of Democratic nominations in the House: For Speaker, Albert R. Hatch, Portsmouth; Clerk, Charles H. Smith, New-Market; Assistant Clerk, John B. Mills, Dunbarton; Sergeant at Arms, C. F. Rowell, Keene. In the Senate: For President, John W. Sanborn, Wakefield; Clerk, T. J. Smith, Dover; Assistant Clerk, A. S. Bachelder, Littleton; Sergeant at Arms, D. P. Evans. The Republicans are still busy with their nominations. Charles P. Sanborn, of Concord, is the nominee for Speaker of the House; Samuel C. Clark, of Guilford, Clerk; C. C. Danforth, of Concord, Assistant Clerk; A. Quint, of Manchester, Sergeant at Arms.

CANADA AND THE CENTENNIAL.

OTTAWA, June 1.—Hon. Mr. St. Just will leave immediately for Quebec, Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, where he will arrange with the local Governments, as he has already done in Ontario, for the appointment of boards charged with making preparations for the proper representation of those provinces at the Philadelphia Centennial, and will at the same time see to furthering the improvement of their immigration facilities. High authorities in Newfoundland have expressed a desire to co-operate with Canada in sending articles to the Centennial. British Columbia and Manitoba are making active preparations to participate in the Canadian representation.

TAMMANY PHILANTHROPY.

CITY LABORERS AT STARVATION WAGES.

A FORMIDABLE STRIKE CAUSED—RESULT OF A SECRET MEETING IN THE MAYOR'S OFFICE—THE LABORERS NOW EMPLOYED BY THE HOUR INSTEAD OF BY THE DAY—THE STRIKERS CALL ON FITZ JOHN PORTER, BUT GET NO SATISFACTION—CONTROLLER GREEN'S FRIENDSHIP FOR THE OPPRESSED MEN.

The new order issued by Mayor Wickham and the Commissioners of the Departments of Parks, Docks, Police, and Public Works, fixing the wages of laborers at the rate of twenty cents an hour, went into operation yesterday, and resulted in a formidable strike. The order was approved at a secret meeting held in the Mayor's office last week, and its character was communicated to the press by the Mayor himself. At the close of the proceedings one of the Commissioners, who had taken an active part in the discussion, informed a TIMES reporter that the object of the change was to meet the increasing demands for labor tickets which were being made hourly upon every department.

"You see," said the Commissioner, "we want to make more places by practically reducing the present rate of wages. Men get $2 a day for eight hours' work. By giving them twenty cents an hour, we get eight hours' work out of them for $1 60, and we have a balance to employ others."

This explanation, however, did not embrace the full scope and object of the change. It was subsequently stated on reliable authority that the real purpose of the order was to put the present force on half time, namely, five hours at $1, and employ another force, equal in number, for a like time, and at a like rate, thus doubling the army of laborers without exceeding the appropriation set apart for the purpose. This idea was the result of the assembled wisdom at the meeting, but not one of the Commissioners seemed to anticipate the storm, the bitter feeling, and the indignation it evoked yesterday among the large class affected. It was reserved for the Department of Public Works, rather unfortunately for Fitz John Porter, to introduce the movement. The other departments, apparently anticipating unfavorable consequences, deferred action upon it until they could see how it was received.

Early in the morning the order was promulgated. A representative of the Department of Public Works proceeded to the upper boulevards and announced to the foremen of the 2,400 laborers who are there employed, that thereafter they would be paid, not by the day, but at the rate of twenty cents an hour for every hour they were at work. The men saw, with the instincts of employes who first hear of a change in respect to their business, that the order was not intended for their benefit. Each gang and group consulted, and opinions were shared, until at last one and all came to the conclusion that the change was made with a view to employ them for only fractional parts of a day at the rate of twenty cents an hour. Having taken this view of the matter they were not long in acting. Animated by a common purpose every man left work, and the boulevards were soon deserted. They decided to march in a body to the City Hall and request the Commissioner of Public Works and the Mayor to revoke the order. Soon after they had started Inspector Walling received a dispatch from the Thirty-first Precinct announcing the strike, and stating that the men were on their way to the City Hall. The Superintendent replied, in a dispatch, that they had not applied for, nor had they received, any permit to parade, and instructed the Police to break up the procession. When the laborers had reached Fifty-ninth street this order was carried into effect. The Police informed the men that they would not be allowed to march, and they quietly dispersed. They went in different directions up and down town, but 500 of the number rode in the horse cars or walked to the City Hall park.

Meantime, Capt. Levy, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, received a dispatch advising him that they were coming. He immediately placed a posse of his men in the vestibule, and at all the entrances to the City Hall, to preserve order. The little army soon arrived. They marched quietly into that section of the park in front of the new Court-house, and were soon divided into groups. But they did not remain there very long. From their respective positions they saw the rear door of the City Hall, like all the others leading to the offices of Mayor Wickham and Fitz John Porter, lined with policemen, and they seemed to know that their object was to prevent them entering the building. In this predicament the leaders of the men called them together, and after a brief conference, they appointed the following committee to wait upon Commissioner Fitz John Porter: William Reddon, representing the teams employed on the boulevards; M. J. O'Connell and William Fitzgerald, representing the bricklayers; Thomas Bigelow, representing the skilled labor; Thomas Murray and M. J. Murray, representing the laborers.

This committee entered the City Hall and were soon in the presence of Fitz John Porter. An animated conference took place, each member of the committee speaking in turn. Mr. Fitzgerald said that the order took the men by surprise, and while he did not wish to use any harsh words, he thought it was really an outrage upon them, and he hoped it would be revoked.

"We did not expect such a thing," said Fitzgerald, "when we voted the Tammany ticket last Fall. We were then told that when Tammany got into power, and the Democracy ruled the City, times would be better, but they have been bad ever since, and now all we know is that our wages are to be cut down, because that is the meaning of the order that you have issued. Although we are Democrats, and voted for the Democratic ticket, we find Democrats cutting down our wages, although they are hardly enough to live upon. The thing came upon us so suddenly that we don't know what to think about it, but we do know that it comes from Democrats."

This bold little speech seemed to take Fitz John Porter by surprise. He looked at the speaker with a degree of interest that indicated how deeply he appreciated the force of his remarks. After a brief pause he said that the change which had been made was under consideration for some time, and that the object was to give work to a greater number of men than were then employed. Mr. Bigelow replied that, in his opinion, the order could only result in giving starvation wages to all the men. They were, he said, getting about three-quarters of a loaf now, but in the future they would get only half a loaf. Fitz John Porter said that the appropriation was not as large as that of last year.

Mr. James Murray spoke in behalf of the laborers. He said that their wages, $2 a day, was little enough to support their families, without reducing them. Fitz John Porter here expressed his sympathy with the men, and said the order was a matter of necessity—the object being to employ more men. Mr. Fitzgerald desired to ask a question. "Can we," said he, "go away now with the hope that our old wages will be restored to us?"

Fitz John Porter replied that he could not encourage such a hope. He would like all the men to go back to their employment, and he hoped to find them at work when he went up to the boulevards the next day. The committee then left and informed the outside throng of laborers of the result of their mission, but they seemed to be prepared for the news. For several hours they lingered around the scene, wandering to and fro, or chatting in groups. While thus engaged, the rear entrance to the City Hall was closed—two hours before the usual time—and policemen were stationed on the front gates.

At one time, a number of the men called at the Finance Department where they were courteously received by the Controller, who told them that he had no power to regulate their wages, his duty being to pay them the amounts to their credit on the rolls. Soon after they left, they heard the agreeable news that the Controller would to-day commence paying the wages of the Boulevard laborers, amounting to $45,000. All this time the special committee who had waited upon Fitz John Porter remained together for the purpose of visiting the Mayor who caused the obnoxious order to be promulgated. They called at the ante-room leading to Mayor Wickham's office, but the adroit Sergeant at Arms and "Tammany Collector," Mr. Newman, announced in his usual language that the Mayor was very busy, and that he would see them at about 3 o'clock. At that hour, however, the Mayor slipped out of the private door of his sanctum, which enables him to evade hundreds of office-seekers, and, descending the stairway leading to the lower story, disappeared by one of the side entrances.

The Mayor, however, in some degree, defined his position in the early part of the day. The appearance and object of the laborers elicited considerable feeling upon the part of City officials. Justice Clancy was the first to make known his views on the matter. He stated that the order was practically an evasion of the Eight-hour law, and he informed the Mayor of his interpretation of the statute, but his Honor simply replied that the change would prove for the better, and the Justice left without making any impression upon him. A few days ago Alderman Edward Gilon went to the Mayor on a like mission, but was unsuccessful. Ex-Alderman Bryan Reilly also spoke on the subject to a group of persons. He said the order would cause great hardship and poverty among the laborers, because the average time of their employment in a whole year is only about one hundred and twenty days. They had to leave off in stormy or rainy weather, so that any reduction of their wages would inflict incalculable injury upon them. He thought it was a very great mistake to issue such an order. Views like these were commonly expressed, but the speakers did not grapple with the origin of the movement. Several months since Mayor Wickham called a special meeting of the heads of departments to regulate the rate of wages to be paid to laborers. The matter was subsequently allowed to drop owing to the deep interest which his Honor took in Legislative affairs, but he kept it in view, and finally had the order issued.

When the order is executed in the Park, Dock, and Police Departments it will probably result in trouble. Some of the men openly state that the big salaries paid to officials in those departments should be cut down before the wages of poor laborers should be touched—laborers who spend weeks to procure a labor ticket at $2 a day, and who sometimes have to pay from $5 to $15 for the passport to work.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

CHIEF JUSTICE DALY SKETCHES THE LIFE AND CAREER OF JAMES W. GERARD AT ITS MEETING LAST EVENING.

A meeting of the Historical Society was held last evening at its building, corner of Eleventh street and Second avenue, Mr. F. De Peyster presiding. Chief Justice Daly read the paper of the evening, the subject being "James W. Gerard; His Professional Career and His Contemporaries." The paper dealt with the professional career of Mr. Gerard, his public services, his private life, and his personal character. Mr. Gerard was born, Judge Daly said, in the City of New-York, in what year he would never disclose, but the inference was that it was in the year 1793. His father, William Gerard, was a native of Banff, Scotland. He left a family of six children, of which the subject of the sketch was the last born. He was of French as well as Scotch extraction. To his French blood he owed his vivacity and wit, while from his Scotch he derived his acuteness, perseverance, and tenacity in following up anything which he undertook. Early in life he developed a precocious talent for extempore speaking, and this was so marked that when at school the boys used to mount him on a barrel and have him deliver a speech. He entered Columbia College in 1809, and while there displayed remarkable proficiency in mathematics. In 1811 he graduated third in his class, which was a high honor, considering the calibre of his contemporaries, nearly all of them eminent men in after life. He then entered a lawyer's office, and in 1814 was admitted to the Bar. About 1813 a public debating society called the Forum was established in the City. It lasted for eleven years, holding its meetings in the large hall of the City Hotel. Public speaking was then cultivated as music and high art are at the present day, and the Forum appealed to this popular taste. Of all the speakers Mr. Gerard was the most popular. His success before the large and fashionable audiences which used to gather in the Forum gave him great confidence, and assured him of his success at the Bar. He took an office at No. 59 William street, put out a sign, and waited for clients. No clients, however, came. Judge Daly then gave an amusing account of Mr. Gerard's first case before a jury, his client being an Irish widow who kept a small bakery, while her opponent was a German in the same business. The case brought him no fee, but he gained a victory for his client, recovered for her the sum of eighteen shillings, and was carried to the nearest grocery where the event was signalized by copious libations. Leaving Mr. Gerard waiting for briefs, Judge Daly gave a brief sketch of some of his contemporaries, referring more especially to Mr. Wells and Thomas Addis Emmett. The styles of these two great advocates, he said, were quite opposite. Wells was classical, flowery, argumentative, fascinating, and persuasive. Emmett spoke in exquisitely constructed sentences, and his eloquence was impassioned, electrifying, and overwhelming. He was a man of extensive classical and general knowledge, with fine poetical faculties and a great master of language. After Mr. Gerard's admission to the bar he led the life of a young gentleman about town. At last he obtained several cases in the Common Pleas. These drew attention to his powers, and he was on the road to success when an event occurred which drew him from the Bar for several years. Judge Daly here referred to his marriage with Miss Sumner, his determination to live a life of elegant leisure, and the social prominence to which he attained. He also referred to the inducements which Wall street offered for the investment of capital; to Mr. Gerard's success on the street, to his part in the cotton speculation of 1826, and to his absolute ruin by the subsequent panic. He lost his own and his wife's fortune, and was deeply in debt. The speaker paid a high tribute to Mrs. Gerard's fortitude and resolution in these reverses. Their fashionable house in Broadway was sold, the upper part of a house in Chambers street was taken, and Mr. Gerard applied himself with assiduity to his profession. The success which followed his return to the Bar was remarkable. To use the language of a gentleman of that period, "he rose like a phœnix." Still the struggle was severe. His debts were large, and as he did not charge heavy fees, and was not in the habit of declining a meritorious case when the poverty of his client did not permit him to pay, it was some time before he was able to meet his pecuniary liabilities. The time, however, did come. When Mr. Anthon withdrew from the Common Pleas, he transferred all his cases to Mr. Gerard. In time a house was purchased in Broadway, near Broome street, and Mr. Gerard came to enjoy professional success, the accumulation of wealth, and an age of affluence. He retired from the bar in January, and his death took place on the 17th of February, 1874, when he was eighty-one years of age. Judge Daly referred in detail to Mr. Gerard's characteristics as an advocate, and devoted also some brief space to his public acts as a citizen. At the conclusion of the paper a cordial vote of thanks was tendered to its author, and it was also resolved that a copy of it be preserved in the archives of the society.

DESPERATE FIGHT WITH A BURGLAR.

A MIDNIGHT STRUGGLE IN A COUNTRY STORE—A CLERK SHOT AND STABBED AND LEFT FOR DEAD—HE WOUNDS THE ROBBERS, WHO ESCAPE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., Tuesday, June 1, 1875.

J. W. Denham, a clerk in the store of Divine, Dubois & Co., of Morsston, this county, had a hard-contested midnight struggle with a burglar on Saturday night, in which he received pistol wounds and stabs which it is feared will prove fatal. Morsston is a small hamlet on the Midland Railroad, but the store mentioned does a heavy general business, and there are frequently large sums of money left in the safe on Saturday. About midnight young Denham, who sleeps in the store building, was awakened by footsteps in the store. He at once seized his revolver and a dirk-knife and ran down stairs. Upon entering the room he saw a man making his escape through a panel in the front door. Denham fired at the man, who gave a yell of pain as he disappeared. The clerk was about to follow him when he received a blow on the back of his head, which staggered him for a moment, but hearing a man moving in the direction of the front door, he sprang upon the burglar and caught him by the throat and struck him with his revolver. A terrible struggle ensued. Denham first succeeded in throwing the burglar, who, however, quickly recovered himself and began showering blows upon Denham's head and face with his billy. Denham, seeing the contest was a matter of life and death with him, placed his revolver, as he thought, against the burglar's side and fired. The man gave a loud cry, and dropped his billy on the floor. Denham thought he had killed him, but the next instant he heard the burglar cock a pistol, and exclaim, with an oath, "If that's the game, we might as well end this." Denham instinctively threw up his hand, and fortunately caught hold of the pistol, which was held within a foot of his head. He knocked the weapon one side, and the ball entered his hand near the middle finger, and came out at the upper part of the wrist. The pistol was a single-barreled one, and the robber flung it down on the floor, and the next second was plunging a dirk-knife into the powerless young clerk. The latter was unable to use his revolver again, and threw it to the opposite side of the store. The burglar plunged his knife twice into Denham's shoulder, twice into his breast, and then deliberately feeling for his heart, thrust the knife at that. The dirk entered just below the heart, being warded off by a rib. Beyond this Denham remembers little, and the burglar kicked him several times in the side. When he recovered consciousness he was lying in a pool of blood on the floor near the counter. He succeeded in dragging himself out of the store and over to a hotel where he told his story. He soon became delirious, in which condition he has since remained. A physician was called, and eight serious wounds were found on Denham. The kicks given him by the burglar had broken three of his ribs. The wounds made on the head by the billy are the most serious. The wound by the pistol ball in the hand severed the main cords and the large arteries. The wounds in the breast and shoulder are very ugly ones, and it is a question whether the brave clerk will recover from his injuries.

A search was at once begun for the men. At the store barrels, boxes, and chairs were knocked about in every direction, and the floor was literally covered with blood. A pistol ball was found imbedded in the floor. A billy, a broken dirk-knife, the one belonging to Denham, and a common single-barreled pistol, a new one, were picked up. A trail of blood led to the store door. On the stoop were large spots of blood, and leading to the mountains was an occasional bloody mark on the ground. All trace of the burglars was lost in the woods, although a wide and thorough search has been made.

No description of the men can be given, as Denham saw the first man but an instant, and the second he did not see at all. It is the generally accepted theory that they were professionals.

THE BOGUS INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE PROCEEDINGS AGAINST WISHART, HILT, AND OTHERS — MORE SUSPECTED INSURANCE COMPANIES TO BE OVERHAULED IN PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.—Intense excitement has been created here by the revelations in the Hilt case and over the arrest of Wishart in New-York. Wishart will be brought up on a writ of habeas corpus to-morrow in New-York, which will be refused, and as the necessary requisition is at hand he will be brought to Philadelphia to answer the charge of raising Chicago and North-western Railroad shares. Gov. Tilden has had the requisition for Wishart ready since March last, to prevent complications. An indictment was found against Gaw, Stevenson, and Pete Burns in March last, but one of the grand jurors apprised them of the fact, and Wishart kept out of the way. District Attorney Shepard has the matter in charge, and the juror will be arrested. He also has indictments against other parties, but Pinkerton's agents decline to make public their names.

In 1870 there was a forgery in the United States Sub-Treasury here, and Assistant Treasurer George Eyster informed your correspondent to-night that the writing on the forged bonds in Geo. Hilt's possession and that on the checks of five years ago are similar, and that he has obtained a clue which will lead to revelations concerning other forgeries against the Government in various parts of the country. Two more of the parties are wanted which will complete the whole number of the arrests necessary in the case at present.

A remarkable feature is that all the prisoners are desirous of turning State's evidence. Insurance Commissioner Forster, of this State, will probably overhaul the capital stocks of a number of suspected companies this week, and on Saturday, when the trial comes up, rich developments are expected.

When Pete Burns was arrested by Detective Franklin he had on his person a blank power of attorney to transfer a $5,000 registered United States bond, sworn to before a New-York Police Justice. He was released on bail to-day. It is feared here that some trivial charge will be preferred against Wishart in New-York to prevent his being brought to Philadelphia.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

OPENING SESSION OF THE ASSOCIATION AT CHICAGO—ADDRESS OF VICE PRESIDENT WILSON—OTHER PROCEEDINGS.

CHICAGO, June 1.—The Convention of the National Temperance Association began this morning at Farwell Hall. Among the delegates present were Allen Ballard, President of the New-York State Temperance Union; Miss Mary Burt, Secretary of the Women's Temperance Union, of New-York; Miss Weichmary, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Denman, President of the New-Jersey Temperance Union; Miss Susanna Evans, of New-York; Revs. J. B. Dunne, of Boston, and W. C. Steel, of Brooklyn. Vice President Wilson delivered the opening address. He said:

Forty years of experience and observation have taught me that the greatest evil of our country, next, at any rate, to the one that has gone down in fire and blood to rise no more, is the evil of intemperance. [Applause.] Every day's experience, every hour of reflection teaches me that it is the duty of patriotism, the duty of humanity, the duty of Christianity to live Christian lives and to exert temperance influence among the people. There was a time, when I was younger than I am now, when I hoped to live long enough to see the cause which my heart loves and my judgment approves stronger than it is to-day. I may be mistaken, gentlemen, but it seems to me that the present is a rather dark and troubled night for that cause, and it is because it so seems to me that I believe it to be the duty of every honest, conscientious, self-sacrificing man of our country to speak and to work for the cause in every legitimate and proper way; and my reliance for the advancement of the cause of temperance is the same reliance which I have for the spread of the gospel of our Divine Lord and Master. The heart, the conscience, and the reason must be appealed to continually; and Christian men and women must remember that the heart of Christianity is temperance. If it costs a sacrifice, give it. What is sacrifice to doing good and lifting toward heaven our follow-men? We have got to rely on appeals and addresses made to the heart of this nation, to the conscience of the people and the reason of the country. We have got to train up our children in the cause from infancy. We must teach it in the schools and everywhere by word, and above all by example, and it seems to me that Christian ministers, in this dark hour of our country when they see so much intemperance and what looks to some of us like a reaction, should make the voice of the pulpits of this land heard. Members of Christian churches should remember that they have something to do in this cause. If anything stands in the way of Christianity it is the drunkenness in our land. A word for temperance at this time is the strongest blow against the kingdom of Satan, and for the cause of our Lord and Master. Suppose you have been disappointed; suppose that many of your views have failed; but we know that we are right. [Applause.] We personally feel and see it. The evidence is around and about us that we cannot be mistaken in living total abstinence lives and recommending such a course to our neighbors. When it costs something to stand by the temperance cause, then is the hour to stand by it. If I could be heard to-day by the people of the land, by the patriotic young men of this country, full of life, vigor, and hope, I would say that it is among the first, the highest, and grandest duties which the country, God, and the love of humanity imposes to work for the cause of total abstinence.

At the conclusion of Vice President Wilson's remarks, which were received with a good deal of enthusiasm, the Chairman said he felt that the presence of Vice President Wilson at this time was an indication that the time was coming when there will be a man in the Presidency who will represent the friends of temperance. Loud and continued applause greeted this remark.

A letter from Hon. Schuyler Colfax commending the cause was then read.

The convention then proceeded to the election of officers. Hon. Hiram Price, of Davenport, was chosen President, and Hon. Joshua Nye, of New-Hampshire, first Vice President, with other Vice Presidents representing the various States of the Union. Vice Presidents at Large were elected as follows: Hon. William E. Dodge, Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Hon. Henry Wilson, Mrs. Jennie Welling, Rev. John Russel, Thomas B. Hunt, and Mrs. Mary Livermore. John N. Stearns was elected Secretary. In the afternoon session most of the delegates were present, and listened to an address of welcome from Rev. A. E. Kittridge, of Chicago, who made some appropriate remarks on the occasion which called the convention together. He gave some statistics to show what dire evils the advocates of temperance must combat.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT A BASE-BALL GAME.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 1.—During a game of base-ball at the Buckeye Grounds, this afternoon, an old shed just outside the grounds, on which about 100 men and boys were seated, gave way, and fell with a terrible crash, burying the entire party in the débris. Most of them were more or less scratched and bruised, and eight persons were seriously injured. Charles Graw, William Lawrence, and John M. Williams received broken arms and severe bruises and cuts, and several persons were severely injured internally.

DISTRESS IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 1.—Reports of great destitution come from the mountain counties in Kentucky. A letter from the master of a grange in Britt County says that the people are suffering for the very necessaries of life, and, if aid is not given them, that many will die of starvation. The crops have failed for three seasons in succession. Cattle are dying, and there is no food to give them. The writer asks for a general subscription among the patrons of Kentucky.

THE STORM AT OMAHA.

OMAHA, Neb., June 1.—The storm of last night has done great damage to the fruit and other crops. Many cellars are flooded in the city, and the streets are damaged by washing to a considerable extent. The Missouri is rapidly rising again. A rise of two feet within twenty-four hours is reported. It is believed that the June rise this season will be the highest for many years.

AN ESCAPED LUNATIC CONVICT.

AUBURN, N. Y., June 1.—William Fisher, an insane convict, escaped from the State Criminal Insane Asylum this noon. A reward of $50 is offered for his capture. He is described as being thirty-five years old and weighing 183 pounds. He wore a brown plush cap, black overalls without pants, and heavy boots. He is a German, speaks English imperfectly, and is subject to paroxysms of insanity.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GERMANY.

THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

BERLIN, June 1.—The official *Gazette*, commenting on the Earl of Derby's statement in the British House of Lords yesterday, admits that the increase of the French Army *cadres* created a certain amount of uneasiness, which was not attended, however, with warlike resolves or deliberation in Germany.

The idea of requesting France to reduce her forces or discontinue military organization was never entertained or in any way mentioned.

FRANCE.

THE PUBLIC POWERS BILL.

PARIS, June 1.—The Committee of Thirty have completed their examination of the Public Powers bill and agreed to report in favor of its passage with amendments, the most important of which are as follows:

That an extraordinary convocation of the Chambers may be demanded during prorogation by a third of the members of each House instead of half, as originally provided.

That war cannot be declared by the Executive without the assent of the Chambers.

The first amendment is opposed by the Government.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE LONDON FAILURES.

LONDON, June 1.—The Aberdare Iron Company, whose failure was announced this morning, gave employment to 5,000 persons.

Several unimportant failures of brokers, in addition to those reported yesterday, were announced at the Stock Exchange to-day.

[Mr. Gilead A. Smith, of No. 30 Pine street, the agent in this City of the Aberdare Iron Company, who is now in England, sent dispatches yesterday confirming the report of the failure. The Aberdare Company have extensive iron mills in Wales, capable of producing immense quantities of railroad iron, but various causes combined reduced their operations for two years past very materially. The collapse of new railroad enterprises in this country after the panic, a series of obstinate strikes, the great advance in ores, coal, and labor in England seriously embarrassed the company, and at last forced them to suspend.]

EFFECT OF THE FAILURES.

LONDON, June 2.—6 A. M.—The *Times* money article says, in regard to the recent failures, that the rumors which prevailed for some days previous to yesterday's announcement may, and probably have been the salvation of many who set to work vigorously curtailing their liabilities, and increasing their cash balances.

The *News* characterizes the *Times'* comparison of the present failures to that of Overend, Gurney & Co., as a gross exaggeration.

THE SCHILLER DISASTER.

LONDON, June 1.—The official inquiry into the loss of the steamer Schiller began at Greenwich to-day.

THE CUBAN WAR AND SLAVERY.

MOVEMENT OF THE BRITISH ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY TO TERMINATE BOTH—THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT URGED TO TAKE STEPS TOWARD FRIENDLY MEDIATION—REPLY OF EARL DERBY.

LONDON, June 2—5:30 A. M.—A deputation from the Anti-slavery Society, comprising Sir T. Bazley, P. Taylor, Corbett, Pease, Kinnaird, and Evelyn Ashley, all members of Parliament, yesterday evening presented a memorial to Lord Derby urging on the Government the duty of taking decisive steps by way of friendly mediation to bring about an equitable termination of the war in Cuba and the abolition of the slave trade.

Mr. Ashley said, as the United States had relinquished the idea of annexing Cuba, its good offices might be relied on to support this movement.

Others of the delegation called attention to the atrocities in the Coolie traffic.

Lord Derby replied that the Government had no right to interfere in the Coolie question. An assertion made by the memorialists that the Cuban war was fast culminating in favor of the insurgents was at least permature. He did not think that Spain would view any proposal of meditation favorably. She would doubtless answer, "We must first finish the Carlists; then we shall have all our forces disposable for finishing the war in Cuba." At the same time, continued Lord Derby, the British Government would be very glad to avail itself of any prospect that was offered for putting an end to the existing state of things in Cuba. The emancipation of slaves would, no doubt, sooner or later be accomplished. The slave-owners are aware of this, and are only fighting for a continuance of the present system. He believed that emancipation could not be accomplished by itself, but must form part of a complete scheme for the pacification of the island. The present time, therefore, was not favorable for English interference. He believed the United States had no desire to annex Cuba, but at the same time the American Government and people would receive any attempt of England to interfere between Spain and Cuba with considerable suspicion, and be apt to put a wrong construction upon it.

SPAIN.

TWO HUNDRED HOUSES BURNED AT CABANAL.

LONDON, June 1.—Two hundred houses have been destroyed by fire at Cabanal, Spain.

THE RAILROADS AND THE MAIL SERVICE.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO POSTAL CARS STOPPED ON THE PENNSYLVANIA ROAD—THE POSTMASTER GENERAL CONCLUDES TO ACCEPT TOM SCOTT'S OFFER TO CARRY THE MAILS BY THE BALTIMORE AND POTOMAC ROAD.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The Postmaster General received a dispatch to-day informing him that the Pennsylvania Railroad had stopped the postal cars of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad over their track to New-York. The dispatch also stated that the Pennsylvania Road would provide cars for carrying mails on to New-York, if they were transferred. When the dispatch was received the Postmaster General remarked that he was possessing his soul in patience, that the "boys" would get the mails through some way, for he had great faith in the "boys." At a later hour he sent the following letter:

Hon. J. W. Garrett, President Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Baltimore:

I have just been informed by telegraph that the cars of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, carrying the mails from Washington to New-York, were stopped to-day at West Philadelphia, and the mails transferred. I have notice from Mr. Scott that he will not transport cars of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company over the road between Philadelphia and New-York. This will make a transfer of the mails from the Baltimore and Ohio cars unavoidable, and will occasion delay. Mr. Scott offers to take our morning mail from Washington over the Baltimore and Potomac Road at 8:10 o'clock, and deliver it in New-York one hour in advance of the present time. He also offers to take our mails from New-York at 9:25 A. M. and deliver them at Washington at 5:20 P. M., which would be leaving New-York one hour later and arriving at Washington five minutes earlier than under the present arrangement. If the transfer at West Philadelphia from your cars cannot be avoided, the public good will require me to accept Mr. Scott's offer. My sense of duty will not permit me to continue a service that must prove unsatisfactory. The Post Office Department will not be involved in any controversy between your company and that represented by Mr. Scott, but it is charged with the duty of conveying the mails by the speediest routes when the expense is not thereby increased, and it must therefore contract in this instance with the company that has the means of performing the whole service without the delays incident to the transfers referred to.

MARSHALL JEWELL, Postmaster General.

THE TRANSFER AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.—The Postmaster General having advised the Pennsylvania Railroad Company that the department was satisfied with the present arrangements for postal car service, Mr. Scott replied yesterday that as the Pennsylvania Railroad Company did not desire to use Mr. Garrett's cars between New-York and Philadelphia, the mails would hereafter be transferred at West Philadelphia to one of their own cars and sent to New-York on a regular train. The mails were accordingly so transferred to-day, occupying about nine minutes, and causing no delay. Mr. Scott has offered, if the mails are sent by the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, to carry them on the limited express, and thus expedite the transportation of the through mails between Washington and New-York by over an hour, without additional compensation. In this way the mails would go by a continuous steam route on fast trains, instead of being dragged by horse-power through Baltimore. The night mails have passed over this route since July last, and have been delivered with great regularity and dispatch.

SECRETARY BRISTOW IN LOUISVILLE.

A BRIEF ADDRESS TO MERCHANTS AND CITIZENS AT THE BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 1.—Secretary Bristow briefly addressed a large assemblage of merchants and citizens at the Board of Trade Rooms to-day.

He said: When, on yesterday, the President of the Board of Trade invited me to visit this house, he promised that I should not be required to make a speech. I accepted the invitation on this distinct understanding. On an occasion like this a man occupying the situation of Secretary of the National Treasury is expected to speak, if he should at all, on the very subject on which he should remain silent—the national finances. To discuss other subjects would be inopportune, prosy, and uninteresting. I am glad of the opportunity to meet my personal friends of Louisville in a social way, and to assure them of that abiding interest I feel in everything that relates to the prosperity of this city. This is my home. No amount of official labors required of me in other localities, and no circumstances which for the time calls me from the city can serve to alienate my regard for Louisville, her citizens, and all that pertains to her social and material well-being. Though we cannot claim that ours is one of the greatest cities in the country, yet we can boast of many elements of greatness and substantial prosperity, some of which are not possessed by any other city, either in kind or degree; and what we all desire is to see these elements developed to their fullest extent, and have the city take that rank to which her natural advantages and solid worth of her citizens entitle her. I will depart from the purpose entertained when I accepted your invitation and adhered to till I entered this hall so far as to say in my judgment there can be no return of real and solid prosperity until we build our financial system upon a sounder and securer basis. It must be based upon money, upon that which is recognized throughout the world, that which has an intrinsic value, and which may be used not only as a medium of exchange, but as a representative of values everywhere. We may have an apparent temporary prosperity, may inflate values and produce an abnormal activity, may make one man rich and many others poor by resorting to temporary expedients. But, I repeat, real, substantial, enduring prosperity is to be reached only on the basis of a solid foundation of actual money. I am glad to meet so many of the representative business men of Louisville here on this occasion. So many of those men upon whom the city must depend for her growth and greatness in the future, and to whose business energy and soundness she is indebted for her present enviable position in the commercial and financial world. It is an encouraging omen when such men manifest such active interest in those things which pertain to the business interests not only of our city but of our whole country.

I thank you for the pleasure this occasion has afforded me. I must ask to be excused from speaking further.

Gen. Bristow will remain a few days longer in the city. To-morrow evening a reception will be given him by Capt. Z. M. Shirley.

FREEDMEN'S AFFAIRS.

THE FREEDMEN'S VILLAGE ON THE ARLINGTON ESTATE—TEAMSTERS' HOSPITAL FUND.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—In 1862 a large number of colored men were employed in this District and Alexandria as teamsters and laborers at the rate of $25 per month and a ration to the former, and $20 and a ration to the latter. In view of the fact that the Government was supporting several hundred women and children of the same class who were unable to find employment, and also furnished medical care, support, and attendance to the sick and helpless, the Secretary of War directed $5 a month to be deducted from the pay of these colored teamsters and laborers in the Quartermaster's Department to be paid over to a commissioner appointed by the Secretary, and directed to spend the fund thus accruing for the benefit of the women and children and as a hospital fund for the sick among the men from whom it was derived. In December, 1863, the teamsters and laborers asked for a remission of the tax of $5 a month. Lieut. Col. Greene, Chief Quartermaster, to whom the subject was referred, made a report in which he said the deduction was a wise and prudent measure; that it had accomplished great good, and that it should be continued in the case of colored laborers, teamsters, and mechanics, who were rated at $25 or more per month, but prohibited in the case of colored employes who were rated at $20 or less per month. It was shown that the teamsters and mechanics received as wages after the authorized deduction of $5 a month, with food and lodging, a higher rate of pay than was received by most of the colored and white laborers employed throughout the country, or even by the soldiers. The money was transferred to Lieut. Col. Greene to be applied in providing for the wants of those classes for whose benefit it was raised. A small portion of it was applied to the immediate relief of the aged and infirm.

They were established on the Arlington estate, and there provided with comfortable homes and suitable employment. This was the origin of the "Freedmen's Village" at Arlington. It is stated the results have been highly satisfactory, the accounts of the money expended having all been examined and audited by the accounting officers of the Treasury. It appeared the entire amount collected under the Secretary's order was about $500,000 instead of $1,000,000, as has been erroneously stated in newspaper publications.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS COURT.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—In the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, yesterday, in case No. 104, T. H. and J. M. O'Connor, judgment was rendered in favor of the claimants for $16,700 24, with interest upon $875 90 from March 27, 1864; on $357 18 from July 2, 1863; on $7,731 74 from May 3, 1863; on $1,425 50 from Feb. 17, 1863, and on $6,309 92 from May 13, 1863.

The following cases, growing out of the destruction of the Crown Point, May 13, 1863, were grouped and submitted upon the testimony and oral argument of counsel: No. 106, Locke & Montague vs. the United States; No. 114, James Anthony et al. vs. the United States; No. 120, Z. Einstein et al. vs. the United States; No. 123 E. H. Jones et al. vs. The United States; No. 140, L. B. Benchley & Co. vs. The United States; No. 141, John C. Doherty vs. The United States; No. 153, Charles G. Hooker vs. The United States; No. 187, Edward Schultz vs. The United States; No. 272, A. Kohler vs. The United States; No. 322, H. C. Hyde & Co., Assignees, &c., vs. The United States; No. 628, William H. Towers vs. The United States. Hon. C. Cole for complainants; Hon. J. A. J. Creswell for the Government. Case No. 102 coming on in its regular order, Alexander Porter Morse for claimants, was submitted upon the testimony. The following cases, connected with the loss of the ship Tycoon, were grouped and submitted upon the testimony: No. 105, Locke & Montague vs. The United States; No. 112, H. Horstman & Co. vs. The United States; No. 138, L. Benchley & Co. vs. The United States, and No. 155, Charles G. Hooker vs. The United States. Adjourned.

In the Court of Commissioners of the Alabama Claims to-day Cornelius Cole, Esq., withdrew his request for the withholding of judgment in case No. 99, Henry Neastadler against The United States, and moved that judgment be suspended in case No. 112, H. Horstman & Co. Motion sustained.

The following judgments were rendered in favor of claimants:

No. 102—Emily Ayers et al., for loss on the Tycoon, $232; interest from 27th April, 1864. No. 106—Locke & Montague, of San Francisco, for loss on the Crown Point, $1,668 80. No. 114—James Anthony et al., of Sacramento, Cal., for loss on Crown Point, $909 02. No. 1,202—Enstein & Co., of San Francisco, for loss on Crown Point, $1,610 44. No. 123—E. H. Jones et al., for loss on Crown Point, $819 78. No. 140—L. B. Benckley & Co., of San Francisco, for loss on Crown Point, $3,270 47. No. 141—John C. Doherty, of San Francisco, for loss on Crown Point, $5,089 11. No. 153—C. G. Hooker, of San Francisco, for loss on Crown Point, $4,650 08. No. 187—Edward Schultz, of San Francisco, for loss on Crown Point, $1,059 95. No. 272—A. Kohler, of San Francisco, for loss on Crown Point, $523 18. No. 322—H. C. Hyde, Assignee, of San Francisco, for loss on Crown Point, $3,422 68. No. 628—William H. Townes, of Salem, Mass., for loss on Crown Point, $1,257 50.

In the above cases interest is allowed from the date of loss, May 13, 1863, at four per cent.

The following judgments were also rendered in cases growing out of the capture and destruction of the Tycoon, April 27, 1864, from which date interest is to be added. No. 105—Locke & Montague, of San Francisco, $2,058 32. No. 138—L. B. Benckley, of San Francisco, $2,952 86. No. 155—C. G. Hooker, of San Francisco, $1,860 16. No. 17—Mark H. Wentworth, of Portsmouth, N. H., judgment was rendered for $43,985 51; interest from the 22d of April, 1864. No. 250—D. T. & E. E. Hughes vs. The United States; and No. 402—Adolph J. Plate, for loss on the Tycoon, were submitted upon testimony. The demurrer in case No. 118, William Gordon, a native of Scotland, was sustained and judgment entered for respondent.

The regular second call of the calendar was resumed at case No. 127, Alice Ann Moore vs. The United States, several cases being passed to the third call. Case No. 518 was grouped with it, and they were submitted upon the testimony. Frank W. Hacket for complainant, and J. A. J. Creswell for the Government.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The inhabitants of Mount Kisco, N. Y., have voted in favor of incorporating the village.

Judge Edward Mellen, formerly Chief Justice of Massachusetts, died in Boston last night.

A large number of Catholic clergymen arrived at Portland, Me., to take part in the consecration of Bishop Healey, to-day.

The Academy of Music in Charleston, S. C., has been purchased for $42,000 by John E. Owens, the comedian, under whose auspices it will be henceforth conducted.

George Alexander, who was shot by Officer James Mervine, of Philadelphia, on Saturday night, died Monday evening from the effects of his wound.

The annual convention of the Massachusetts Catholic Total Abstinence Union is in session at Lowell, Mass. There are 109 societies in the State, with 9,230 members.

The disturbance in Two Mountains County, caused by the Indians attacking the Police and overpowering them, has been quelled by the military from Montreal. A number of arrests were made.

An invitation from Rev. Dr. Talmadge, of Brooklyn, to the Presbyterian General Assembly to hold its next meeting in that city was unanimously adopted. The session in Cleveland was adjourned *sine die* to-day.

Dr. Marcus M. Thorpe, a dentist, of Newburg, N. Y., aged twenty-five, committed suicide by hanging last night, in consequence of mental depression, resulting from financial embarrassment. He leaves a wife and child.

The Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania yesterday received the formal announcement of the bequest of the residue of the estate of the late John Henry Towne, amounting to $1,000,000, and have determined that the Department of Science shall be called "The Towne Scientific School of the University of Pennsylvania."

The *Commercial Agency Register* of McKillop, Sprague & Co. prints this week the first of a series of condensed crop reports from various States. Texas is the State from which accounts are given in the present issue, and reports from seventeen counties show an increased area of cultivation and the prospects better than for a number of years.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Shortly after 6 o'clock yesterday evening a fire was discovered on the second floor of the five-story brown-stone front building, No. 44 Walker street, occupied by Elias & Co., manufacturers of fine shirts. The stock was damaged to the amount of $5,000, and was fully insured. C. Bangs, occupying the first floor as a restaurant, had his premises damaged to the amount of $500, and was also fully insured. The building, owned by John Caywood, was damaged $500; insured. Fire Engine No. 31, while going to the fire, was upset in Church street, near Leonard street.

At a late hour last Sunday night a fire broke out in Badger's saddler shop, at Ripley, Tenn., and soon spread to the adjoining buildings and destroyed the greater part of the business portion of the town. The total loss is $30,000. The heaviest losses are Oldham's Hotel, $15,000; Graves & Fairout's dry goods store, $5,000, and Herndon's livery stable, $3,000. The amount of insurance, if any, is unknown.

Destructive fires are raging in the Mattawa and Temiscaming country, Upper Ottawa. No rain has fallen within the past two weeks. Houses, barns, and fences are being consumed, and the fire is encroaching upon valuable timber limits.

Stephen Bird's saw mill in Missouri, opposite Cairo, Ill., was destroyed by fire last night, together with a lot of lumber. Loss estimated at about $15,000; no insurance.

The barn and other buildings of Harbeson Hickman, in Lewes, Del., were burned yesterday. The loss is $10,000; partly insured.

A fire at Ogden, Utah, yesterday, destroyed the Delmonico Hotel, several stores, and the old Western Union Telegraph building.

A SERIES OF PRACTICAL LECTURES.

ELMIRA, N. Y., June 1.—Hon. H. Boardman Smith, of this city, delivered a lecture before the students at the Female College here this evening on the subject of the administration of estates. It is the first time in this country that a legal topic has ever been discussed before the students of an institution devoted to the education of women, and is the first of a series of lectures on specified topics to be delivered by prominent men at the college.

STRANGERS IN THE CITY

Should not fail to visit the baths of the Imperial Russian Bath Company, No. 7 West Twenty-fourth street, opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel. Nothing can be more elegant in arrangement or more delightful in effect.—*Commercial.*

A CONSTANT COUGH, with shortness of breath, failing strength, and wasting of flesh, all betoken lungs more or less seriously affected, and demanding prompt treatment. By using DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT serious results may be either avoided or palliated.—*Advertisement.*

HONOR TO THE VETERANS.—Honor also to the inventors whose genius has emancipated the race of women from the drudgery of the needle. Honor above all to a firm which, like the WILSON SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, distributes its machines broadcast throughout the land at prices that even the poor and humble can afford to pay. A first-class machine for fifty dollars! This is the proclamation of the Wilson Sewing Machine Company to the people. It is sold on easy monthly payments, at Nos. 827 and 829 Broadway, New-York; No. 113 Fourth street, Brooklyn, E. D.; No. 4 Newark avenue, Jersey City; No. 764 Eighth avenue, and at "Macy's," New-York.

This company want a few more good agents.—*Advertisement.*

The Masonic procession will march down South 5th av. to Canal st., and thence to BALDWIN the clothier's, corner of Broadway, thence up Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains:

FULL REPORT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA CONVENTION.

POLITICS IN OHIO, RHODE ISLAND, AND CONNECTICUT.

INDIAN DELEGATIONS AT WASHINGTON.

PRESIDENT GRANT ON THE THIRD TERM.

THE MONMOUTH PARK STABLES.

THE HOLYOKE DISASTER.

A TURN IN FORTUNE—A STORY.

SPRING CLEARING; MANAGEMENT AND VALUE OF MANURE; THE CROPS IN MISSOURI.

COLORADO POTATO BEETLE; SWEET BUTTER; CASTOR BEANS.

REPORTS OF FARMERS' CLUBS.

With a great variety of miscellaneous reading matter, and full reports of FINANCIAL and COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS, the LIVE STOCK AND FARM PRODUCE MARKETS.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also at the TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia has been used by myself and family with satisfactory results. I recommend it to all persons suffering with pains or aches of any kind. It surpasses anything I have ever used. G. H. MILLER, President Real Estate and Savings Bank, Baltimore, Md. Sold by all druggists. Depot, No. 451 6th av., New-York. Only 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

For Moth Patches, Freckles, and Tan, ask your druggist for Perry's MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. It is reliable. For pimples on the face, blackheads, or flesh-worms, use PERRY'S IMPROVED COMEDONE AND PIMPLE REMEDY, the great Skin Medicine, or consult Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond st., New-York.

"Outfits for the Country."

Go to BROOKS, who is selling a good ladies' boot for $4 50, children's shoes very cheap. Gents' pumps and low shoes a specialty. The largest assortment of good boots and shoes in the City, at low prices. No. 1,196 Broadway, corner 29th st.

Novelty Baby Carriage.

A few at $15. Only carriage that protects the eyesight. L. P. TIBBALS, No. 820 Broadway.

Lundborg's California Water

For the Toilet and Bath. Tourists will appreciate its refreshing qualities and fragrance.

Everdell's, 302 Broadway.—Elegant Wedding and Ball Cards, Engraving and Printing of every description. Established 1840.

The New White Star Steam-ship Germanic will be open to the public from 2 to 5 on FRIDAY AFTERNOON. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

Thousands of the Sick and Suffering have been made strong and healthy by the Peruvian Syrup.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. LABEL PRINTERS.

Deshler's Pills Are the Best and Safest remedy for chills and fever and malaria.

MARRIED.

CONKLIN—WALCOTT.—At Fishkill, May 27, by Rev. P. M. Kip, WILLIAM J. CONKLIN, M. D., to ETTA B. WALCOTT, daughter of H. F. Walcott, all of Fishkill. No cards.

DIED.

ARNOLD.—May 31, very suddenly, at Ranachque, the country residence of his father, ROBERT, son of Benjamin G. and Frances S. Arnold, in the 24th year of his age.

Friends of the deceased and of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, which will be held at Ranachque on Wednesday the 2d inst., at 3 o'clock. Special cars will leave Forty-second Street Station, Harlem Railroad, at 2:30 o'clock, returning at 5 o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance at Mott Haven.

At a meeting of the Class of '72, of Columbia College, held June 1, 1875, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We learn, with feelings of the deepest regret, of the sudden death of our class-mate, Robert Arnold.

Resolved, That we lose in him a friend whom a long and intimate acquaintance had endeared to all—a class-mate who, by his kindly manner and manly bearing, had made himself universally a favorite.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published, and a copy sent to the bereaved family.

MURRAY LIVINGSTON,
JOHN K. REES,
R. RAY HAMILTON,
Committee.

☞ Boston and Providence papers please copy.

BROWN.—At Newburg, N. Y., on Monday, May 31, ELIZA R., wife of Hon. J. W. Brown, aged 68 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, June 3, at 3 P. M., from her late residence.

COLEMAN.—On board Flag-ship Monongahela, at Rio de Janeiro, April 28, of yellow fever, SAMUEL M. COLEMAN, in the 33d year of his age.

CRAWFORD.—On Monday morning, May 31, of diphtheria, LETITIA FRANCES, eldest daughter of Joseph and Fanny Crawford, aged 9 years, 10 months, and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 6 Van Nest place, (Charles st.,) on Thursday, June 3, at 1:30 o'clock.

EVANS.—At Clifton, Staten Island, on the 31st ult., CHARLES MARCH, twin son of Edmund M. and Elizabeth M. Evans, aged 18 months.

FALCONER.—After a short illness, on Monday evening, May 31, JOHN G. FALCONER.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Dutch Reformed Church, (Rev. Dr. E. P. Rogers,) corner 21st st. and 5th av., on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

FELLOWES.—On Staten Island, on the 1st inst., ANNE, wife of the late Charles W. Fellowes.

The funeral will be from her late residence on Wednesday, 2d June, at 1 o'clock.

FOWLER.—On Sunday, May 30, SIMEON S. FOWLER, aged 68 years.

The funeral services will take place at his late residence, No. 81 Nassau st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 2, at 4 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice. The remains will be taken to Glen Cove, Long Island, for interment, on Thursday, June 3, at 8 A. M.

GILBERT.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, May 31, SARAH GILBERT, widow of the late Jesse Gilbert, aged 61 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 535 Willoughby av., on Wednesday, June 2, at 3 o'clock P. M.

HOGG.—At Brooklyn, on Monday, May 31, GEORGE HOGG, aged 70 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from St. Matthew's Episcopal Church, Throop av., near De Kalb, Thursday, June 3, at 3 P. M.

HOLLENBACK.—On Tuesday morning, June 1, Mrs. SARAH K. HOLLENBACK, of Wilkesbarre, Penn.

Funeral services this (Wednesday) afternoon at 5 o'clock, at No. 113 East 14th st. Remains will be taken to Wilkesbarre Thursday morning.

MARTINEZ.—In this City, 31st May, 1875, JUAN B. MARTINEZ aged 37 years, 2 months, and 20 days.

Funeral will take place on next Thursday, June 3, at 10 A. M., from St. Vincent de Paul Catholic Church, 23d st., between 6th and 7th avs.

MERRELL.—May 31, J. ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of the late B. R. and E. M. Merrell, and grandchild of the late Edward Houghton, Jr., graduate of Vassar College, Class of '72.

Funeral from Church of Transfiguration, East 29th st., Wednesday, June 2, at 1 o'clock.

MORRELL.—At Mamaroneck, Monday, May 31, Mr. JOHN MORRELL, aged 60 years and 10 months.

The funeral services will take place at the residence of his brother-in-law, David J. Burtis, Esq., Wednesday, June 2, at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Mamaroneck Depot on the arrival of the train leaving Grand Central Depot at 12 o'clock.

PARSONS.—At Montclair, N. J., on Tuesday morning, June 1, GEORGE S. PARSONS, aged 28 years.

Funeral on Friday morning. Notice hereafter.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

RONALDS.—On May 15, in Paris, France, GEORGE LORILLARD RONALDS, in the 43d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also those of his father-in-law, Rudolph August Witthaus, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Grace Church, corner of Broadway and 10th st., on next Friday morning, June 4, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

VAIL.—At his residence, "Valmere," New-Market, N. J., on Monday, May 31, WILLIAM VAIL, in the 73d year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, on Thursday, June 3, at 12:30 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Train leaves foot of Liberty st. at 10:30 o'clock. Carriages in waiting at Dunellen Station.

WEBSTER.—Suddenly, at Geneva, N. Y., Monday morning, May 31, SARAH M. WEBSTER, widow of Horace Webster, LL. D., late President of the College of the City of New-York.

WILCKENS.—On Tuesday, June 1, ELLA CORNELIA, second daughter of Martin H. and Ella C. Wilckens, aged 1 year, 9 months, and 22 days.

Funeral on Thursday, June 3, at 11 A. M., from the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. Elizabeth A. Wilckens, No. 261 Henry st., Brooklyn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN OLD NURSE FOR CHILDREN.—DON'T fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No mother who has ever tried it will consent to let her child pass through this critical period without the aid of this invaluable preparation. Gives rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child. Cures wind colic, and regulates the bowels.

REST, HEALTH, AND COMFORT TO MOTHER AND CHILD.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain, and cures wind colic. We would say to every mother who has a suffering child, do not let your prejudice, nor the prejudices of others, stand between you and your suffering child and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used.

THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING AT 7:30 o'clock, RARE, FINE, AND VALUABLE WORKS ON ART. An extremely fine collection of imported books, in elegant and costly bindings, suitable for the library of a gentleman including an unusually fine assortment of illustrated works. MANY VERY SCARCE. Now on exhibition at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms. The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, June 5, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 12 M.; on WEDNESDAY at 12 M.; on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11:30 A. M. and 12 M. T. L. JAMES, P. M.

VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD, New-York, June 1, 1875.

MEMBERS' TICKETS FOR THE TRIP TO Boston on the 16th of June can be procured of Ed. A. Kingsland, No. 51 Nassau st.; Henry Everdell, No. 104 Fulton st.; Chas. B. Bostwick, No. 171 Broadway. MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Colonel Commanding.

THE ELEMENTS OF DISEASE ANNIHILATED.—The bodily secretions, if vitiated, develop acids which enter the circulation and produce gout, rheumatism, and gravel. MILK OF MAGNESIA annihilates these elements of disease, and prevents their development. Sold by all druggists.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER, NO. 37 NASSAU ST.—THIS DAY, at 10:30 o'clock, great assortment of fine household and office furniture, refrigerators, oil-cloths, fine billiard-table, velvet and Brussels carpets, elegant parlor and bedroom furniture.

RUPTURE AND PHYSICAL DEFORMITIES successfully treated by Dr. S. N. MARSH, (principal of the late firm of Marsh and Co.,) at his old office, No. 2 Vesey st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church. No connection with any other office in this City.

SILK ELASTIC STOCKINGS, BELTS, Knee Caps, Abdominal Supporters, Suspensory Bandages, Shoulder Braces, and Crutches, at MARSH'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey st. Lady in attendance.

AWNINGS, AWNINGS, AWNINGS.—SYKES' PATENT SPRING-ROLLER AWNINGS AND VENTILATORS put up from $4 to $12 per window. No. 604 Broadway.

GOLD PENS.

FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS. NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE, Opposite Herald Office.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York. N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

THOMAS DUGAN,

UNDERTAKER, WAREROOMS NO. 237 BOWERY. Established 1835.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CHOICE NEW MUSIC!—"TWO ORPHANS" waltz, 75c.; "Red Cross" march, (Masonic,) 75c.; "Girofle-Girofla," Wels, 75c.; waltz, Strauss, 75c.; "Awfully Jolly," galop, Aronson, 40c.; "Letter in the Candle," 30c.; "Wait till the Moonlight falls," 30c.; "Palm Branches," 40c. Copies mailed. Published by C. H. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway, New-York.

"THE RED CROSS MARCH," JUST OUT.—A magnificent march by G. D. Wilson, dedicated to the Washington Commandery, No. 33, K. T. Published by C. H. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of this association will be held at Republican Hall, 33d st., East Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, June 3, at 8 o'clock.
GEORGE BLISS, President.
HENRY MCAFEE, Secretary.

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular meeting THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at No. 642 5th st., at 8 o'clock. A. WATTS, President.
CHARLES McCOLLEY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE MATTER OF THE SALE OF

The Northern Pacific Railroad.

UNDER DECREE OF FORECLOSURE.

MASTER COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE. REQUIRING PROOF OF BONDS OF AND CLAIMS AGAINST SAID RAILROAD.

Whereas, in a certain action pending in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, sitting in equity, wherein Jay Cooke, Charlemagne Tower, J. Fraley Smith, Theodore Hosmer, William S. Lane, and William A. Griswold are co-plaintiffs, (together with Charles D. Drake, John R. Wheat and Ellen Meline, who have been admitted as co-plaintiffs therein,) and "The Northern Pacific Railroad Company" is defendant, the said court did make and enter a certain decree therein on the twelfth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

And, whereas, said Court did by said decree, order, adjudge and decree, that the property of the said "The Northern Pacific Railroad Company," as described in said decree and in the mortgage or deed of trust (for the foreclosure of which this suit is brought) with all accessions thereto at the time of the sale thereof (except the lands and land-grants which are in said decree specially provided for,) be sold as one entire parcel as an *entirety*, under the direction of Oliver Fiske and Kenneth G. White, Esqs., as Master Commissioners, at public auction, in front of the Custom House, in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, on the first Monday of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, in accordance with certain instructions contained in said decree.

And whereas said court did further order, adjudge, and decree that the lands and land-grants conveyed in said mortgage or deed of trust should be sold at public sale, to the highest bidders, at places within the States and Territories in which they shall be situate, under certain conditions and directions named in said decree, under the direction of the said Master Commissioners.

And whereas said court did, by the said decree, further order, adjudge, and decree as follows, viz.:

That the proceeds which may be made to arise from the sale of the said mortgaged premises, and which have arisen or shall arise in the hands of the Receiver, from the prosecution of the business of said company in the operation of its road, or which have arisen or may arise from any other source whatever from said property, are in law and equity held and bound and liable to be applied in the order following:

First—To the payment of the necessary expenses incidental to the execution and due preservation of the trust created in behalf of the said Jay Cooke and the said John Edgar Thompson and their successors, of which they were or are Trustees, including a reasonable compensation for their own services; all legal costs and compensation to the solicitors and counsel of the complainants for their professional services in this cause, and reasonable compensation to such solicitors and attorneys as such Receiver may have properly employed in any matter connected with the discharge of his duties as such Receiver, and a reasonable compensation to said Receiver for his own services; to pay all legal and necessary expenses heretofore properly and lawfully incurred under authority of any court in relation to said property now remaining unpaid, and all other attorneys or counsel fees for any of the parties in this suit in his discretion.

Second—To the payment of all balances due for services rendered or for labor performed, or materials and supplies furnished to said company in the prosecution of its business at any time within twelve months next preceding the date of entering this order, and for balances which may be due to connecting or other roads.

Third—To the payment of all legal taxes assessed or to be assessed against said company, remaining unpaid and to accrue.

Fourth—To the payment of balances due for the right of way or other necessary grounds for the use of said company, with power to said receiver, subject to confirmation by this court, in cases where the amount due for such right of way or other necessary grounds has not been ascertained heretofore, to compromise and settle the same.

Fifth—To the payment of all sums due for moneys borrowed to pay interest upon the mortgage debt, or to pay for labor and materials, for the repayment of which any former or present officers of the company, or any other person at his or their instance, is surety.

Sixth—To the payment of all sums advanced or loaned for like objects, by any former or present Director of the company, and which have, in good faith, been so applied.

Seventh—To the payment of all liabilities of persons who have, at the instance of said company, or any of the officers and Directors thereof, become sureties for said company in the prosecution of the defense of suits, whether upon appeal bonds, second trial bonds, replevin bonds, injunction bonds, error bonds, or other obligations or undertaking the object of which was to protect the property of the company against claims asserted by third persons to the injury or prejudice of the company or others, as creditors thereof.

Eighth—To the payment of such of the first mortgage bonds as may be reported by the Master in this cause to have been bona fide issued and may be outstanding and unpaid, and the interest warrants and coupons due and owing, as aforesaid, upon such bonds as may have been bona fide issued, and to the payment of whatever balance may be found to be due on the coupons or interest warrants of the said bonds which fell due prior to the said 1st January, 1874, when the general default on the interest warrants or coupons of said bonds took place as hereinbefore mentioned.

Ninth—The residue thereof, if any, shall be subject to such order and priority in distribution as this court shall hereafter establish and decree for that purpose.

And to the end that the proceeds arising from the sales of the mortgaged premises and any balances being in the Receiver's hands at the time of such sales or thereafter, or which have arisen or may arise from any other source whatever from said property, should be properly distributed, and the provisions in reference to such distribution above recited should be fully carried out, according to the intent thereof, it is by the court ordered that Kenneth G. White, Esq., be appointed a Master Commissioner to hear and report to this court, with all convenient speed, in detail and systematically, all the amounts necessary and proper to be paid out of said moneys, and mentioned or included in sections marked above first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth. And it is further ordered, that the said Master shall give at least thirty days' notice, by advertisement in newspapers published in the places heretofore named, of the time and place when and where he will attend to take proof of the claims.

Now, this is to notify, direct, and advertise to all parties having claims specified or embraced in said order of reference, and all bona fide holders of bonds such as are named therein, and all parties in any way interested in the matters of such reference, to appear in person or by properly-authorized attorney before me, the said Master Commissioner, at the United States Court and Post Office Building, in the City of New-York, on any days between the first and fifteenth days of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, both inclusive, (Sundays and the fourth day of July excepted,) between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., to make proper and satisfactory proof of such claim and bonds, in order that such claims may be heard by and reported to the court by the Master Commissioner.

KENNETH G. WHITE,
Special Master Commissioner.

FRED'K A. LANE,
Solicitor and of Counsel for Complainants.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 13 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, May 1, 1875.

The holders of the Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that by virtue of a clause therein the following described Bonds will be paid off and retired on the 1st day of July, 1875, and interest on the same will cease from and after that date. The Bonds so designated are numbered as follows:

113	1805	3522	5400	6572
133	1838	3550	5485	6838
197	1848	3766	5517	6846
210	1868	3835	5569	6862
251	1875	3973	5580	6883
264	2113	4028	5581	6893
295	2114	4116	5599	7009
296	2152	4225	5602	7049
491	2168	4269	5649	7239
500	2183	4320	5715	7274
535	2194	4349	5722	7312
638	2205	4373	5753	7382
678	2208	4380	5760	7405
705	2288	4507	5789	7483
707	2291	4518	5997	7495
725	2294	4534	6155	7554
747	2697	4632	6172	7591
766	2714	4749	6177	7679
795	2726	4755	6202	7950
931	2778	4914	6207	8332
1100	2825	4966	6217	8492
1142	2831	4971	6303	8493
1203	2850	5144	6306	8494
1302	2899	5150	6309	8510
1334	3209	5153	6315	8701
1577	3210	5196	6386	8740
1622	3230	5236	6398	8757
1633	3297	5267	6534	8877
1693	3446	5314	6536	8904
1801	3506	5323	6555	8968

In all cases where the Bonds are registered they must be accompanied by an assignment in legal form to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, blanks for which will be furnished on application at this office. The Company are now prepared to pay any or all of said Bonds, according to their tenor, together with accrued interest to date of payment.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Treasurer.

Consolidated Mortgage Bonds,

GUARANTEED AND INDORSED BY THE

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

The undersigned offer for sale at 97½ per cent. a limited amount of the Bonds of the LEHIGH AND WILKESBARRE COAL COMPANY, due in 1900, bearing 7 per cent. interest, payable quarterly, and secured by mortgage upon 25,000 acres of the best coal lands in Pennsylvania.

Each Bond is guaranteed by the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, with the assent of its stockholders and by virtue of a special act of the legislature a sinking fund of ten cents for every ton of coal mined is provided for the redemption of the Bonds. Apply to

BABCOCK BROS. & CO., No. 50 Wall st.
or to G. G. HAVEN & CO., No. 17 Wall st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,

STOCK BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS,

NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

All first-class Municipal, 7, 8, and 10 per Cent. City, County, State, Town, and Railroad Bonds; City Railroad, Insurance, Bank and Gas-light Stocks bought and sold, and dealt in by us as a specialty twenty-three years.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, April 27, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK holders and bondholders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 3d day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Bondholders will authenticate their right to vote by presenting their voting bonds at the office of the company, No. 52 Wall st., New-York, for registration, on or before the 3d of May proximo.

ALBERT KEEP, President.
M. L. SYKES, JR., Secretary.

MEN AND IDIOMS OF WALL STREET IS a new 72 page book, showing how to make money from small investments.
Call for a copy or write to
JOHN HICKLING & CO., Bankers and Brokers,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

From Evening Mail.

$160,000

MADE IN TWO MONTHS.

A WALL STREET OPERATION.—THE BANKING-HOUSE OF ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., NO. 12 WALL ST., WHO DEAL IN STOCK PRIVILEGES, HAVE PAID THIS ENORMOUS SUM TO THEIR CUSTOMERS DURING THIS SHORT SPACE OF TIME, SOME PERSONS HAVE MADE AS HIGH AS $6,000 FROM ONLY $100 ORIGINALLY INVESTED, AND MANY HAVE MADE $1,000 AND OVER FROM ONLY $50. THEY PAID IN A SINGLE DAY OVER $40,000, FOR WHICH only $3,000 was received, or $37,000 net profit to various people. They employ continuously from twelve to fifteen competent bookkeepers and assistants. With this strong force they are often compelled to remain at their work until midnight. This energetic firm well deserves the credit of being the leading house in their branch of business, and it is most wonderful to acknowledge that they have established this business in the short space of five years.

They have customers who reside in nearly every State of the Union, the Dominion of Canada; from the Island of Cuba they receive orders from persons who are continually dealing in stocks. Their business has become so extensive that two experienced correspondents are employed to attend to their advertising accounts. Their cards may be read in every first-class newspaper published in the United States. To this they attribute a portion of their success. We advise those desiring to place their business with a firm possessing the very highest record for uprightness, and who conduct their business upon honest principles, to deal with this house.

They also issue a weekly report of the condition of affairs in Wall st., which they are glad to mail free, for one year, to any one who desires and contemplates speculating.

Send for it.

New-York *Commercial Advertiser* says:
The banking-house of Alexander Frothingham & Co., No. 12 Wall st., has in its employ twelve bookkeepers and assistants. There are other stock privilege firms who employ from three to six men. This firm have established their entire business during the last five years.

Boston *Daily News* says:
Messrs. Alexander Frothingham & Co. will furnish to those desiring to invest in Wall st., explanatory circulars, containing detailed statements and quotations and many "points" of great value to the uninitiated. Their office is at No. 12 Wall st., New-York City.

New-York *Graphic* says:
This old established house offers facilities for speculating with an investment of money ranging from $50 to any amount, and gives small investors the same advantage as those who invest thousands of dollars. During the last month investments of $100 on many stocks have returned profits from $500 to $2,500. This seems marvelous to those unaccustomed to Wall st. operations, nevertheless it is true, as substantiated by the fluctuation of prices at the Stock Exchange.

WILSON H. BLACKWELL, Auctioneer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned, as Assignee in Bankruptcy of DAVID P. WEBSTER, CHARLES C. LEWIS, and ALMAR P. WEBSTER, will sell, by Blackwell & Utley, Auctioneers, at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New York City, on May 26, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon, 3,000 shares, being the entire capital stock of The New-York Lead Smelting Company.

Dated May 3, 1875.

GEORGE W. PLATT, Assignee,
No. 20 Maiden lane, New-York.

The above sale has been adjourned to WEDNESDAY, June 2, 1875, at the same hour and place.

GEORGE W. PLATT, Assignee.

NEW-YORK BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS, ROOMS NOS. 156 AND 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 29, 1875.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SEVENTH section of the charter of the "New-York Board of Fire Underwriters," of the City of New-York, relating to the FIRE PATROL, a meeting of this corporation will be held on WEDNESDAY, June 9, 1875, at 12 M.

At this meeting "each incorporated insurance company or association doing business in this City, whether its officers or its agents be members of this corporation or not, shall have the right to be represented by one of its officers or by its agent; and each organization represented at such meeting shall be entitled to one vote."

WILLIAM W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.

F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNION MINING COMPANY OF ALLEGANY COUNTY, MD., No. 71 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 47, NEW-YORK, May 26, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of a President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held on MONDAY, June 7, at 12 o'clock, at the office as above. Polls will be kept open for one hour. The transfer-books will be closed from the 29th inst. to June 7, inclusive.

J. P. HEWITT, Secretary.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 120 OF THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, in name of Theodore P. Green, for twenty shares assented stock of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, for surrender certificate No. 213 of said Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company. All persons are cautioned against negotiating certificate of said Trust Company, and any person having knowledge of same will please address the subscriber at Brattleboro, Vt.

THEO. P. GREEN.

OFFICE UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 106 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 31, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TEN DIRECTors (class No. 1) will be held at the company's office, on MONDAY, June 14, 1875.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

W. WILSON UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, April 23, 1875.

FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE ANNUAL election of this company, the transfer-books will close on the 29th inst., and be reopened on Saturday, June 5, next, at 10 A. M.

M. L. SYKES, JR., Secretary.

S. Z. HOOVER & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 1,513 9th st., Washington, D. C.

Debts collected in District of Columbia, States of Virginia and Maryland; claims against the United States and District Governments, and business that may be attended by agents will receive our prompt attention.

THE ELEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, May 29, 1875.

THE ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this bank will be held at the banking house, Avenue D, corner 10th st., on WEDNESDAY, June 9. Polls open from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M.

CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Mendota Mining Company of Lake Superior will be held at the company's offices, No. 8 Pine st., (rooms Nos. 27 and 28,) on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of June, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon.

CHAS. J. WELLS, Secretary, No. 8 Pine st.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., No. 58 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, May 24, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 7th day of June next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

FURNISHED COMMITTEE ROOMS TO LET
IN THE
DREXEL BUILDING,
Corner Broad and Wall sts.,
For use of meetings, &c.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—Property in New-York, Brooklyn, Westchester, and New-Jersey. First, second, and leasehold mortgages cashed. City and county bonds negotiated. References: R. H. Lowry, Esq.; J. D. Vermilye, Esq. Apply to S. S. WOOD, JR., & R. B. FLOYD JONES, No. 98 Broadway.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, May 26, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 8th day of June next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE P. FITCH, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURG GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 15, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company for the ensuing year, and for inspectors of election for 1876, will be held at the office of this company on MONDAY, June 7, next, from 4 to 5 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from May 31 to June 7, inclusive.

C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

BROADWAY AND SEVENTH AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for thirteen directors and three inspectors of election will be held at the office of the company on MONDAY, June 14, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M.

THOMAS B. KERR, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

STOCKS

OF THE

City of New-York, Brooklyn

Park and Water Bonds

FOR SALE.

GEORGE W. SISTARE.
NO. 24 NASSAU ST.

AGENCY OF

Merchants' Bank of Canada,

NO. 62 WALL ST.

Capital..........$9,000,000 Gold
Paid up..........7,907,706 Gold

BILLS OF EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD, COMMERCIAL CREDITS GRANTED, DRAFTS ON CANADA ISSUED, BILLS COLLECTED, AND OTHER BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

WALTER WATSON, WM. J. INGRAM, } Agents.

LONDON AGENCY, NO. 32 LOMBARD ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED BY E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

DIVIDENDS.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, June 1, 1875.

THE INTEREST ON ILLINOIS STATE BONDS, due the first Monday of July, 1875, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York City, from the 5th to the 21st of July, inclusive.

THOS. S. RIDGWAY, State Treasurer, Springfield, Illinois.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, No. 66 3D AV., NEW-YORK, June 1, 1875.

ON AND AFTER THE 7TH INST., A DIVIDEND of Twenty per Cent. will be paid to shareholders whose claims are duly verified. The certificates must be presented that the payment thereon may be stamped.

ISAAC H. BAILEY, Receiver.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from 1st Jan., April, July & Oct. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION, corner 6th av. and 12th st., New-York. INTEREST commences the first of the month following the deposit. INTEREST computed and compounded January and July. INTEREST paid Jan. 1, at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum. Bank open Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings.

GEORGE C. WALDO, Sec. JOHN E. DE WITT, Pres't.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the 1st of every month.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEONARD F. REQUA, Bankrupt.—No. 5,048—Notice of Sale—The undersigned hereby gives notice of the sale, at public auction, by William S. Mount, Auctioneer, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of June, 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 2 Broadway, in the City of New-York, of the following described property of the estate in bankruptcy of said bankrupt: One twenty-horse power engine, boiler, and connections; steam elevator; baling and printing presses; cutting-machines; Grover & Baker and Wheeler & Wilson Sewing-machines, and other machinery, tools, and implements used by the said bankrupt in the business of making Burlap Bags, &c.; also, office furniture and fixtures. Any further particulars may be had of the undersigned, and catalogues will be ready on the morning of sale.

CHARLES H. CURRIER,
No. 77 Worth st., Assignee, &c., of the said bankrupt.
NEW-YORK, May 18, 1875.
my19-1aw3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MAURICE A. WILDER and VICTOR A. WILDER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—The said bankrupts having applied to the court for a discharge from their debts, and each of them having applied for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the twenty-third day of June, A. D., 1875, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupts should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts, and each of them.—Dated New-York, 22d May, 1875.

GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.
je2-1aw3wTu

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, SS.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of HENRY N. MORGAN, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.

DANIEL B. HALSTEAD, Assignee, &c.
ABBOTT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 71 Broadway, New-York City. my19-1aw3wW*

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD.—STRAYED FROM STABLE NO. 3 West 31st., a GORDON SETTER PUP; had on red collar. The above reward will be paid for his return.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT THE PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU, families, hotels, and others, can get capable, reliable servants, (male and female;) good cooks, house-workers, German girls, and all other kinds; for City or country. At the HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., (formerly with Bedell,) will be found large selection of superior servants, well recommended, both Protestant and Catholic, suitable for private families, hotels, and boarding-houses.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 307 4TH AV.—A large number of superior cooks, cooks, washers, and ironers, experienced chamber-maids, waitresses, nurses, lady's maids, laundresses, house-workers of all nations, young girls, and those lately landed.

AT JACQUIN'S BUREAU, NO. 602 6TH av., between 35th and 36th sts., families, hotels, and Summer houses supplied with select servants of all nations, males and females.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable Danish Protestant girl who understands her duties as chamber-maid, and is a good seamstress and willing to be generally useful; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy Protestant young girl, who is a quick, cleanly chamber-maid and an excellent waitress; can take entire charge of a dining-room, care and clean silver, glass, &c.; best City recommendations. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK — CHAMBER-MAID.— TWO SISTERS, Swedish born, would like the work of a family between them; good plain cook and laundress, and first-class chamber-maid and waitress; not afraid of work; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SWEDISH CHAMBER-maid and nurse; neat, willing, and good-natured; excellent references as nurse and seamstress; no objection to help with the chamber-work; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A German Protestant young woman; is an experienced chamber-maid and first-class waitress; has best City reference; country or City. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chamber-maid or chamber-maid and seamstress; is a very neat hand sewer; is thoroughly competent and well recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

CHAMBER-WORK AND WASHING.—BY A competent young woman, who is a quick, cleanly chamber-maid and an excellent washer and ironer; has seven years' reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL to do chamber-work and assist with washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 156 West 18th st., near 7th av., first floor, back room.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A first-class, well-recommended chamber-maid and waitress, with good references; is a neat, steady, tidy girl. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; country preferred; good reference. Call at No. 347 East 17th st., in the store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS. — CITY or country, as chamber-maid and waitress; willing to assist with the washing. Apply at No. 411 East 14th st., near 1st av., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a young girl as competent chamber-maid and seamstress; best City reference. Call at No. 208 West 32d st., between 7th and 8th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and waitress; best of City reference. Call at No. 177 East 11th st., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid or nurse. Call for two days at No. 458 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid. Call for two days at her present employer's, No. 31 East 36th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH girl, about sixteen; knows how to take care of children, sew, and do housework; City or country; wages not so much an object as a home; has good references. Call at the Protestant Bureau, 138 6th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

CHAMBER-MAID AND HOUSE-MAID.—BY a handy young girl to be generally useful; can do house-work well, or care children, serving, waiting, &c.; country or City; wages not so much an object as a place; has good reference. Call at Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and do sewing, or would like to go in the country to wait on a lady or grown children for the Summer; has three years' City reference from last place. Can be seen at No. 331 East 12th st., third story, back room.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a competent person as chamber-maid and seamstress, or seamstress and take care of children; City and country reference. Apply at No. 331 1st av., near 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, OR PARLOR-MAID, &c. —By a competent Scotch girl as chamber-maid or parlor-maid; will assist in the pantry and waiting; can be well recommended. Call for two days at No. 635 2d av., first floor, back.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress; is willing and obliging; City or country; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 227 West 31st st., between 7th and 8th avs.; ring third bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or would do plain sewing; best City reference. Call at No. 213 West 29th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to go in the country. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 52 West 26th st.

CHAMBER-MAID. — BY AN EXPERIENCED chamber-maid; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has good City references. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 22 East 57th st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as first-class chamber-maid or waitress, or both in a private family; City reference. Call at No. 349 West 38th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A first-class, well-recommended chamber-maid and waitress, with good references; is a neat, steady, tidy girl. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR Nurse.—By an English Protestant; is a good seamstress; can operate, and has the best of testimonials. Can be engaged at No. 602 6th av., near 35th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR to Attend Children. By an English girl; City references. Call at No. 410 6th av.

COMPANION, &c.—BY A LADY A POSITION as companion; is willing to assist in housekeeping and care of children; salary not so much an object as a good home. Can be seen at the Young Women's Christian Association, No. 64 Irving place, on Tuesday and Wednesday, from 10 to 12 A. M.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK in a private family; thoroughly understands French and English cooking and the care of milk and butter; has excellent recommendation; no objections to a short distance in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 163 54th st., near 3d av., over the store, first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS A first-class cook in a private family; one who thoroughly understands her business; is willing and obliging; no objection to go a short distance in the country; very best City reference can be given from her last place. Call at No. 410 East 79th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS professed cook; understands French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; is a good pastry cook and baker; is neat and tidy; has unexceptional City references, lady to be seen; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable young woman as good family cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c.; is also a superior laundress, and can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By two respectable Presbyterian women; one as cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; have five years' City reference; no objection to go to the country. Call or address No. 317 East 24th st., below 2d av., second floor.

COOK.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE WOMAN; is a thorough cook; meats, game, pastries, soups, &c.; a good bread and biscuit baker; best testimonials; sober, honest, very neat, kind, and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD FAMILY COOK; FRENCH; has good references; understands both French and English cooking; is neat and obliging. Can be engaged at Jacquin's office, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK, &c.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN WHO IS A reliable and capable cook in all branches, or house-work; City or country; has good reference. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A German young woman; is an excellent cook and first-rate washer and ironer; has best City references; City or country. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT WOMAN, who is a good cook in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; no objection to the country. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK; UNderstands all kinds of family cooking; can take entire charge of kitchen; no objection to the country; highly recommended from last place. Call at No. 122 West 20th st., basement bell.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class family cook; makes all kinds of nice soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, brown gravies, &c.; bones and lards, and can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WELSH PROTESTANT woman, strong, obliging, and knows how to cook, wash, and iron well; wants a good home in City or country; good reference. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as cook and to assist with washing; thoroughly understands her business; has excellent City reference; no objections to the country. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL; A VERY GOOD cook, baker, &c.; will do the coarse washing; gives good references as a neat, agreeable, and willing young woman; speaks good English. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COOK.—BY A SUPERIOR COOK, WITH GOOD CITY references; understands all kinds of English and French cooking; willing to go to the country with a private family. Apply at No. 404 East 18th st., second floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A quiet, reliable young woman, who is a good cook; makes bread and biscuit in good style; is also an excellent washer and ironer; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A PROTestant woman as cook, washer, and ironer; best of references; country preferred. Apply at No. 411 East 14th st., near 1st av., first floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable woman as good cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; best City reference from last employer. Call for two days at No. 232 West 30th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH PROTESTant woman; first-class cook; best City reference; no objection to go to the country. Call for two days at No. 525 6th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMan as good plain cook; will assist with washing; would like to go to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 231 East 45th st.

COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—BY A WELL-RECOMmended woman; superior washer and ironer; is competent, reliable; for City or country. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMan; willing to assist with washing and ironing; is a good baker; good reference. Call for two days at No. 349 West 43d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; no objection to the country; best City reference. Apply at No. 155 East 25th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK; is first-class; can take charge of a kitchen and marketing; City or a short distance in the country. Call at No. 897 8th av., near 53d st.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSED COOK, WHO CAN FURnish the very best of City reference; no objection to a short distance in the country for the Summer. Apply at No. 742 3d av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; thoroughly understands her business; City reference. Call at No. 214 East 38th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT COOK. CAN BE SEEN at her present employer's, No. 11 West 36th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMber-maid and Waitress.—By two respectable Protestant young girls; one as cook, washer, and ironer; other as chamber-maid and waitress; no objections to go to the country; good City references. Apply at No. 331 West 26th st.

COOK.—BY A SMART, TIDY SCOTCH PROTESTANT as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country; good City reference. Apply at book-store, No. 161 East 28th st.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A Scotch Protestant woman as cook and do coarse washing and ironing; understands care of milk and butter; country preferred for the Summer. Call at No. 340 East 23d st., between 1st and 2d avs.

COOK.—BY A STEADY, SOBER WOMAN; A GOOD, thorough cook and baker; would assist with washing; private family or boarding-house; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS good cook; will assist with washing and ironing in a small private family; best City reference; would not object to a short distance in the country; no cards. Call at No. 344 West 26th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable girl as cook, washer, and ironer; would do general house-work; no objection to the country; reference. Apply at No. 60 West Washington place, first floor, rear.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTAble girl as good cook and first-class laundress; has lived four years in her last place, and has the best of City references. Call at No. 845 6th av., ring first bell.

COOK.—CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A SUPERIOR cook; willing to do the coarse washing; can take charge of milk and butter; best of references. Apply at No. 200 West 24th st.; ring three times.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH GOOD City reference; makes all kinds of soups, pastries, and desserts; willing to go to the country with a private family. Call at No. 230 3d av., top floor.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as cook; is a good bread and biscuit baker; or would like to take care of house for the Summer; best of City reference can be given. Call at 182 3d av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good cook; or would assist in the washing, or go as laundress; best City references; down town preferred. Call at 614 Lexington av. and 53d st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; soups, pastry, &c. Call at No. 411 East 17th st., third flight, front room.

COOK—KITCHEN-MAID.—BY A REAL CORdon bleue and her kitchen-maid; is a first-class French cook; will go to a country seat. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French office.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Call at or address No. 118 East 32d st.

COOK.—BY A SOBER, RELIABLE WOMAN, WITH good reference, as first-class cook, by day, week, or month, in a private family or public house. Call at No. 620 West 46th st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND IRONer; has the best of City references; no objections to City or country. Call, for two days, at No. 306 East 35th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN, WHO IS A reliable and capable cook in all branches; for City or country; has good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—BY A WELL-RECOMmended woman and superior laundress; is competent, reliable person; City or country. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH EXCELlent City references; is a splendid cook and a splendid baker. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook and baker; understands butter and ice cream, if desired; City or country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 392 2d av.; candy store.

COOK.—BY A COOK IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; would go to the country for the Summer. Can be seen until suited at her present place, No. 428 5th av.

COOK.—BY A GOOD FAMILY FRENCH COOK AND plain washer; is a neat, clever person; wages, $16 to $18. Can be seen at French Office, 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGH EXPERIENCED COOK; no objection to the country; City reference. Call for two days at No. 157 7th av., near 19th st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS—IN THE COUNTRY, by a neat, competent, faithful girl, with good references. Call at No. 69 6th av.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS COOK IN A private family; is a good baker and pastry maker; good City reference. Call at No. 258 West 31st st.

COOK.—BY A VERY GOOD FRENCH COOK; WELL recommended; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 32 East 16th st.

DRESS-MAKING.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker would like a few more engagements by the day; all the latest patterns; perfect fit guaranteed. Address A. D., Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKING.—WILL GO OUT BY THE DAY or will take work home and do it very neat and very reasonable. Address Mrs. L., No. 104 West 18th st., near 6th av.

GENERAL HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG Scotch woman; strong, obliging, and knows how to cook, wash, and iron well; wants a good home in City or country; good reference; willing to take general work. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN a gentleman's house to take charge of for the Summer; first-class City reference. Call at No. 71 West 52d st., between 5th and 6th avs.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WIDow, American, as general assistant in household duties; is a competent seamstress. Call or address Mrs. Coxe, No. 248 East 40th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL as general servant or chamber-maid; is a good plain cook, washer, and ironer, and will make high wages no object for a steady place; City or country. Call at 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG woman; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and a good plain cook; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL TO do general house-work; good City reference. Call at No. 80 Charlton st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do house-work; best of references. Call at Swedish Office, No. 203 East 37th st., near 3d av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general house-work in a small private family. Call at No. 733 76th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL FOR GENeral house-work; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing and dress-making; also all kinds of family sewing; is a thorough operator on several machines; would assist with chamber-work; City or country; has seven years' City reference from last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co's, No. 645 6th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A NORTH GERMAN PERSON as lady's maid for the 15th of June; speaks English and French; good dress-maker and hair-dresser. Address for one week L. M., Box No. 278 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A SWISS PROTESTANT, speaking German, French, and English; has good recommendations from her present place. Can be seen at Jacquin's Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant girl as lady's maid; is a competent dress-maker, operator, and hair dresser; would be willing to take care of a grown-up child. Call on or address L. M., No. 468 4th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—CAN dress hair, cut and fit children's clothes. Call or address for two days No. 109 Madison av., present employer's.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A GIRL AS LADY'S maid, who understands dress-making; good City reference. Address S. A., No. 475 5th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT LADY'S maid and seamstress; can cut, fit, and do all kinds of family sewing; hair-dresser, dress-maker, and operator; good City reference. Address A. D., Box No. 306, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—BY A young woman as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c., and can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries in superior style; is also a thorough chambermaid; can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS first-class laundress; thoroughly understands polishing and fluting; leaves on account of family discontinuing housekeeping; excellent reference from present employer, at No. 47 East 10th st., Training School.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A NORWEGIAN LAUNDRESS; she can wash and iron, puff and flute beautifully; will do some chamber-work; is very willing, neat, and obliging; wages moderate. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE WOMan as first-class laundress; box-plaiting, puffing, and all kinds of fine washing, and all kinds of fine cooking; best testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS first-class laundress in a private family; seventeen years' reference from last place; can be seen for two days at No. 16 East 15th st., between Broadway and 5th av., in shoe-store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant girl as first-class laundress; willing and obliging; excellent reference from last place; no objection to the country; on the Hudson preferred. Call at No. 161 East 28th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS first-class laundress; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 109 West 15th st., rear, between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as laundress, and can do plain cooking; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 425 West 32d st., in the rear.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; ladies' and children's suits; understands French puffing, fluting, and laces. Call or address No. 321 East 21st st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LANDRESS IN a private family; has best reference. Apply at No. 454 2d av.

MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SCOTCH Protestant; or to take care of growing children; good reference; no objection to travel. Call on E. M., No. 302 East 23d st.

NURSE.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as invalid's nurse; understands the care of an invalid lady thoroughly; is a good seamstress; would take care of an infant or growing children; very fond of children; sober, very neat, honest, kind, and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG PERSON, ENGLISH, Protestant, speaks French fluently, as nurse to growing children and light chamber-work. Address for two days Rouen, Box No. 257 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT YOUNG woman; is an experienced nurse and good family seamstress; speaks English; has best City reference; City or country. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTestant woman as competent nurse and seamstress; can take full charge of a baby, or see to growing children; good reference; City or country. Call, for two days, at No. 117 West 38th st.

NURSE.—BY A VERY NICE YOUNG GIRL (GERman) to take care of one or two children; can do plain sewing and some chamber-work; can furnish satisfactory references. Apply at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman as nurse; would travel with a lady; has the best of City references. Call at No. 344 East 21st st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH PROTestant woman as infant's nurse; thoroughly understands care of an infant from its birth; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, 340 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, with good education, for grown children; has the best of City reference. Will be seen at St. George's Chapel, No. 207 East 16th st., near 3d av., from 9 till 2.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT, EXPERIENCED woman as child's nurse or grown children and to do plain sewing; best City reference. Call at No. 29 West 50th st., present employer's.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG English woman as nurse with a family going to England, or to wait on an invalid during the voyage. Call or address for three days No. 114 East 51st st.

NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES TO care for an invalid; best City reference. Call at milk depot, No. 227 West 31st st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN INTELligent young American girl to take care of children, or to do light house-work; would go to the country for the Summer. Call at No. 233 East 45th st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH-SWISS PROTESTANT woman to take care of growing children and do sewing; City or country; best reference. Call or address No. 133 West 28th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED woman as nurse; can bring up a child from its birth, either on the bottle or otherwise; eight years' City reference. Apply at No. 217 9th av., in the store.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS NURSE to one or two grown children; is a neat sewer; no objection to the country or to travel; highest reference. Call at No. 236 West 35th st.

NURSE.—BY A LADY FOR HER NURSE, WHO IS a most experienced person; can take charge of a baby and bring it up by the bottle, or care one or two growing children; is willing and obliging; has the highest City reference. Can be seen for one day at No. 141 West 39th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, SEVENTEEN years, to mind growing children and do plain sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson machine, and willing to assist; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 332 East 24th st., first floor, front.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT NURSE; fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant night and day; no objections to travel for the Summer; can give City reference. Call at No. 150 West 31st st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS NURSE; would take care of a baby from its birth or grown children; is a good seamstress—several years' City reference. Call or address for two days, No. 58 West 23d st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS NURSE; can take entire charge of a baby and bring it up on a bottle, if required; has had several years' experience; best City reference. Call or address, for three days, No. 174 7th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS NURSE to one or two grown children; is a neat sewer; no objection to the country; highest reference. Address Nurse, Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as thorough infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge and of bringing it up by the bottle; excellent City reference given; no objection to the country. Call at No. 111 West 15th st., front basement.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A LADY for a very good seamstress, who is willing to take charge of one or two children, or would do chamber-work and sewing. Apply at No. 10 East 44th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE; capable of taking charge and bringing a baby up from its infancy; no objection to chamber-work; City reference. Apply at No. 237 West 33d st.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS INFANT'S NURSE, with excellent references, either for the City or the country. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS GOOD nurse; thoroughly understands the care of children; seven years' reference. Call at No. 206 West 26th st., second floor, front.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A LADY wishes to recommend an educated Swedish Protestant person to wait upon a lady and sew, or take charge of one or two children. Call at 304 West 54th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress; has best City references; no objections to the country. Can be seen at No. 10 Clinton place, (8th st.)

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTant girl as nurse and seamstress; can take entire charge of children; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 361 3d av.

SUMMER AND BOARDING HOUSES, HOtels, private families, &c., supplied with capable help of every description at CARPENTER'S, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS seamstress; can cut and fit for children; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would assist with chamber-work or take care of growing children; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 400 5th av., near 37th st.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a Swedish girl; the best City references as a competent chamber-maid and seamstress; any kind of sewing by hand; neat, willing, tidy, first-class servant. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS and hair-dresser; cuts and fits, and a most accomplished person in every way, to travel with a lady or go in the country; has the very best of City reference. Address A. C., Box No. 313 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—A FRENCH GIRL WISHES family sewing at $1 50 per day; machines; also covering of furniture. Call for Miss Ador, No. 140 West 19th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—TO GO BY DAY OR WEEK; understands all kinds of family sewing; City reference. Apply at No. 600 9th av., corner 43d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—WANTS ENGAGEMENTS BY THE day or week. Address F. H. G., Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; understands all kinds of family sewing, dress-making, and trimming; will go by the day with own machine; no objections to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 565 3d av.; ring fourth bell.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERson as seamstress; can cut and fit; is a good hair-dresser; has best City references; no objection to go to the country; will travel with a family. Call for two days at No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, a few engagements to go out by the day. Address A. B., Box No. 283, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A COLORED GIRL AS seamstress; willing to travel; good reference. Address G. K., No. 227 West 42d st.

USEFUL GIRL AND HOUSE-MAID.—BY A handy young girl to be generally useful; can do house-work well, or care children, sewing, waiting, &c.; country or City; wages not so much an object as a place; has good reference. Call at Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

WASHING.—FAMILY WASHING; BY A COMPEtent laundress at her own home; understands all kinds of fine washing and fluting; best City reference. Call at No. 296 7th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress; understands her business perfectly; is equal to a man at waiting, care of silver, &c.; has over two years' City reference from her last place; is neat and tidy; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co's, No. 645 6th av.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A neat young woman, who is a thoroughly-experienced chamber-maid and an excellent waitress; would take a place in City or country; can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID OR Nurse and Plain Sewing.—By a young Protestant woman who is a thorough waitress, an experienced chamber-maid, and very fond of children; also a good plain seamstress; can furnish good references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; no objections to go to the country. Call for two days at her present employer's, No. 38 East 31st st.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY EXCELLENT YOUNG girl as waitress or waitress and light chamber-work. Can be seen until engaged at present employer's, No. 6 Livingston place, Stuyvesant square.

WAITRESS—CHAMBER-MAID. — BY TWO respectable young girls, one as waitress and assist with chamber-work, the other chamber-maid and seamstress; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 392 2d av., near 23d st., in the candy store.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS waitress; understands her business; City reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 157 7th av., near 19th st.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY A PROTESTANT, WELL RECOMmended butler; City or country. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MAN whom present employer can highly recommend as a first-class coachman and groom; understands the proper care of horses and carriages and is a perfectly safe driver; will be found willing and obliging. Any person in want of a reliable man address J. A. W., Box No. 240 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN OF LONG experience in the proper care and treatment of horses; is a most thorough groom and good steady driver; willing and obliging; unexceptionable City recommendation; strictly honest and sober. Address Coachman, No. 20 Nassau st., Room No. 5, former employer.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO THORoughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses, carriages, &c.; is an excellent groom and a careful, good driver; is willing and obliging; first-class City reference. Call on or address C. W., at his employer's stable, No. 215 West 26th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man as coachman and groom; fully understands everything appertaining to his business; gardening and milking if required; is industrious, sober, and reliable; has ten years' first-class reference. Address E., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCHMAN WHO thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, carriages, &c.; is willing to make himself generally useful; best of reference; City or country. Address J. C., Box No. 262 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPETENT man who thoroughly understands his business; leaves on account of gentleman going to Europe; willing and obliging; unexceptionable City references can be given. Address John, Box No. 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS coachman in a private family or for a single gentleman at some watering-place, or in the City or country; good City reference from present employer; will do waiting. Address J. A., No. 162 West 24th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, WHO THORoughly understands his business; willing and obliging; has no objections to take charge of a small garden; can milk; the best of reference. Address B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PRACTICAL, experienced single man, in City or country; a first-class groom and a good, careful driver; temperate and obliging; best City and country references. Call or address Thomas, No. 153 East 38th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SCOTCHMAN, who thoroughly understands his business; is sober, honest, and trustworthy; excellent City driver; knows Newport. Call or address J. T., No. 147 East [illegible] st., private stable.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A SINgle man, aged thirty years, who can take care of horses; will drive, milk, care cattle, do gardening, mow lawns, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; single; thoroughly understands his business; seven years best City reference. Call or address H. S., No. 148 East 22d st., private stable, for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A RELIABLE AND COMPETENT man; married, no children; has been six years in my employ, and refers (by permission) to, Thomas H. Faile, No. 130 Water st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE man, who thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; can milk; the best of City reference. Address O. B., Box No. 232 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A COMpetent single man of good experience in both capacities; can milk; willing to be generally useful; good City reference. Address M. C., Box 243 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; single; thoroughly understands his business; City or country; first-class references. Call on or address T. M., No. 11 East 27th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AS coachman; first-class reference from last place in the City. Call on or address W. W., 11 East 27th st.

COACHMAN. — BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED coachman; City or country; excellent reference. Call or address B. Johnson, No. 145 West 50th st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN (MARRIED with one child) as first-class coachman, or would take a single man's place; City or country; reference unexceptionable. Address Thomas Parish, care of M. Curley, carriage repository, No. 109 East 13th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, single, as coachman and groom; is thoroughly competent; is disengaged through his employer turning out his horses; no objection to the country; first-class City references. Call on or address T. W., No. 6 East 27th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—FOR MY MAN, WHO HAS SERVED me faithfully two years, and bears the highest testimonials from previous employers; am parting with him on account of going to Europe; shall feel happy if he gets as good a place as he deserves. Address A. B., No. 50 West 10th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, SOBER AND a careful driver; competent in every respect; a good gardener, if necessary; City or country; best City reference from last employer. Address M., Box No. 288 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN (UNMARRIED) of strictly sober habits, careful in all duties, and possessed of unquestionable reference in general as coachman. Apply for two days at Coleman's harness store, No. 778 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, IS A good and careful driver; understands his various duties perfectly; will be found willing and obliging, can come well recommended. Call or address J. R., No. 21 East 33d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COLORED young man as first-class coachman and groom; no objection to go to the country; excellent references from his last employer. Call or address No. 50 West 10th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS FIRST-class coachman. Call on or address J., at Mr. Tracey's livery stable, 62d st., between 4th and Madison avs.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, (English;) one who thoroughly understands his business; in a private family. Call or address P. P., No. 140 West 50th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN; THORoughly understands his business, and can give the best of City reference; has no objection to the country. Address D. D. P., No. 134 West 29th st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG man as coachman and gardener; can furnish the best of reference. Address J. H., No. 460 4th av., corner 31st st., in drug store.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; single; thoroughly understands his business; City or country; first-class reference. Call or address Lamb & Son, Nos. 13 and 15 East 58th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN AS first-class coachman; thoroughly understands his business; has three and a half years' reference from last place. Address S. M., No. 11 East 19th st.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROcure a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend. Address A. B., No. 483 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN GOING TO EUrope, for his coachman. Address, for two days, R. L., at Mr. Stelling's, harness-maker, No. 144 5th av.

COURIER.—TO FAMILIES TRAVELING TO Europe.—By a young man accustomed to traveling, and who can speak French, German, Italian, and English, as courier or traveler's servant; best City references; salary no important object. Address Swiss, No. 208 West 40th st.

GARDNER.—BY A PRACTICAL MAN; SINGLE; understands plain gardening, vegetables, &c.; can milk cows, drive and take care of horses, and be useful around a gentleman's place; can give good reference from last employer. Address D. N., Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN—COOK.—By a Swedish couple; takes care of horses and cows, work in garden, and be generally useful; wife for general house-work, cook, washer, ironer; makes butter; at low wages. Call at the Swedish Servants Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

GARDENER AND USEFUL MAN.—CAN MILK, drive, and take care of horses; is handy with carpenter's tools; good reference. Address F. T., Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HALL BELL-BOY, PORTER, &c.—BY A respectable young Protestant man, who is very handy to hotel, boarding, or Summer house; is industrious and willing to make himself useful; wages moderate; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE, TRAVELING COMPANION, OR Valet to an invalid gentleman.—By a Belgian, aged twenty-nine, with good recommendations. Call on or address Corneille Indruk, No. 4 City Hall place.

PORTER.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN AS light porter in a store; is willing and obliging. Call on or address S. B., No. 59 Norfolk st., for three days.

PORTER AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A REspectable young German man as porter, or would make himself generally useful. Address E. B., Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

USEFUL MAN—HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A Swedish man and wife; no children; speak good English; man can care and drive horses, do gardening and farm-work, milk, &c.; wife can do house work, chamber-work, waiting, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—AN AMERICAN, 30 YEARS OF age, skillful horseman and driver; good penman and accountant; willing to make himself useful; City or country; best reference, or security will be given if required. Call on or address Security, No. 527 West 44th st.

USEFUL BOY.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED boy to attend door and run errands, or ride with a doctor. Call or address No. 119 West 24th st.

VALET OR WAITER, OR TO ATTEND TO an invalid gentleman; willing to travel; first-class recommendations. Address N. A., Box No. 320, TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED WAITer, with best of reference, in a private family. Can be seen or addressed at No. 587 7th av., third floor back room.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man as first-class waiter in a private family; best references; no objection to the country. Address B. W., Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED YOUNG man (Protestant) as waiter in a private family; perfectly knows his business; is strictly temperate and trustworthy; City references. Address Walter, Box No. 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A CAPABLE FRENCH WAITER; has great experience in the service; knows well how to take care of silver; is neat, steady, and perfectly sober; has best references; no objection to City or country. Apply at Nickel's, No. 394 8th av.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN (SINGLE) AS waiter in a private family; would go to the country; good reference from his present employers. Call at No. 612 5th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN AS waiter in a private family or boarding house in City or country. Call on or address J. McGivney, No. 321 East 21st st.

WAITER.—BY A WAITER, FIRST OR SINGLE hand; fully understands the business; has the best of references; no objection to any part of the United States; advertiser is a North of Ireland Protestant, strictly temperate and trustworthy. Address R. W., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER-MAN; several years' City references given; leaves owing to the family going to Europe. Address J. H., Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED WAITER with the best of reference, in a private family. Address No. 587 7th av., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A PRIVATE HOUSE TO KEEP, BY a man and wife; have three good City references in that capacity. Call or address M. D., 502 West 22d st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A WAITRESS, TO ASSIST WITH THE ironing; wages $15; none need apply but those who state the address of their former employers, and the length of time they have lived with them. Address Box No. 37, Hoboken, N. J.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS AGENTS, WITH $100 capital, to sell an article needed in every family. Apply to Miss WRIGHT, No. 155 East 37th st. Ring No. 2 bell.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A PROTESTant woman as laundress. One who thoroughly understands her duties, may address, with reference and terms, Post Office Box No. 1,033.

WANTED.—A NURSE WHO IS WILLING TO DO washing and ironing. Call at No. 117 West 21st st., between 9 and 12 A. M., to-day and to-morrow.

WANTED—AGENTS THROUGHOUT THE STATES to sell our new publications of the Centennial Buildings, Philadelphia. New-York Lithographing and Engraving Company, Nos. 16 and 18 Park place.

A VACANCY FOR A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD address, and some means, to study surgical and mechanical dentistry. Apply to DR. REED, No. 272 6th av., third door above 17th st.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS GOOD plain cook, washer and ironer, in a small family; eight miles from City in Summer; with good reference. Apply to-day from 10 to 1 o'clock, at No. 146 Lexington av., near 29th st.

WANTED—FOR THE COUNTRY, A COMPETENT waitress, with good City references. Apply from 8:30 to 10 o'clock at No. 128 Madison av.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 1.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

2100 Western Union.. 71⅛	700 St. Paul.......b3. 32
800 do......... 71⅜	100 do......... 32⅝
1000 do......... 71¼	200 do......... 32¼
500 do......... 71⅜	100 St. Paul Pref...s3. 55
300 do.......c. 71½	1800 Erie Railway..... 17
800 do......... 71⅝	500 do......... 17⅛
1200 do.......c. 71¾	1500 do......... 17¼
1200 do......... 71⅞	2000 do......... 17⅜
800 do......... 72	1500 do......... 17½
2100 do......... 72⅛	2000 do......... 17⅜
100 do.......c. 72⅛	200 do.......c. 17¾
1900 do......... 72¼	700 do......... 17¾
15 do......... 71⅞	1800 do......... 17⅞
200 do......... 72⅛	700 do.......c. 18
800 do......... 72¼	1000 do......... 17⅞
3000 do......... 72⅛	1100 do......... 18
800 do.......c. 72⅛	500 do......... 18⅛
1700 do......... 72	700 do......... 18
2000 do......... 72⅛	500 do......... 17⅞
1000 Cen. Pac. G. B...103¼	1700 Lake Shore...... 57
200 N. Y. C. & Hud...100½	200 do......... 57⅛
200 do......... 100¼	1510 do......... 57¼
100 do.......s3. 100½	1200 do......... 57⅜
200 do......... 100¼	500 do......... 57½
100 do......... 100½	400 do......... 57⅝
200 do......... 100⅝	400 do......... 57¾
50 do.......s3. 101½	100 do......... 57⅞
550 do......... 101	100 do......... 58
100 do......... 101⅛	600 do......... 58⅛
100 do......... 101¼	1600 do......... 58¼
300 do......... 101	500 do.......s3. 58⅜
200 do......... 100¾	3000 do......... 58⅛
200 Tol. & Wabash... 8⅝	500 do......... 58
2900 Pacific Mail..... 33	100 do......... 57⅞
700 do......... 33⅛	500 do......... 57¾
400 do.......c. 33⅛	1000 do......... 57⅝
300 do......... 33¼	2500 do......... 57¾
300 do.......c. 33¼	100 do......... 57⅞
300 do.......c. 33⅜	3000 do......... 57¾
800 do......... 33½	600 do......... 57½
400 do......... 33⅝	500 do......... 57⅜
600 do......... 33¾	100 do.......c. 57½
700 do......... 33⅞	1500 do......... 57⅝
3000 do......... 34	2500 do......... 57¾
500 do......... 34⅛	300 Ohio & Miss...... 21⅞
1900 do......... 34	100 do......... 22
400 do.......s3. 33⅞	100 do.......s3. 22¼
3000 do.......s3. 34	100 Union Pacific..... 75
1200 do......... 34⅛	100 do......... 75½
100 At. & Pac. Pref... 15	200 do......... 75¾
200 Rock Island.....100¾	1500 do......... 76
400 do......... 100⅞	500 do......... 75⅞
15 do......... 100¾	500 do.......c. 75¾
200 do.......c.101	400 do......... 75⅜
100 do......... 101⅛	100 do.......s3. 75½
400 North-western.... 38	800 do......... 75⅜
400 do.......s3. 38⅛	100 do.......c. 75⅜
1200 do......... 38¼	200 do......... 75½
100 do......... 38⅜	100 do......... 75¾
200 do......... 38½	200 do......... 76
200 do.......c. 38¾	1000 do......... 76½
800 do......... 38¾	500 do......... 76¼
100 N. J. Cen.........108½	1400 do......... 76⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new...12.119¾	$15,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.........12.124
35,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new...12.123	1,500 U. S. 5s, '81, R.........b. c.117⅛
550 do.....small.122⅝	30,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.........b. c.124½
15,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C.........b. c.117	500 do.....small.123¾

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000 D. of C. 3-65s. 74⅜	60 C. & Pitts. G..b.c. 88¼
5,000 do......b. c. 74½	72 do......... 87¾
1,000 M.& St. P. 1st, La C. Div........ 88½	100 do......... 87⅞
	6 St. L., I. M. & S... 18½
1,000 do......... 88¾	500 L. S. & M.S.b.c.s3. 57¾
5,000 A. D. I. C. 7s..100	500 do.......s3. 57⅝
5,000 do..b. c.s3.100¼	1000 do.......s3. 57¾
5,000 C. & N. W. C.. 94	100 do.......c. 57¾
2,000 do......b.3. 94	600 do......... 57¾
2,000 C. & N. W. C. C. G. B. x in.. 92¼	1300 do......... 57⅝
	100 do......... 57¾
14,000 Erie 1st......100½	300 do......... 57⅞
10,000 Erie 4th...... 88½	2100 do......... 58
5,000 do......b.c. 89	100 do.......c. 58
1,500 Erie 5th....... 86	600 do......... 58⅛
3,000 H.& St.J.8s,C. 82	2000 do......... 58¼
1,000 I., B.& W. 1st. 31	1000 do......... 58⅜
16,000 Un. Pac 1st..102⅛	100 do......... 58½
6,000 do.........102	100 do......... 58⅝
6,000 U. P. 7s, L. G. 97⅝	700 do......... 58¾
15,000 Un. Pac. S. F. 92⅛	1000 do......... 58⅞
44,000 do......b.c. 92	500 do......... 58¾
6,000 Cen. P. G. B..103½	900 do......... 58½
1,000 do.........103⅝	100 do.......c. 58½
10,000 Cen. Pac. 1st, San J'n Be'h. 92¼	600 do......... 58⅜
	200 do......... 58¼
10,000 do......... 92½	500 Erie Railway.b.c. 17¾
5,000 P. R of Mo.1st. 95	1800 do......... 17⅝
2,000 do......b.c. 94¾	600 do......... 17½
3,000 P. F.W.&C.1st.112	100 do.......c. 17⅝
2,000 W. U. T. 7s...100½	100 do.......b3. 17½
4,000 C. C.&I.C.1st. 48¾	400 do......... 17⅝
2,000 do......... 48⅞	200 do......... 17¾
9,000 do......... 49	400 do......... 17⅞
1,000 T., P.&W. 1st, West. Div.... 52½	300 Chi.M. & St.P.b.c. 32⅝
	100 do......... 32½
1,000 D. L.&W.C.x 1116¾	100 Un. Pacific...b.c. 76⅛
9,000 N. J. C. 1st,C.105¼	900 do.......s3. 76¼
3,000 Gt.W. 1st,'88. 78	100 do.......c. 76⅜
7,000 L.& N. C. '98. 89	500 do......... 76½
1,000 Ohio & M. 2d. 74	500 do......... 76⅝
10 Ger. Am. Bank... 96	200 do......... 77
2000 W. U. Tel....b.c. 72⅛	100 do......... 77¼
2500 do......... 72¼	300 do.......b3. 77⅛
600 do......... 72⅜	2800 do......... 77⅜
100 do......... 72⅜	1400 do......... 77¼
1200 do......... 72⅜	700 do......... 77⅛
600 do.......s3. 72⅜	800 do......... 77½
400 do......... 72⅝	300 do.......b3. 77⅛
200 do......... 72⅝	100 do.......c. 77⅝
100 do......... 72¾	400 do......... 78
100 do......... 72⅞	100 do......... 78
300 do......... 72¾	1000 do......... 78¼
600 do......... 72⅞	200 do......... 78⅜
1200 do.......s3. 73	500 do......... 78½
1200 do......... 73⅛	400 do......... 78⅝
400 do.......b3. 73¼	200 do......... 78⅝
3600 do......... 73⅜	200 do......... 78⅞
2500 do......... 73½	2300 do......... 79
100 do......... 73⅝	1300 do......... 78¾
2800 do......... 73⅜	1300 do......... 78⅝
2900 do......... 73⅜	1700 do......... 78¾
700 do.......c. 73⅞	2100 do......... 78⅞
1900 do.......s3. 73¼	500 do......... 79
1800 do......... 73⅝	12 N. J. Cen.....b.c.108
4700 do......... 73½	20 do......... 108¼
29 Del. & H. C....b.c.119½	135 do......... 108
4000 Chi. & R. I...b.c.101¼	50 do......... 107¾
100 Pacific Mail...... 34⅛	100 Chi. & N. W...b.c. 38⅞
1400 do......b.c. 34¼	100 do......... 39
100 do......... 34¼	25 do......... 39¼
2300 do......... 34⅛	300 do......... 39⅛
800 do......... 34	300 do......... 39¼
100 do......... 34¼	300 do......... 39⅜
600 do.......b3. 34⅜	300 do......... 39⅜
1000 do......... 34⅜	700 do......... 39½
1500 do......... 34⅜	600 do......... 39⅜
1300 do......... 34½	100 do......... 39⅜
600 do......... 34⅜	300 do......... 39⅜
600 do......... 34¼	800 T.,W.&W..b.c.s3. 8½
100 do.......s3. 34⅛	50 do.......b3. 9
600 do......... 34⅜	50 P.,F.W. & C. G... 97½
100 Adams Express..100¼	100 do......... 96¾
150 U. S. Express...... 51	20 Del. L. & W....b.c.117
200 N. Y. C. & H....b.c.100¾	100 Chi. & Alt......b.c.102¾
100 do......... 100⅝	50 St.L.K.C.& N..b.c. 9
50 do.......c.100⅞	450 do......... 7½
50 do......... 101	50 do......... 7½
100 do......... 101⅛	50 Chi. B. & Q...b.c.112½
100 do......... 101¼	100 Ohio & Mis.....b.c. 22¾
40 do......... 101½	100 do......... 22½
10 Fourth Nat.B'k...101	100 do......... 22⅞
200 At. & Pac. T...b.c. 22¾	100 do......... 23
200 do......... 23	100 Ill. Central.......b.c.101⅝
100 C. C. C.&Ind...b.c. 52	150 do.......b.c.100⅝
100 Chi. N. W. P..b.c. 54	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$55,000 D. of C. 3-65s. 74½	400 Pacific Mail...... 34½
1200 Western Union.. 73¾	13.0 do......... 34½
2300 do......... 73⅞	200 do.......c. 34⅝
1600 do......... 74	3900 do.......c. 34⅝
300 do......... 74⅛	600 do......... 34⅝
600 do......... 74	500 do......... 34¾
200 do......... 73⅞	300 Erie Railway...... 17¾
200 do.......s3. 73¾	700 do.......c. 17⅝
2000 do......... 73⅝	100 do......... 17¾
1500 do.......s3. 73½	400 Ohio & Miss...... 22¾
7000 do......... 73½	500 do.......c. 22½
1300 do......... 73⅝	20 do......... 22⅞
1000 do......... 73¾	100 do.....s10. 22½
800 do......... 73⅞	20 do......... 22½
1700 do.......b3. 74	100 do......... 22⅝
3100 do......... 74	1000 Union Pacific..... 78¼
800 do......... 74⅛	500 do......... 78⅜
1800 do......... 74¼	200 do......... 78⅛
200 do......... 74⅜	100 do......... 77⅞
200 do......... 74½	200 do......... 77⅝
500 do......... 74⅝	100 do......... 77⅞
800 do......... 74⅝	100 do......... 77⅝
1500 do......... 74¾	100 do......... 77⅞
2700 do......... 75	800 do......... 77¼
300 N. Y. C. & Hud...101¼	800 do......... 77⅝
200 do......... 101⅜	100 do......... 77⅞
20 do......... 101	1300 do.......b3. 78
60 U. S. Express...... 50¼	400 do.......b3. 78⅛
200 St. Paul.......s3. 32½	1700 do......... 78
200 Lake Shore...... 58¾	200 do......... 77⅞
800 do......... 58⅝	600 do......... 77¾
300 do.......s3. 58½	200 North-western...... 39⅝
400 do.......s3. 58⅝	600 do.......b3. 39½
2700 do......... 58¼	1300 do......... 39⅜
700 do......... 58⅛	100 do.......b3. 39⅛
500 do......... 58	100 do......... 39¼
300 do......... 57⅞	800 do......... 39⅜
2200 do......... 57¾	700 do......... 39½
1200 do......... 57⅞	200 North-west. Pref. 53⅞
400 do.......b3. 58	100 St. L. & Kan. C'y. 9
300 do.......c. 58	600 do......... 9¼
700 do......... 58⅛	200 Rock Island......101½
1700 do......... 58¼	15 Toledo & Wab...... 8¼
1000 do......... 58⅜	200 do......... 8⅝
700 do......... 58¾	25 do.......s5. 9
1000 do......... 58⅞	100 Atl. & Pac. Pf..s3. 15¼
5000 do......... 59	100 do.......s3. 15⅛
1000 do......... 59⅛	100 C., C. & I. C...... 4¾
1000 do......... 59¼	30 Morris & Essex..101¾
700 do......... 59⅛	100 Kansas Pacific... 16

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$5,000 U.S.5-20C.'64.118¼	$30,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.........123⅛
15,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new.........119¾	7,000 U. S. 5s, C.,'81.117⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Union Pac.1st.102⅛	100 Erie R....b.c.s3. 17¾
10,000 Un. Pac. S. F.. 92⅛	300 do......... 17⅞
3,000 Un. P. 7s, L. G. 97¼	100 do......... 17¾
6,000 C. P. G.bs.b.c.103⅞	50 N. J. Central......107
1,000 C. & N.W.Con. 94	120 do..b.c.s3.107½
1,000 Chi. & N. W. Con. C. G. bds. 82	56 do......... 107⅜
	107 do......... 107¾
2,000 do......... 82⅛	130 do......... 107⅝
2,000 do......... 82¼	500 L. S. & M. So..b.c. 59
5,000 Gt. W. 1st.'88. 78	1100 do......... 58⅞
7,000 N.J.C.1st.Con.105¼	500 do......... 58⅞
2,000 Bur. C. R. & M. 1st.........b.c. 31½	800 do......... 58⅞
	900 do.......b3. 59
2,000 C. F. & M. 1st. 85	200 do......... 59⅛
4,000 Alt.& T.H.1st.104	1000 do......... 59¼
5 B'k s. of N. York.112	1100 do......... 59⅜
100 Wells-Far.Ex.b.c. 86	1500 do......... 59½
20 N.Y.C.& H.R.b.c.101½	1000 do......... 59⅝
200 Mich. Cent..b.c. 63¼	600 do......... 59¾
100 do......... 63	30 Illinois Central..101
700 West. U. Tel.b.c. 75⅛	30 Cl. & P. G'd..b.c. 88¼
4900 do......... 75	100 Chi. & R. I...b.c.101¾
300 do......... 75⅛	100 do.........102
200 do......... 75¼	100 Union Pacific.b.c. 77⅞
500 do......... 75⅜	100 do......... 77½
1100 do......... 75	600 do......... 77⅝
800 do.......s3. 74⅞	700 do......... 77⅞
2300 do......... 74¾	500 do......... 78
600 do......... 74⅞	500 do......... 78⅛
400 do......... 75	200 do......... 78¼
500 do......... 75⅛	200 Chi. & N. W...b.c. 39⅝
800 do......... 75¼	100 do.......n. r. 39½
3100 do......... 75⅜	100 do......... 39⅜
700 do......... 75½	100 do.......s3. 39⅜
2900 do......... 75⅝	100 do......... 39½
900 do......... 75¾	100 do......... 39⅝
400 do......... 75⅞	1500 do......... 39¾
800 Pacific Mail.b.c. 34⅝	100 Chi.& N.W.Pf.b.c. 54
1900 do......... 34⅞	400 Tol., W.& W..b.c. 8⅝
1600 do......... 35	300 C.. &S.P.b.c.s3. 32⅝
100 do......... 35⅛	200 Chi., Mil. & St. P. Pref...b.c.b3. 55⅝
2300 do......... 35	
500 do......... 34⅞	300 Del. L. & West...117
2100 do......... 35	1600 Ohio & Miss.b.c. 22¾
500 do.......s3. 35⅛	100 Han. & St. Jo.b.c. 21
100 do......... 35¼	500 St.L.,K.C.&N. b.c. 9
2600 do......... 35⅜	5 N.Y.N. I.b. c.142¼
4000 do.......b3. 35¼	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

1300 Western Union.. 76	1500 Erie Railway... 17⅞
2600 do......... 76⅛	2500 do.......b3. 18
3000 do......... 76¼	18 do.......s3. 17⅞
1600 do......... 76⅛	100 do.......s3. 18
100 do......... 76	300 do......... 18⅛
2100 do......... 75⅞	700 do......... 18⅛
900 do......... 76	800 do......... 18⅝
25 do......... 76¼	300 do......... 18¾
1900 do......... 76	2900 do......... 18⅞
800 do.......s3. 75⅞	1400 do......... 18¾
5900 do......... 76	1000 Union Pacific..... 78⅛
200 do......... 76⅛	500 do......... 78¼
500 do......... 76¼	1500 do......... 78⅜
100 do......... 76⅜	5900 do......... 78½
500 do......... 76½	3500 do......... 78⅝
800 do......... 76⅝	3000 do......... 78¾
1300 do......... 76¾	2400 do......... 78⅞
2300 do......... 76⅞	500 do......... 79
900 do......... 77	1000 do......... 79⅛
800 do......... 77⅛	200 do......... 79¼
1800 do......... 77⅜	1000 do......... 79⅛
600 do......b3. 77¼	1500 do......... 79¼
600 do......... 77⅜	1400 do......... 79⅜
500 do......... 77	100 do......... 79⅛
400 do......... 76⅞	1500 do......... 79⅜
900 do......... 76¾	1700 do......... 79¼
600 do......... 76⅝	700 do......... 79
3000 Pacific Mail..... 35⅛	200 Tol. & Wab...s3. 8¾
5000 do......... 35⅜	300 do......... 8⅞
1000 do.......b3. 35¾	200 Pacific of Mo..... 50½
1600 do......... 35⅝	25 do......... 51
1000 do......... 35½	1700 North-western..... 39⅞
2600 do......... 35⅜	1500 do......... 40
3400 do......... 35½	200 do......... 40⅛
1100 do......... 35⅝	500 do.......b3. 40¼
1835 do......b3. 35⅞	300 do......... 40⅜
1400 do......... 36	300 do......... 40½
35 do......... 35⅞	300 do......... 40⅝
100 do......... 35¾	300 do......... 40¾
300 do......... 35⅞	300 do......... 40⅞
1000 do......... 36	900 do......... 41
2000 do......... 36⅛	600 do......... 40⅞
700 do......... 36¼	100 do......... 40¾
700 do......... 36⅛	300 do.......s3. 40½
1500 do......... 36	100 North-west. Pref. 54⅜
200 do......... 35⅞	200 do......... 54½
100 Illinois Central.. 100¼	200 St. L. & Kan. C... 8⅞
500 Del., L. & West...117	200 do......... 9
500 Lake Shore...... 59⅞	100 St. L. & K. C. Pf.. 39¾
1500 do......... 60	100 do......... 40
1500 do......... 60⅛	500 St. Paul......... 33
1400 do......... 60¼	300 do......... 33¼
500 do......... 60⅜	300 do......... 34⅛
500 do......... 60¼	100 do......... 34⅜
400 do......... 60⅛	200 do......... 35
1300 do.......s3. 60	100 do......... 35½
900 do......... 59⅞	200 do......... 35⅛
500 do......... 59¾	500 do......... 35
800 do......... 59⅞	300 do......... 35¼
700 do.......s3. 60	100 do......... 35
200 do......... 60⅛	100 do.......b3. 34⅝
1200 do......... 60⅜	200 do......... 34¼
500 do......... 60½	100 St. Paul Pref...... 56¼
500 do......... 60⅝	500 Ohio & Miss...b3. 23
300 do......... 60¾	1100 do......... 22⅞
100 do......... 60⅞	100 do......... 23¼
1500 do......... 61	500 do......... 23½
1500 do......... 61⅛	200 do......... 23¾
1500 do......... 61¼	400 do......... 23⅞
1900 do......... 61⅜	200 do......... 23¾
1000 do......... 61½	100 U. S. Express... 50
1500 do......... 61¾	20000 B., H. & E. 1st. 25
600 do......... 62	100 Consol. Coal...... 46½
900 do......... 62¼	300 N. Y. C. & H...... 101¾
600 do......... 62½	100 do......... 102½
500 do......... 62⅝	500 do.......s60.100
1200 do......... 62¾	300 do......... 102⅝
2500 do......... 62½	100 Rock Island...... 102½
1000 do......... 62⅜	200 do......... 103⅛
800 do......... 62¼	1700 do......... 103
1500 do......... 62	200 Han. & St. Jo..... 22¼
1000 do......... 61⅞	100 Chicago & Alton.102½
500 do......... 61¾	

TUESDAY, June 1—P. M.

The week opened in financial circles with a very sudden and sharp change in public sentiment as to values, the extreme depression of Saturday last being replaced by an unusual degree of buoyancy and animation. The importance of the day's business on the Stock Exchange will be best appreciated when it is stated that the transactions aggregated half a million of shares, a circumstance rarely paralleled in the history of the Exchange. The decision of the Court of Claims in favor of the Union Pacific Railroad, which involves a matter of millions of dollars to the Company, was mainly instrumental in effecting the radical change in the temper of speculation, and formed the basis of the substantial advance which signalized the closing business of the day. Following this decision came the announcement from Washington that the public debt statement showed a reduction during May of $1,189,456, and that the Secretary of the Treasury had issued a call for $10,000,000 of 5-20 bonds, which indicates favorable progress in funding the public debt. This cheering intelligence was supplemented late in the day by reports that Mr. Scott, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and Mr. Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio Company, were likely to come to an understanding that would put an end to the railroad war, and also that there was a prospect of the renewal of negotiations between the Pacific Mail and Panama Companies, which would result in a satisfactory settlement of existing differences. These reports naturally assisted the revival of confidence and tended to stimulate the strength imparted to the general market by the favorable decision in the case of the Union Pacific Railroad. The opening of Union Pacific was at 75, but from this point there was a steady improvement, and the stock rose to 79½, closing with very little reaction from the highest point. The buoyancy in Union Pacific communicated itself to the entire market, and gave an impetus to speculation which resulted in a sharp advance in the majority of active stocks. Western Union was conspicuous in the improvement, advancing steadily from 71⅜ to 77⅜, and closing at a merely fractional reaction. Next in point of prominence was Lake Shore, which, opening at 57, rapidly rose to 62⅞, with a final close at 61¾. Pacific Mail effected an improvement of over 3 ₽ cent., selling at 33 and 36¼, and closed at 35⅞. North-western and St. Paul were the prominent features of the Western shares, and were active, the former rising from 38 to 41, and the latter from 32 to 35½; North-western preferred advanced from 53⅞ to 54½, and St. Paul preferred from 55 to 56¼. Erie advanced from 17 to 18⅞; New-York Central from 100⅛ to 102⅝, and Rock Island from 100¾ to 103⅛. The above were the most important fluctuations of the day, and the other changes will be found in our usual tables.

The money market continues easy with the supply greatly in excess of the demand. Call loans were made throughout the day at 2@3 ₽ cent. Mercantile paper was in demand at 3½@6 ₽ cent. for prime and good names.

The foreign advices report a generally firm market at London for Consols and United States bonds, which closed as follows: Consols for money, 92½@92⅝, and do. account, 92¾, both ex-dividend; 1865s, old, 106⅜@106½; 1867s, 109⅜@109½; 10-40s, 104⅛, and new 5s, 102½@102¾. Erie closed at 15⅛@15¼. The Bank of England gained on balance to-day £17,000 bullion, and discounts in the open market were quoted at 3½ per cent., the same as at the Bank. The London failures had a tendency to strengthen the gold market here and the price advanced from 116¼ to 116½. The borrowing rates for gold to-day were 1-64 to 1-32 per diem and 4 ₽ cent. per annum to flat. Sterling bills on London were firm and closed at $4 86¾@$4 87 for bankers' long and $4 89¾@$4 90 for demand.

The exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods from this port for the week ending to-day, amount to $4,268,064, against $5,158,171 for the corresponding week in 1874, and $5,396,442 in 1873. The total exports since Jan. 1 this year are $99,570,396, against $112,680,892 for the corresponding period in 1874, and $111,328,636 in 1873.

Government bonds were generally quiet and firm. State bonds were dull. In railway mortgages there was a well-distributed business at full prices, with an advance in the Union Pacific issues.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, JUNE 1, 1875.

Gold receipts	$523,705 27
Gold payments	105,353 96
Gold balance	53,565,318 43
Currency receipts	946,924 23
Currency payments	851,694 31
Currency balance	47,548,832 12
Customs	342,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JUNE 1.

	Saturday.	Tuesday.
United States 5s, 1881, coup	117	117⅛
United States 5-20s, coup., 1862	117⅛	117⅛
United States 5-20s, coup., 1867	124	124½
American Gold	116⅛	116½
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 86½@$4 86¾	$4 86¾@4 87
New-York Central	100⅞	102½
Chicago and Rock Island	101⅜	103
Pacific Mail	33½	35⅞
St. Paul Common	32¼	34¼
St. Paul Preferred	55½	56¼
Western Union	71⅞	76¾
Union Pacific	74¼	79⅛
Lake Shore	57⅜	61¾
Wabash and Toledo	8⅝	8⅞
North-western Common	38¾	40½
North-western Preferred	53½	54½

	Saturday.	Tuesday.
Delaware and Lackawanna	116¾	117¼
New-Jersey Central	108½	107¾
Panama	130	130
Erie	17⅝	18¾
Ohio and Mississippi	22⅛	23¾
C., C. and Indiana Central	5	4¾
Harlem	134	134

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	102⅝	100⅛	3,200
Erie	18⅞	17	35,000
Lake Shore	62⅞	57	117,900
Wabash	8⅞	8½	2,000
North-western	41	38	20,200
North-western Preferred	54½	53⅞	700
Rock Island	103⅛	100¾	4,200
Fort Wayne	96¾	96¾	100
Milwaukee and St. Paul	35½	32	5,000
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pref.	56¼	55	400
Pittsburg	88¾	87⅞	200
Del., Lack. and Western	117¼	117	800
New-Jersey Central	108½	107½	605
Michigan Central	63½	63	300
Illinois Central	100⅝	100¼	350
Union Pacific	79⅜	75	65,900
C., C., C. and I.	52	52	100
C., C. and Indiana Central	4¾	4¾	100
Hannibal and St. Joseph	22¼	21	300
Chicago and Alton	102¾	102¾	100
Ohio and Mississippi	23⅞	21⅞	6,300
Missouri Pacific	50¾	50½	200
Altantic and Pacific Pref.	15¼	15	200
Western Union	77⅜	71¼	154,900
Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph	23	22¾	500
Pacific Mail	36¼	33	77,800
Consolidation Coal	46½	46½	100
St. L., K. C, and N.	9¼	7½	2,350
Kansas Pacific	16	16	100
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	86	86	100
Total sales			500,000

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	122⅛	122¼*	5-20s, 1865, n.c.	123⅛	123¼
6s, 1881, r.	119⅞	120⅛*	5-20s, 1867, r.	119⅞	120*
6s, 1881, c.	124¾	125	5-20s, 1867, c.	124⅜	124⅝
5-20s, 1862, r.	117¼	117¾	5-20s, 1868, r.	119¾	120*
5-20s, 1862, c.	117¼	117¾	5-20s, 1868, c.	124	124¼
5-20s, 1864, r.	118⅛	118⅜	10-40s, r.	117¼	117½
5-20s, 1864, c.	118⅛	118⅜	10-40s, c.	118⅛	118½
5-20s, 1865, r.	119¾	120	5s, 1881, r.	117⅛	117¼
5-20s, 1865, c.	121	121¼	5s, 1881, c.	117⅛	117¼
5-20s, 1865, n.r.	119¾	120*			

* Ex interest.

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $15,000 for interest and $65,000 for called bonds.

The following shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank:

Gold cleared	$27,730,000
Gold balances	1,237,625
Currency balances	1,609,873

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$106,768,670
Currency balances	4,115,075
Gold exchanges	9,365,738
Gold balances	1,380,118

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Arkansas 6s, Funded. 28	N. Y. 6s, G. L'n, '91..120
Ark.7s,L.R.&Ft.S.is. 11	N. Y. 5s, G. L'n, '75..114
Ark.7s,Memp.&L.R. 11	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J. 20
A.7s,L.R.P.B.&N.O. 11	N. C. 6s, April & Oct. 20
A.7s,Miss.O.&R.Riv. 11	N. C. 6s,N.C.R.,J.&J. 50
A. 7s, Ark. Cen. R.. 11	N. C. 6s, do., A. & O. 50
Connecticut 6s......107	N.C.6s.do.,C.offJ.&J. 37½
Georgia 6s......... 87	N.C.6s,do.C.,offA.&O 38
Georgia 7s, new bds. 97	N. C. F'd'g act, '68.. 12
Georgia 7s, indorsed. 94	N. C. N. Bds, J. & J. 11½
Georgia 7s, Gold bds. 93	N. C. N. Bds, A. & O. 11
Indiana 5s.........101	N. C. Sp. Tax, cl. 1.. 4½
Illinois coup. 6s, '77..101½	N. C. Sp. Tax, cl. 2.. 4
Illinois coupon '79...101½	N. C. Sp. Tax, cl. 3.. 4
Illinois War Loan...102½	Ohio 6s, '86.........108
Kentucky 6s........102⅝	Rhode Island 6s......107
Louisiana 6s........ 37	South Carolina 6s.... 33
La. 6s, new bds..... 37	S. C. 6s, J. & J...... 32½
La. 6s, new Fl'g D... 37	S. C. 6s, A. & O...... 32
La. 7s, Penitentiary. 37	S. C. 6s, F'd'g act,'66. 32
La. 6s, Levee bonds. 37	S. C. L. C., '89, J.&J. 32
Mich. 6s, '78-79......105	S. C. L. C.,'89, A.&O. 32
Mich. 6s, '83........106	S. C. 7s, '88......... 33
Mo. 6s, due in '75....102	S. C. Non Fund. bds. 6
Mo. 6s, due in '76....102⅜	Tenn. 6s, old......... 51¼
Fd'g Bds. due '94-5..102	Tenn. 6s, n. bds...... 51⅛
L.Bds.due'81to'91,in.102¼	Tenn. 6s, n. series.... 51
Han. & St. Jo.due'75.102½	Texas 10s, of '76..... 99
Han. & St.Jo.due'86.101½	Virginia 6s, old....... 35
Han. & St. Jo.due'87.101½	Va. 6s, n. bds., '66... 35
N. Y. R. Bounty L'n.108¼	Va. 6s, do., '67....... 35
N. Y. C. Bounty L'n.108¼	Va. 6s, Con. bds...... 62⅝
N. Y. 6s, C. L'n, '75..112	Va. 6s, ex m. coup.. 57
N. Y. 6s, G. R., '87...115	Va. 6s, Con. 2d se.... 43⅞
N. Y. 6s, G. C., '87...115	Va. 6s, Deferred bds. 8½
N. Y. 6s, G. L'n, '83..115	Dis. of C. 3-65s, 1924. 74⅝

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st, bds.110¾	Clev.,P.&A.new bds.103
Alb. & Sus. 2d, bds..103⅝	Det., M. & Tol. bds.101½
Bost., H. & Erie 1st. 25¼	Buffalo & E. N. bds.101
Bost., H. & Erie, g.. 25	Buffalo & S. L. 7s....101
B.,C.R.& M. 1st,7s,g. 31½	Lake Sh. Con. C.1st.103
Ches. & Ohio, 6s, 1st. 40	Lake Sh. Con. R.1st. 99⅛
Chicago & Alton 1st.113	Mich. C.Con.7s.1902.103
Chicago & Alton Inc.102	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.....101½
Louis. & Mo. 1st, g.. 90	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83....101
C., B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st.116	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87....102
C.,B.&Q. consol. 7s..107½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.. 98½
Chic., R. Isl. & Pac.110¼	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n. 97
C. R. of N.J. 1st,con.105	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.....103½
Am.Dock& Imp.bds.100	N. Y. Cen.&H.1st C.115
M. &St. P.1st,8s,P.D.110	N. Y. Cen.&H.1st,R.114¼
M.&St.P. 1st,LaC.D. 88½	H. R. 7s, 2d, S.F.,'85.110
M.&S.P.1st,M.C.&M 83	Har. 1st, 7s, C........109¼
M.&St.P. 1st, consol. 74½	North Missouri 1st.. 99
Mil. & St. Paul 2d.... 81	Ohio & M. Con. S. F. 96
Chic. & N. W. S. F..104	Ohio & Miss. Con.... 95
Chic. & N.W.con.bs. 94	Ohio & Miss. 2d Con. 74
Chic. & N.W. ex. bs. 91	Cen. Pacific G. B....103⅝
Chic. & N. West.1st.100	Cen. P.,S. Joaquin B. 92⅛
C.&N.W.Coup.G.bs.x82	Cen. P., Cal.& Or.1st. 93¼
Gal. & Chi. Ex.......106½	Union Pacific 1st.....102
Penins. 1st Conv.... 96½	Un. Pac. Land G. 7s. 97¼
Chi. & Mil. 1st....... 98½	Union Pacific S. F.. 92
De., L. & W. 2d......110½	Pacific R. of Mo. 1st. 94¾
Del.,L. & W.7s Conv.116½	Pacific R. of Mo. 2d. 80
Morris & Essex 1st..110	P., F. W. & Chi. 1st. 112
Morris & Essex 2d..107	P., F. W. & Chi. 3d.100¾
Mor. & Es. Const'n..100	Cleve. & P. 4th. S. F.100
Erie 1st Ex..........100½	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st. 48⅞
Erie 2d 7s, '79....... 95	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d. 16
Erie 3d 7s, '83....... 90	St. L. & Iron M. 1st. 88
Erie 4th 7s, '80...... 88¾	Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf.... 90
Erie 5th 7s, '88...... 86	Alt. & T. H. 2d. Inc. 72
Long Dock bds....... 92½	Tol., P. & W., E. D. 60
Han.& St.Jo.8s Conv. 82½	Tol., P. & W., W. D. 52½
Ind'ps, B. & W. 1st. 30	Tol. & Wab. 1st. Ex. 80½
Mich. So. 7 ₽ ct. 2d.100½	Tol. & Wab. 2d....... 54
Clev. & Tol. S. F....105	Hannibal & N. 1st... 40
Clev. & Tol. new bds.103½	Gt. Western 1st, '88. 77¾
Clev.,P. & A. old bds.104½	Han. & Cen. Mo. 1st. 62

And the following for City Bank shares:

America..........160	Manhattan..........151
American Exchange.117¼	Merchants'..........126
Chemical..........1600	Merchants' Exch....104
City..........300	Nassau..........104½
Commerce..........124	New-York..........134
Continental..........100	North America......103
Corn Exchange.......136	Park..........150
First National.......200	People's..........140
Fourth National....100½	Phenix..........100
German American... 95	State of New-York..111
Importers' and Trad.200	Tradesmen's.........146¼
Irving..........130	Union..........136

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JUNE 1.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	105	....
Camden & Amboy Railroad	129¾	130
Pennsylvania Railroad	49⅛	49¼
Philadelphia & Reading Railroad	53¼	53⅜
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62⅜	62½
Catawissa Railroad Pref.	42	42⅛
Philadelphia & Erie Railroad	20¾	20⅞
Lehigh Navigation	49⅝	49¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	103⅛	103¼

The following are the Union Pacific Railroad earnings for twenty-eight days in May:

1874	$760,303 77
1875	1,106,638 08
Increase in 1875	$346,234 31

Increase in 1875 over 1874..........45 55-100 ₽ cent.
Average increase ₽ day..........$12,370

The German-American Bank is paying the coupons of the Metropolitan Company due June 1:

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 1, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	58	Resin, bbls	2,093
Beans, bbls	569	Spirits Turp., bbls	87
Bees-wax, pks	6	Crude Turp., bbls	200
Copper, bbls	26	Tar, bbls	100
Dried Fruit, pks	7	Pea-nuts, bags	466
Eggs, bbls	4,083	Skins, bales	7
Cotton, bales	3,004	Sugar, hhds	160
Flour, bbls	22,470	Sugar, bbls	420
Wheat, bushels	256,823	Spelter, pcs	1,242
Corn, bushels	130,400	Starch, pks	798
Oats, bushels	188,768	Stearine, pks	82
Rye, bushels	450	Beef, pks	42
Malt, bushels	34,161	Cut-meats, pks	191
Peas, bushels	8,326	Lard, tcs	65
Meal, bbls	225	Lard, kegs	190
Meal, bags	660	Butter, pkgs	4,402
Flax-seed, bags	38	Cheese, pks	18,020
Hemp, bales	76	Tow, bales	58
Hops, bales	35	Tea, pks	297
Hides, No	171	Tallow, pkgs	124
Hides, bales	219	Tobacco, hhds	290
Lead, pigs	260	Tobacco, pks	998
Lard-oil, bbls	10	Wool, bales	801
Leather, sides	41,028	Whisky, bbls	292

ASHES—Have been inactive at old prices; Pots quoted at $6 and Pearls at $8 ₽ 100 lb.

BEES-WAX—Has been in moderate demand within the previous range of 33c.@35½c. for Yellow.

COFFEE—Rio has been quiet to-day, but without important change as to price. The week's receipts here have been 13,249 bags; sales, 4,866 bags; stock here, 59,141 bags; at Baltimore, 19,696 bags; Hampton Roads, 5,000 bags; Savannah, 4,000 bags; and Galveston, 4,000 bags. Other kinds quoted firm, but without notable activity, even in a jobbing way.... We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, at 16c.@16½c.; fair, 17c.@17¼c.; good at 17¾c.@18c.; prime, 18½c.@18¾c. gold, ₽ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 16½c.@19¾c., gold; Java invoices, 24c.@26c.; Maracaibo, 19½c.@22c.; Laguayra, 19c.@20c.; Singapore, 21c.@23c.; Jamaica, 17½c.@18½c.; Costa Rica, 17c.@20c.; Ceylon, 19½c.@21c.; Savanilla, 18½c.@21½c.; Porto Rico, 17c.@19c.; San Domingo, 16½c.@17c. ₽ lb., gold.

COTTON—Has been in more active request for early delivery, chiefly on export account, at an advance of ⅛c. ₽ lb., closing firmly. Sales have been officially reported since our last, for prompt delivery, of 2,734 bales (of which 160 bales were on Saturday evening,) including 2,640 bales to shippers, 70 bales to spinners, and 24 bales to speculators.... The dealings for forward delivery have been quite extensive, and, under the favorable private advices from Liverpool, prices have been quoted up fully ⅛c. ₽ lb., closing steady at the improvement. Sales have been reported since our last of 27,800 bales, (of which 6,000 bales were on Saturday evening and 21,800 bales were to-day,) with 4,000 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with June options closing at 16c.@16 1-32c.; July, 16 5-32c.@16 3-16c.; August, 16 11-32c.@16⅜c.; September, 16¼c.@16 5-32c.; October, 15⅝c.@15 21-32c.; November, 15⅜c.@15 7-16c.; December, 15 13-32c.@15 7-16c.; January, 15 9-16c.@15 19-32c.; February, 15 23-32c.@15 13-16c.; March, 16c.@16 1-16c.; April at 16⅛c.@16¼c.; and May, 16⅜c.@16⅝c. ₽ lb. ....The receipts at this port to-day were 3,004 bales, including 1,014 bales by rail. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 2,340 bales, against 3,476 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 6,566 bales, against 9,397 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 3,389,530 bales, against 3,669,454 bales same time previous year. Consolidated (one day) exports to Great Britain, 13,370 bales; to the Continent, 516 bales. Stock in New-York, 144,610 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 322,865 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13½	13½	13⅝	13⅝
Good Ordinary	15	15	15¼	15¼
Low Middling	15¾	15⅞	16⅛	16⅛
Middling	16⅛	16¼	16½	16½
Good Middling	16⅝	16¾	17	17
Middling Fair	17⅛	17¼	17½	17½
Fair	17¾	17⅞	18⅛	18⅛

FLOUR AND MEAL—More activity has been noted in State and Western Flour, but with the advantage as to prices, in nearly all instances, in favor of purchasers. The export inquiry has been fair for shipping extras in lines at the ruling figures, chiefly within the range of $4 90@$5 10 for the English markets. Trade and Family Extras have been more sought after at current rates. City Mill Extras have been in demand for the West Indes and South America. Holders have been meeting the wants of buyers quite promptly. The sales since our last have been 21,650 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $4 30@$4 60; ordinary to good Superfine State and Western at $4 60@$4 85, with very fancy quoted at $5; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 90@$5 15; very good to very fancy do., $5 15@$5 65; City Mills Extra at $5 35@$6; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $4 85@$5 15, chiefly at $5@$5 10; very good to very fancy do., $5 15@$5 65; poor to good round-hoop Ohio at $4 90@$5 10; poor to choice Minnesota Extra at $5 15@$5 65, and Trade and Family Extras at proportionately reduced rates. Included in the sales have been 13,000 bbls. shipping Extras at quoted rates, of which were 5,900 bbls. City Mills Extras....Southern Flour has been quite moderately sought after, and quoted weak and somewhat irregular in price. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,020 bbls., in lots, at $4 65@$6 for very poor and very good Shipping and Trade Extras, and $6 05@$8 25 for ordinary to very choice Family Extras.... Canada Flour very dull, and altogether nominal in price....Rye Flour has been in moderate demand within the range from $4 35@$5 50 for very poor to very choice Superfine. Sales 375 bbls., chiefly at $5 30@$5 50 for Superfine, ₽ bbl....Corn-meal has been comparatively quiet, within the range of from $3 60@$4 10 for poor to choice Yellow Western; $3 85@$4 for Jersey; and $4 60 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 750 bbls.

GRAIN—A much livelier business has been reported in Wheat, mainly on export account, though in good part for milling purposes, but at a further reduction in prices, influenced by the very liberal receipts and the firmer range of ocean freights. The dealings in spring Wheat have been quite extensive, at 1c.@2c. off previous quotations. The transactions have been largely in No. 2 Chicago, afloat, and in No. 2 Milwaukee, in store and to arrive soon, with a fair movement also in No. 1 Spring, afloat, and in Canada Spring, in bond, the market closing about steady on the basis of the modified quotations. Winter Wheat has been also purchased to a fair extent, mostly for milling, at about 2c. a bushel off from Saturday's nominal figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 256,000 bushels (part to arrive soon) at $1 15½ for No. 1 Green Bay Spring, afloat; $1 15@$1 16 for No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, to arrive and afloat, the latter rate for choice; $1 12¼@$1 12½ for No. 1 Chicago Spring, afloat; chiefly at the latter rate; $1 11@$1 12¼ for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, mainly at $1 11, in store and to arrive in a few days; $1 07 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, afloat; $1 08½ for do., to arrive soon, (two boat-loads sold on Saturday evening;) $1 05@$1 13 for ungraded Spring, car lots; $1 15@$1 16 for prime Canada Spring, in bond, (one boat-load at $1 15, and three boat-loads at $1 16,) for export; $1 31@$1 33 for about prime to choice White Michigan; $1 30@$1 32 for Amber Western, the latter rate for choice Michigan, taken for milling, and $1 23@$1 30 for Red Western (odd lots.)....New Corn has been moderately active, but at a decline of about 1c. a bushel, closing weak, under more urgent offerings. The export movement has been on a restricted scale. Sales have been reported since our last of 35,000 bushels at 77c.@81c. for ordinary to choice sailing vessel grades of new Mixed Western chiefly within the range of 77c.@81c., afloat; 73c.@75c. for steamer grades do., mostly at 73c.@74c., afloat, and closing at 73c. for average steamer, afloat, (on which latter basis several contracts were also reported as having been settled;) 79c.@81c. for new Yellow Western....Old Corn quiet and nominal....Rye dull; a small sale of State reported at $1 10; Canada, in bond, last reported sold at 95c....Barley and Malt inactive within the previous nominal range....Canada Peas quoted firm, with a fair demand noted; 16,000 bushels reported sold, in bond, part at $1 20 ₽ bushel....Oats have been unusually dull and heavy, with prices reduced 1c.@2c. a bushel, and closing more or less nominal for full lines or boat-loads. Sales have been reported of only 24,000 bushels, mostly car lots, at 71c.@75c. for very inferior to choice White Western; 70c.@71c. for Mixed Western, with 71c. reported as the best bid for prime Chicago; and 69c. for rejected Mixed do....Hay, Straw, and Feed about as last quoted....The stock of Grain at this port to-day embraces 679,974 bushels Wheat, 1,345,325 bushels Corn, 19,570 bushels Rye, 1,163 bushels Barley, 258,623 bushels Malt, — bushels Peas, and 499,631 bushels Oats—showing a decrease in the stock of Wheat and Barley, with an increase in that of Corn, Oats, and Malt in store since Monday of last week. The aggregate of Grain in store is 2,784,341 bushels, as against 2,756,946 bushels last Monday, and 1,037,065 bushels this date last year.

NAVAL STORES—Trade has been on a very moderate scale, with prices quoted lower for common stock. We quote: The range from $1 85@$1 90 for strained, $2 10@$2 40 for No. 2, $3@$4 75 for No. 1, and $5@$7 50 for Pale to Extra Pale, ₽ 280 lb. Sales 2,100 bbls. Strained at $1 85@$1 87½, chiefly at $1 85; 225 bbls. No. 1 at $3 50@$4, and 100 bbls. do. at $4 25@$5, ₽ 280 lb....Tar has been in slack demand on the basis of $2@$2 37½ ₽ bbl....City Pitch at $2 12½@$2 25 ₽ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been dull and heavy, with merchantable at 33c. ₽ gallon. Sales 60 bbls., in lots, at 33¼c. ₽ gallon.

OILS—Whale and Sperm have been moderately sought after at easier and unsettled rates. Linseed and Lard-oils have been rather slow of sale at drooping prices. Olive-oil has been inactive at about former figures. Cotton-seed has been irregular in price, on a limited movement; Refined Summer Yellow offering more urgently. Menhaden is selling on arrival at about late quotations. Red-oil quiet. We quote: Crude Whale, 60c.@66c. Unbleached Whale, 70c.@72c.; Bleached Whale, 72½c.@75c.; Crude Sperm, $1 65; Unbleached Sperm, $2; Bleached Sperm, $2 05; Lard-oil, $1 10@$1 17½ for good to prime, and 92½c.@$1 10 for No. 1; Red-oil, 65c.; Saponified do., 72½c.@75c.; Linseed-oil, 64c.@66c. in cks. and bbls.; Olive-oil, $1 17½@$1 22½, in cks. and bbls.; Menhaden, 40c. for Sound Oil; Bleached do., 50c.@52c.; Crude Cotton-seed, 60c.; Yellow do., 68c.@70c.; Refined Yellow and White do., 72½c.@77½c.; Paraffine, 25c.@28c.; Palm-oil, 7½c.@8c.; Resin-oil, 17c.@23c.; Tallow-oil, 85c.@95c.; Cod, 65c.@70c.; Neats-foot, 87½c.@$1 30; Cocoa-nut, 10c.@13½c. At New Bedford sales were made of 375 bbls. Northern Crude Whale at 65c.; and 1,000 bbls. Crude Sperm, for export, at $1 65 ₽ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more request for early delivery at improved prices, with sales reported of 1,000 bbls. new Western Mess at $20 45, cash, for full lots, and $20 55@$20 75 for job; small lots of Prime Mess at $18 75, and Extra Prime at $15 37½@$15 75, and 30 bbls. Family Mess at $20 75 ₽ bbl....For forward delivery the market has been quoted stronger, on a moderate movement. Sales have been reported of 1,250 bbls. August options, at $20 70, with June quoted at $20 35, bid, and July at $20 50 bid. ...The stock of Pork in the packing-yards to-day was 61,420 bbls., (including 170 bbls. old and 61,250 bbls. new,) against 66,942 bbls. May 1, 1875, and 71,779 bbls. June 1, 1874. The receipts of Pork in May were 4,517 bbls. The stock here to-day included 150 bbls. of old Mess, 41,092 bbls. new Mess, 6,841 bbls Prime Mess, 9,816 bbls. Prime, and 2,485 bbls. of uninspected new Pork....Dressed Hogs have been in fair demand at 9½c. for City ₽ lb....Cut-meats have been quoted about steady on the basis of previous prices, but have been comparatively dull, with sales reported of only 25 bxs. Rio Bellies, 13 lb., at 11½c.; 25 bxs. Clear Bellies at 13c.; 50 tcs. canvassed Hams at 13c., and sundry small lots of City bulk stock at unaltered rates....Bacon very quiet and quoted weak in price; Western stock offered sparingly; City Long Clear quoted at 11¾c.@12c. Western do. at 11¾c., and Short Clear at 12c.@12¼c. ₽ lb. Sales have been reported of 125 bxs. City Long Clear, in lots, chiefly at 12c., though fancy brought rather higher figures....Lard has been quoted ⅛c.@¼c. ₽ lb higher for early delivery on a somewhat better inquiry. Sales have been reported of 250 tcs. prime Western Steam at 14⅛c.; 100 tcs. new do. at 13¾c.; 160 City do. at 13½c.; 440 tcs. No. 1 City at 13c.; small lots of Refined, for the West Indies, at 14c., and 500 tcs. Continental stock at 14 3-16c. ₽ lb. ....For forward delivery the dealings have been moderately active, at firmer prices. Sales 750 tcs., June, at 14⅛c., with July quoted at 14 9-16c.; and 1,750 tcs., August, at 14 11-16c.@14¾c., closing at 14¾c. And for western delivery, 2,000 tcs., for export, sold last week, (in addition to the transactions already reported,) on private terms....Beef in fair demand and steady. We quote on the basis of $10 for Plain Mess, $11 for Extra do., and $16 for Packet, ₽ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls....Tierce Beef quoted at $16 for Prime Mess, $17@$18 for India Mess, and $28 for City Extra do., ₽ tierce; sales, 40 tcs....Beef Hams have been inactive at from $18@$19 for very good to choice....Stock of Beef in the packing yards to-day, 7,197 tcs. and bbls., (including 8 tcs. and bbls. old, and 7,189 tcs. and bbls. new,) against 11,429 tcs. and bbls. May 1, 1875, and 7,344 tcs. and bbls. June 1, 1874. The receipts of Beef in May were 17,561 pkgs....Butter and Cheese moderately sought after, within the previous range.... Eggs have been in more demand, and quoted up to 18½c.@21c. for fair to fancy.

FREIGHTS—An active inquiry has been noted for berth room, chiefly for British ports, at generally firm rates. The offerings of produce were mostly of Grain and Provisions. The demand for tonnage on charter has been good for the Grain trade, at a further slight improvement in rates, and moderate for Petroleum, Timber, Lumber, Deals, and general cargo at about late quotations....For Liverpool, the engagements reported, since our last, have been, by steam, 500 bales Cotton (through freight) at 11-32d.; quoted in the local market at 5-16d. ₽ lb., with Grain room quoted (nominally) at 8½d.@9d. ₽ bushel; 100 tcs. Beef on private terms; 800 bxs. Bacon at 40s; 14,500 bxs. Cheese, mainly at 45s.; 75 tons Leather at 60s.; 600 bbls. Sugar on private terms. Also a British steam-ship, 1,419 tons net, placed on the berth hence for general cargo....For London, by steam, 400 cases Merchandise at 40s. ₽ ton....For Glasgow, by steam, 16,000 bushels Corn at 9½d. ₽ 56 lb.; 4,500 bxs. Cheese on private terms; 1,000 bbls. Sugar at 30s. ₽ ton, and 100 bbls. Resin at 3s. ₽ 280 lb....For Bristol, by steam, 2,500 bxs. Cheese at 50s. ₽ ton.... For Hull, by steam, 16,000 bushels Wheat at 9d., and 1,000 bushels Corn at 8½d. ₽ bushel....For Leith, by steam, 16,000 bushels Wheat, reported at 10½d. ₽ bushel....For the United Kingdom, two British barks, 532 and 389 tons, with resawed Lumber, from Pensacola, at 135s.; and another, 897 tons, (now at Philadelphia,) with Deals, from St. John, on private terms....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 357 tons, hence, with about 2,600 quarters Grain at 6s. 3d.; another, 627 tons, hence, with about 4,200 quarters do. at 6s.; another bark, hence, with about 4,000 quarters do., rumored at the same rate, but rumor not confirmed; a British bark, 927 tons, with about 6,300 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 6d.; a Norwegian bark, with about 3,600 quarters do., from do., at 6s.; another, 544 tons, with about 3,500 quarters do., from do., at 6s. ₽ quarter; a British brig, 214 tons, with Naval Stores, from Wilmington or Charleston, reported at 4s. and 6s.... For the Continent, an American bark, 618 tons, (now at Boston,) with about 4,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 3d. if June clearance, and 4s. 6d. if clearance of July 16....For Bremen, by steam, 20 hhds. Kentucky Tobacco at equal to 32s. 6d....For Antwerp, a Norwegian bark, 610 tons, with about 4,000 bbls. Crude Petroleum, from New-York or Philadelphia, at 4s. 6d. ₽ bbl....For Rotterdam, by steam, 1,200 Wet-salted Hides at 25s. ₽ ton. ....For Hamburg, by steam, 200 tcs. Lard at 1.30 reich-marks, 200 Reapers, reported at 80 reich-marks, and 500 bbls. Shoe-pegs at about 9d. ₽ bushel....For Oporto, a Swedish brig, 205 tons, hence, with about 1,500 quarters Grain at 15c. ₽ bushel, and 200 bbls. Flour on private terms....For Gibraltar, by sail, 200 cases Tobacco at 10c. ₽ cubic foot....For Pernambuco, a British brig, 191 tons, with Flour from Baltimore at $1 ₽ bbl....For the West Indies, an American brig, 362 tons, with general cargo from Philadelphia, on private terms....For New-York, a brig, 270 tons, and two schooners, 225 and 122 tons, reported with general cargo from Bahia at 35s.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 1.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,460 head, making total supply for the week thus far, 5,083 head, or 299 cars, against 396 cars for same last week, a difference in receipts, thus far, of 97 cars, and 33 cars for same time last year. Of the receipts for the week, thus far, 107 cars were through consignments, the balance offered here. The quality of the offerings has been generally satisfactory, with a few droves of extra fine Steers. Attendance of buyers good. Eastern buyers more desirous of purchasing; prices advanced a shade; fair to good grades for Eastern trade, and ordinary to fair for butchers' use at strong last week's prices. Sales for the week thus far comprise about 1,400 head, including 100 Illinois Steers averaging 1,030, 1,120, and 1,762 lb. at $6 25, $6 50, and $7 20; 100 head corn-fed Cherokees, averaging 800 to 1,034 lb., at $4 60@$6 20; 100 head Missouri Steers, averaging 1,234 lb., at $6 40; 100 head still-fed Steers, averaging 1,00? lb., at $5 87½. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 1,000 head, making total supply for the week thus far 6,400 head, against 6,600 head for same time last week and 2,200 head for same time last year. Market on Monday opened moderately active at strong last week's closing prices; 1,400 head disposed of that day for Eastern trade, and 224 head for local butchering. To-day's market active at full ⅛c. advance on opening prices on all grades; quality of stock fully up to the average mark, all offering finding a ready sale; 2,090 head disposed of, 1,400 head for Brighton butcher market, 200 head for Eastern trade, and 490 head for local butchers; yards bare of stock. Sales 1,967 head Ohio Clipped Sheep, averaging 87 to 119 lb., at $5 10@$5 40; 148 head Ohio Lambs, averaging 50 lb., at $10; 175 head Michigan Wool Sheep, averaging 85 lb., at $5 68¾. Hogs—Receipts, 700 head, making total supply for week thus far, 6,100 head, against 6,800 head for same time last week and 9,700 head for same time last year. Market for the week has been slow, with a downward tendency; demand for Eastern trade limited, and for local trade very slow. Sales on Monday comprised only about 1,200 head, with Yorkers at $6 95@$7 20; best grades holding at $7 25, heavy Hogs holding at $7 50; offering, $7 25. To-day's trade unusually slow, sales comprising only about 500 head; Yorkers slow and dull; demand light at $6 75@$7 25. Heavy Hogs—No demand at $7 50; selected Singers, averaging 180 lb., at $7 40.

WATERTOWN, Mass., June 1.—Cattle—Receipts, 458 head. A light Cattle train came through the Hoosac Tunnel from Albany all right and in fine condition. The market for Cattle is quicker, but prices have not changed materially from last week. There were very few Northern Cattle in the market. Sales choice, $10 50; extra, $10@$10 25; first quality, $9@$9 50; second quality, $7@$8 50; third quality, $5 50@$6 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 501 head. The supply was the lightest of the season and there was scarcely sufficient to definitely note a change in rates. The market was only moderately active. Sales, in lots, at $3@$3 50 each; extra, $3 75@$7. Spring Lambs, 10c.@16c. ₽ lb.

CHICAGO, June 1.—Cattle in moderate demand; receipts, 2,000 head; fair to extra Steers, $5 50@$6 60; butchers, $3 50@$4 75; choice Steers, $6@$6 15; shipments, 2,500 head. Live Hogs quiet but firm; buyers and sellers 10c. apart; receipts, 7,000 head; prices range from $6 50@$7 40, chiefly at $6 80@$7; shipments, 4,500 head. Sheep nominal; receipts, 1,000 head.

ST. LOUIS, June 1.—Live Hogs, weak and tending down; sales Shippers, $6 25@$6 75; Bacon grades, $6 90@$7 25; Butchers', $7 35@$7 65. Cattle, firm and in good demand; sales prime native Steers, $6 25@$6 40; good do., $6 10; mixed stock, $4 75; good Texas Steers, $4 50@$4 75 medium to fair, $3 50@$4 50; common, $2 50@$3 10.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, June 1.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat in fair demand, lower, and unsettled, closing firm; No. 1 Spring, 94½c.@95c.; No. 2 Spring, fresh, 91¾c.; Regular, 91½c., spot or June; 94½c.@94⅝c., July; No. 3 Spring, 88c.@88½c.; Rejected, 80c.@80½c. Corn lower and in fair demand; No. 2 Mixed, fresh, 64c.; Regular, 63c., spot or June; 67½c. bid, July: 70½c., August; Rejected, 60½c. Oats quiet and weak, lower; No. 2, 57½c., spot; 57½c. bid, June: 55½c., July; Rejected, 52½c. Rye dull, lower; No. 2, $1. Barley quiet and weak, lower; No. 2 Spring, $1 16@$1 18, spot; 96c., September. Pork dull and lower; $19 75, spot or June; $20, July; $20 30, August. Lard dull, drooping; $14 20@$14 22½, spot or June; $14 52½, July. Bulk Meats quiet, unchanged. Whisky, $1 15. At the afternoon call of the board—Wheat firmer, at 91⅞c., June; 94⅞c., July. Corn firmer, at 63⅞c., June; 67⅞c., July. Oats strong, at 58¼c., June; 56¼c., July. Pork lower, at $19 60, June; $19 85, July. Lard weak and lower, at $14 45, July. Receipts—Flour, 11,000 bbls.; Wheat, 102,000 bushels; Corn, 95,000 bushels; Oats, 50,000 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 120,000 bushels; Corn, 3,000 bushels; Oats, 33,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 1.—Receipts by lake: Flour, 10,450 bbls.; Wheat, 146,000 bushels; Corn, 60,000 bushels. Receipts by railroad: Flour, 3,300 bbls.; Wheat, 12,000 bushels; Corn, 215,000 bushels; Oats, 24,000 bushels. Shipments by railroad: Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 32,000 bushels; Corn, 75,000 bushels; Oats, 24,000 bushels. Shipments by canal to tidewater: Wheat, 47,000 bushels. Shipments by canal to interior points: Wheat, 5,500 bushels; Corn, 7,000 bushels; Oats, 1,200 bushels. Canal Freights—Wheat, 6⅞c. to New-York; Corn nominally 6c.; Oats, 4c., to do. Flour dull; 480 bbls. sold at the range. Wheat inactive; asking $1 04 for No. 2 Milwaukee Club. Corn dull; sale of 10,000 bushels sample at 67c. Oats lower and quiet; sale of 10,000 bushels Western at 67c. Rye and Barley—None here. Seeds inactive. Pork quiet; $21 50 for Heavy Mess. Lard quiet at 16c. Highwines nominal.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.—Wool in limited demand; prices easier for new clip. Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX and above, 52½c.@54c.; X, 52½c.@54c.; Medium, 53c.@55c.; Coarse, 47c.@50c. New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western Fine, 45c.@48c.; Medium, 52½c.@55c.; Coarse, 45c.@47c.; Combing, washed, 60c.; Combing, unwashed, 42½c.@45c.; Canada Combing, 60c.; Fine, unwashed, 34c.@35c.; Coarse and Medium, unwashed, 36c.@40c.; Tub-washed, 50c.@55c.; Colorado, washed, 28c.@35c.; Colorado, unwashed, 21c.@25c.; Extra and Merino Pulled, 42½c.@47c.; No. 1 and Super Pulled, 40c.@46c.; Texas, fine and medium, 27c.@35c. Texas coarse, 21c.@25c.; California, fine and medium, 30c.@35c.; California, coarse, 22c.@25c.

OSWEGO, June 1.—Flour dull, unchanged; sales, 700 bbls. at $6 25 for No. 1 Spring; $6 75 for Amber Winter; $7 for White Winter, and $7 25 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; sales, two cars Extra White Michigan at $1 35; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 16. Corn dull; sales, 1,800 bushels high Mixed, 82½c.@83c. Corn-meal, bolted, $34; unbolted, $33. Mill-feed steady; Shorts, $22; Shipstuffs, $24; Middlings, $27. Canal Freights—Wheat, 5½c.; Peas, 6c.; Corn and Rye, 5c.; Oats, 3½c. to New-York; Lumber, $2 50 to the Hudson. Lake Receipts—Wheat, 6,800 bushels; Peas, 12,800 bushels; Lumber, 93,000 feet. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 7,900 bushels; Lumber, 1,886,000 feet.

ST. LOUIS, MO., June 1.—Flour, lower to sell; not enough done to establish prices. Wheat firmer, a fraction higher; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 29, cash; $1 31½, June; $1 36, August; soft No. 2 Spring, 95c. Corn firmer, at 63c., cash and June; 67c., July 70½c., August. Oats dull and lower. No. 2, 58c.@60c. Rye scarce and higher at $1 09. Whisky dull at $1 17. Pork dull at $21. Dry Salted Meats dull and nominal; Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅝c.@11¾c.; Clear Sides, 12c. Bacon dull; Shoulders, 9⅛c.@9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12½c.@12¾c.; Clear Sides, 13c.@13¼c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c., July; 13½c., August. Lard nominal. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 13,000 bushels; Corn, 14,000 bushels; Oats, 12,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, June 1.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat quiet, unchanged. Corn firmer at 71c.@74c. Oats dull and lower at 60c.@65c. Rye dull, unchanged. Barley nominal. Butter dull, unchanged. Pork quiet and steady at $20 25@$20 50. Lard quiet and steady; Steam, 14c.; Kettle, 14¾c.@15c. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 8¼c., spot; 9c., buyer August; Clear Rib Sides, 11½c.; Clear Sides, 11¾c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12½c.; Clear Sides, 12¾c.@13c. Whisky steady at $1 13. Live Hogs firm r; sales, common, $6 50@$6 90; fair to medium, $7@$7 25; good heavy, $7 35@$7 75; receipts, 900 head.

MILWAUKEE, June 1.—Flour dull; nominally easier. Wheat steady; No. 1, 99½c.; No. 2, 95¼c.; July, 96c. Oats dull, lower; No. 2, in store, 57½c. Corn unsettled and higher; No. 2 mixed, in store, 61½c. Rye dull, unchanged; No. 2, 95c. Barley unchanged. Provisions nominally firm. Pork, $20, cash, and June. Lard nominally 14¼c.@14¾c. Freights dull, unchanged. Wheat, to Buffalo 4c., to Oswego 8c. Receipts—Flour, 8,000 bbls.; Wheat, 117,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 8,000 bbls.; Wheat, 56,000 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 1.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and drooping; Red, $1 20; Amber and White, $1 25. Corn, Oats, and Rye quiet and unchanged. Provisions firm. Pork quiet at $20 25@$20 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c.; Clear Sides, 12½c.@12¾c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9½c.@9⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.@12⅞c.; Clear Sides, 13½c.@13¾c. Sugar-cured Hams, 13½c.@14c. Lard—Steam, 15c.; Tierce, 15¾c.@16c.; Keg, 16½c. Bagging firm at 13¼c.@14c.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., June 1.—Corn firmer at 86c.@88c. Bran lower at 97½c. Pork held firmer; heavy Mess, $22. The market for other articles is unchanged. Gold, $1 16¼. Exchange—New-York Sight, ⅜ premium; Sterling, 566.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 1.—Wheat dull. Rye lower, and selling in the street at $1 03. Corn heavy; sales two cars No. 2, low Mixed Western at 78c. Malt firm and in steady demand at full prices. Oats dull; sales one bag lot State at the Susquehanna Depot, at 73c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 1.—Spirits Turpentine quiet at 29½c. Resin steady at $1 50 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 20 for Hard, $2 for Yellow Dip, and $3 25 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 65.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 1.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15⅝c.; net receipts, 838 bales; gross, 1,075 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,101 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 68,786 bales.

GALVESTON, June 1.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14¾c.; net receipts, 46 bales; gross, 50 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 5,722 bales; coastwise, 2,666 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 1,745 bales.

CHARLESTON, June 1.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15⅝c.; net receipts, 121 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 10,631 bales.

SAVANNAH, June 1.—Cotton dull; Middling, 15¼c.; net receipts, 185 bales; exports, coastwise, 173 bales; sales, 224 bales; stock, 11,474 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 1—12:30 P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 3½ ₽ cent. Consols for the account, 92⅝, ex interest. United States 5-20 bonds, 1867s, 109½; new 5s, 102¾. Erie Railway shares, 15¼.

3:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3½ ₽ cent., which is the same as the Bank of England rate. The amount of bullion gone into the bank on balance to-day is £17,000. Erie Railway Shares, 14¾@15. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 64f. 70c.

4 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 15@15¼. Dispatches from Paris quote Rentes at 64f. 9?c.

5 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 15¼@15½; do. Preferred, 24.

LIVERPOOL, June 1—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and unchanged; Middling Uplands, 7⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 8d.@8⅛d. Sales 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 23,000 quarters, including 21,000 quarters American.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales, on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable August and September, at 7 15-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is dull. Wheat, 9s. 10d.@9s. 1d for average California White; 8s. 2d.@8s. 9d. for Red Western Spring. Corn 30s. 9d.@31s. 3d. ₽ quarter. Peas, 38s. 6d.@39s. ₽ quarter for Canadian. Provisions—Pork, 73s. 6d. ₽ bbl. for new Mess.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 3,400 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable June and July, at 7 11-16d.

5 P. M.—Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is steady.

LONDON, June 1.—Refined Petroleum, 9d. ₽ gallon. Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 22s. 9d.@23s. ₽ cwt.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES MURPHY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place for the transaction of business, at the office of Andrew J. Smith, No. 346 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of May, 1875.
JANE T. DILLON,
LOUISA A. O'DONOHUE, } Executrixes.
JOSEPH RILEY, Executor.
ANDREW J. SMITH, Proctor, &c., No. 346 Broadway Room No. 30. my19-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY EGLINTON MONTGOMERY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Olin, Rives & Montgomery, No. 145 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the seventeenth day of November next. Dated New-York the eleventh day of May, 1875. MARGARET AUGUSTA MONTGOMERY, my12-oaw6mW. Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF WILLIAM D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DENNIS K. NEAL, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of James E. Carpenter, attorney at law, one of the Administrators, No. 26 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated March 1, 1875.
JAMES E. CARPENTER,
MARY B. NEAL, } Administrators.
mh10-1aw6mW*

CALDWELL, WILLIAM S.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William S. Caldwell, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Lord, Day & Lord, their place of transacting business, No. 68 William st., in the City of New-York, on or before the eighth day of November next. Dated New-York, the thirteenth day of March, 1875.
EUGENE KELLY,
CHARLES M. FRY,
LORD, DAY & LORD, Executors.
Proctors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN PERKINS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the residence of Mrs. Caroline E. Perkins, No. 63 West Fifty-sixth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of November next.—Dated New-York, the third day of May, 1875. CAROLINE E. PERKINS, Executrix.
SAULESBURY L. BRADLEY, Executor.
my5-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILIP GILMAN, late of the City of New-York, No. 99 Barclay street, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, Tribune building, No. 154 Nassau street, Room No. 41, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of November next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-fifth day of May, 1875.
je2-1aw6mW LEO GOLDMARK, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA THERESSA BICKNELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 165 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-second day of December, 1874.
d23-1aw6mW JOSEPH I. BICKNELL, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS A. RAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 254 West 52d street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June, 1875, next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of December, 1874.
d2-1aw6mW* BENJAMIN RAY, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY RUTGERS REMSEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 54 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of December, 1874.
PHŒNIX REMSEN,
ALEXANDER S. WEBB,
ROBERT LENOX BELKNAP, } Executors.
GEORGE G. WATERS,
WILLIAM H. KANE,
d2-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM F. BEEKMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the residence of John N. Beekman, Esq., one of said subscribers, No. 18 East Twentieth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-third day of July next. —Dated New-York, the sixteenth day of January, 1875.
JOHN N. BEEKMAN,
JAMES H. BEEKMAN, } Executors.
WILLIAM B. BEEKMAN,
Ja20-1aw6m-W

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., (and nowhere else,) until MONDAY, June 14, 1875, at 4 o'clock P. M., for supplying the coal required for the public schools in this City, (including that portion of Westchester County recently annexed thereto,) for the ensuing year—say nine thousand five hundred (9,500) tons, more or less. The coal must be of the best quality of white ash—furnace, egg, stove, and nut sizes, clean and in good order, two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins of the several school buildings at such times and in such quantities as required by the Committee on Supplies.

The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal, (to be furnished from the mines named, if accepted,) and must state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds.

The quantity of the various sizes required will be about as follows, viz.: Seven thousand two hundred (7,200) tons of furnace, one thousand two hundred (1,200) tons of stove, five hundred (500) tons of egg, and six hundred (600) tons of nut.

The contract for supplying said coal to be binding until the 1st day of June, 1876. Two sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied by the signatures and residences of the proposed sureties. No compensation will be allowed for delivering said coal at any of the schools, nor for putting the same in the yards, cellars, vaults, or bins of said schools.

Proposals must be directed to the Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education, and should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal."

The committee reserve the right to reject any or all proposals received.
RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
ANDREW J. MATHEWSON, } Committee
JAMES M. HALSTED, } on
DAVID WETMORE, } Supplies.
WILLIAM WOOD.
NEW-YORK, May 29, 1875.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

SEPARATE SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-fourth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Thursday, the 10th day of June, 1875, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the Mason's work and materials, Carpenter's work and materials, Painter's work and materials; for the Steam-heating apparatus, and for Furniture required for completing the school building and premises on Thomas av., at Fordham, near the railroad station.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for Alterations to the Steam-heating apparatus of Grammar School No. 65, at West Farms.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party, or firm, submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing the proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals submitted.
MORRIS WILKINS,
FERDINAND MEYER,
FRANKLIN EDSON,
M. K. HAMILTON, JR.,
GEO. H. MOLLER,
Board of School Trustees Twenty-fourth Ward.
Dated NEW-YORK, May 26, 1875.

CONSTRUCTION OF HOUSES OF REFUGE.

Sealed proposals will be received at this department until 12 o'clock, noon, of TUESDAY, the 29th day of June, 1875, for the construction of Houses of Refuge at the following-named localities on the coast of Florida, to wit: One on the beach about thirteen miles north of Indian River Inlet, at the trail from Bethel Creek; one on the beach about one and one-half miles north of Gilbert's Bar, at a place known as Saint Lucie Rocks; one at Orange Grove, (so called,) on the beach about thirty miles north of New-River Inlet; one near Fort Lauderdale, on the beach about six miles north of New-River Inlet; and one on the beach opposite the head of Biscayne Bay, about ten miles north of Cape Florida.

Bidders must state the time in which they will contract to complete the houses, and the bids must be accompanied with satisfactory guarantees as to the ability of the bidders to do the required work. All proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for construction of Houses of Refuge," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

Specifications and plans can be obtained at the offices of the Collectors of Customs at Bangor, Portland, Boston, Wilmington, N. C., Fernandina, Jacksonville, Key West, and Pensacola; also, of Capt. J. H. Merryman, Inspector of Life Saving Stations, No. 16 Broadway, New-York City, and upon application to this department.

The right to reject any or all bids, or to waive defect, if it is deemed to the interests of the Government to do so, is reserved.
(Signed,) CHARLES F. CONANT,
Acting Secretary.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26, 1875. }

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR POST OFFICE ENVELOPES.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17, 1875. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this department until FRIDAY, the 18th day of June, 1875, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing, in such quantities and at such times as may be required, the following described Post Office envelopes, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, to wit:

FOR OFFICIAL LETTERS AND RETURNS.

No. 1—Size, 3¼ by 5½ inches. Estimated number required, 8,000,000.

No. 2—Size, 3½ by 6⅜ inches. Estimated number required, 1,000,000.

No. 3—Size, 3 15-16 by 8⅞ inches. Estimated number required, 2,000,000.

No. 4—Size, 4⅜ by 10¼ inches. Estimated number required, 400,000.

FOR RETURNING DEAD LETTERS.

Size, 3½ by 6⅜ inches. Estimated number required, 2,000,000.

FOR REGISTERED PACKAGES.

Size, 5 by 10½ inches. Estimated number required, 5,000,000.

The estimates given are intended as a guide to bidders. The department may require more or less of each kind, as the service may demand.

No registered-package envelopes will be required before the first day of September, but the delivery of the other kinds of envelopes is expected to commence on the 1st day of July.

Bids must be made for each kind of envelope (official, dead-letter, and registered-package,) separately, and the contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder for all the envelopes, (subject to the conditions hereinafter stated with reference to registered-package envelopes,) the prices to be calculated on the foregoing estimates.

Samples of the different sizes and styles of envelopes required, together with blank forms for bids, will be furnished on application to the Third Assistant Postmaster General.

The envelopes must strictly conform in size, quality of paper, gumming, and make to the samples; the gumming on the flaps or lappets to be done in the best manner by hand. The envelopes must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bound with linen or cotton cloth on the corners and edges, each to contain not less than 250 of sizes Nos. 1 and 2, and not less than 100 of the other sizes, or otherwise, as may be ordered; the boxes to be wrapped in strong manila paper and properly sealed, so as to bear safe transportation by mail to Postmasters. When required to be delivered at the department the wrapping may be dispensed with, in the discretion of the Postmaster General.

When 2,000 or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a Postmaster, or when large lots are ordered to be sent to the Post Office Department, they must be packed in strong wooden cases and properly addressed; but when less than 2,000 are required to be sent by mail, proper labels of direction must be placed on each package; all to be done by the contractor, without additional charge.

The envelopes must be delivered in such quantities as may from time to time be required to fill the orders of Postmasters or of the department, and be delivered either at the Post Office in the city where the accepted bidder resides or at this department, as the Postmaster General may direct, free of cost for packing, labeling, and delivering; the whole to be done under the inspection and supervision of an agent of the department.

All the envelopes herein described must bear such printing as the Postmaster General may direct, and the registered package envelopes will be required to be printed in vermilion or some other approved brilliant color, equal to that on the sample.

With the view of obtaining, if possible, a better and more secure registered-package envelope, proposals are invited for envelopes of improved patterns different from the sample. Proposals for such improved patterns, if patented, must contain a proviso giving the department the right to use the improvement, at a specified rate per thousand envelopes, for an indefinite period beyond the expiration of the present contract term, at the option of the Postmaster General. Should an acceptable registered-package envelope of new design be offered, the contract for registered package envelopes may be let separately from that for the other descriptions of envelopes enumerated; but should the sample be adhered to, the contract will be awarded as a whole, as before stated.

The contractor will not be required to pay royalty on envelopes manufactured from the samples furnished by the department.

The Postmaster General reserves the right to reject any and all bids if, in his judgment, the interests of the Government require it; also the right to annul the contract if, in his opinion, there shall be a failure at any time to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or in case of a willful attempt to impose upon the Department envelopes inferior to those now in use.

Each proposal must be signed by the individual or partnership making it, and when made by a partnership, the name of each partner thereof must be disclosed, and it must be accompanied by a guaranty that the bidder shall, within ten days after being called upon to do so, execute a contract to furnish promptly and in quantities as ordered, the article or articles to be furnished by him, the responsibility and sufficiency of the signers to such guaranty to be certified to by the Postmaster or United States Attorney where the bidder resides; in which contract the contractor and his sureties shall covenant and agree that in case the said contractor shall fail to do or perform all or any of the covenants, stipulations, and agreements of said contract on the part of the said contractor to be performed as therein set forth, the said contractor and his sureties shall forfeit and pay to the United States of America the sum of $20,000, for which said forfeiture, the said contractor and his sureties shall be jointly and severally liable, as liquidated damages to be sued for in the name of the United States.

If the bidder to whom the first award may be made should fail to enter into a contract, as herein provided, then the award may be annulled, and the contract let to the next lowest responsible bidder, if not deemed too high by the Postmaster General, and so on until the required contract is executed; and such next lowest bidder shall be required to fulfill every stipulation embraced herein, as if he were the original party to whom the contract was awarded.

The contract will also provide that if at any time during its continuance the sureties shall die, or become irresponsible, the Postmaster General shall have the right to require additional and sufficient sureties, which the contractor shall furnish to the acceptance of the Postmaster General within ten days after notice, and in default thereof the contract may be annulled.

The contract cannot in any case be lawfully transferred or assigned.

Bids should be securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Post Office Envelopes," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.
MARSHALL JEWELL,
Postmaster General.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING THE STATE OF IOWA WITH STATIONERY.

As per the following schedule, will be received at the office of the secretary of State at Des Moines, Iowa, until the 6th day of August, 1875, at noon of said day. On the said day such proposals as shall have been received up to said hour will be opened and the contract or contracts awarded to the lowest responsible bidder or bidders, the parties contracting on the part of the State reserving the right to let the contract in parts to different bidders if thought advisable. Proposals must be accompanied by samples of the articles to be furnished, which said articles are to be delivered at the office of the Secretary of State on or before the 20th day of October, 1875, without claims for freights, boxes, or anything extra over amount bid.

Bids for furnishing paper must give the price per pound. Samples of paper must contain not less than six sheets, and have the weight per ream of such samples marked thereon. All writing-paper to be delivered in quarter ream packages.

Parties to whom contracts are awarded will be expected to furnish securities to the amount of their contract for the faithful performance thereof.

SCHEDULE.

1,000 reams Book Paper, 25x38.
300 reams Book Paper, 27x42.
30 reams Check Folio.
30 reams Folio Post.
30 reams Demy.
150 reams Flat Cap.
100 reams Flat Letter.
25,000 sheets Bond Paper, 14x17.
20,000 sheets Bond Paper, 16x21.
100 reams Legal Cap.
50 reams Record Cap.
50 reams Congress Letter.
50 reams half-sheet Letter, with margin for printed heads.
25 reams Packet Note.
50 reams Commercial Note.
100 reams Cover Paper.
25 reams Manilla Paper.
40 reams Envelope Paper.
1,000 sheets Blotting Pads.
10 dozen quarts Writing Fluid.
2 dozen quarts Copying Ink.
2 dozen Four-ounce Carmine.
6 dozen Quarts Mucilage.
20 dozen Ink Stands.
10,000 Paper Fasteners.
2,000 Eyelet Paper Fasteners.
5 dozen Spools Red Tape, 5-16 inch.
12 dozen Bolts Silk Ribbon, ⅛ inch.
3 dozen Paper Weights.
50 pounds Flax Twine, assorted sizes.
2 dozen Letter Copying-books.
1 gross Letter Files, parteboard, open ends.
25 M Envelopes, nine inch.
25 M Envelopes, six inch.
25 gross Steel Pens.
8 gross Penholders.
25 dozen Rubber Erasers, Faber.
6 gross Rubber Bands, assorted sizes.
8 gross Lead Pencils, Faber No. 2.
6 dozen Red and Blue Pencils.
12 dozen Pocket Knives, four blades.
2 dozen Blank Books, two quire.
1 dozen Blank Books, three quire.
20 dozen Mucilage Stands, with brush.
3 dozen Brooms.

B. R. SHERMAN, Auditor of State.
DES MOINES, May 6, 1875.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER, NEWARK, N. J., May 25, 1875. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until Saturday, June 19, 1875, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the purchase of any part of four hundred thousand dollars of bonds of the City of Newark, denominated "Clinton Hill Improvement Bonds," deliverable July 1, 1875, at which date interest begins.

These bonds are authorized by act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, approved April 7, 1875, and are payable in twenty years, either coupon or registered, bearing interest at rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually.

For the payment of the bonds the credit and whole property of the city are pledged.

They are no addition to the bonded debt, but are issued to retire a like amount falling due July 1.

A sinking fund is established providing the means of liquidation before maturity.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids not considered for the best interests of the city.

Such guarantee of good faith will be required from successful bidders as the Department of Finance may determine.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Clinton Hill Improvement Bonds," and addressed to the undersigned. DANIEL W. BAKER,
Comptroller of the City of Newark,
No. 5 City Hall.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—AARON A. BENEDICT, plaintiff, against MARY H. BENEDICT, defendant.—Summons.—For relief. —To Mary H. Benedict: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 170 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated April 28, 1875. GRANVILLE P. HAWES,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 4th day of May, 1875.
GRANVILLE P. HAWES, Plaintiff's Attorney,
my5-1awGwW No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

OHIO POLITICS.

PROSPECTS OF THE APPROACHING CAMPAIGN.

A STRANGE MIXTURE OF GOOD AND BAD—PROBABLE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES FOR STATE OFFICERS—VIEWS OF PROMINENT LEADERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, May 30, 1875.

Until after the convention of Wednesday, as was intimated yesterday, it will not be possible to solve any of the pending problems in this State. Possibly it will not be even then. Ohio politics present a strange mixture not to be found in those of any other State. There is more of the superlatively good, more of the wretchedly bad than can be discovered anywhere else. Here are dreamers in political art who can discount Schurz in the useless game; here are corruptionists at whose feet Tweed might sit and learn new lessons. Everything that can be imagined of the good, everything that has been accomplished of the bad has here been accomplished and imagined. The idealist and the bummer in politics has each attained a ranker growth here than anywhere else. Nor is there anything strange in the fact. It is the natural, the inevitable result of having "more politics to the square inch" than any other spot of earth. That it should give rise to perplexing contradictions was certain. That some should find nothing right, while others found nothing wrong, while others cared not whether anything was right or wrong, was equally certain. These facts must be borne in mind when considering the different views of these politics which must now be presented. But before presenting them a scrap of history may help to bring them into a clearer light.

A POLITICAL INCIDENT.

Many years ago a feeble prototype of the politics of to-day was found in the proceedings of a primary in one of the then new wards of the city. For these proceedings there was no good excuse. There was no great question at stake, no important office to be filled by the convention to which this primary was to select delegates, nevertheless it was determined that there should be a row and the will of the majority thwarted. And the thing was done in the way which has become familiar to the people of New-York through the later exertions of Tammany. First of all, as the honest majority of the voters of the ward had to be beaten, there must be and there was large importations from others. But these would be of no avail without good generalship, and therefore they were stationed before the hour named for the meeting at the door of the hall, the key of which had been previously obtained. Precisely at the moment the door was opened and the importations poured in. They were arranged in compact mass around the ballot-box, which happened to be a hat, wherein they deposited as many ballots as their fancy dictated. When the real citizens of the ward arrived they found access to the polls barred by these strangers. A few of them were allowed to force their way through the crowd and deposit their ballots, but the great majority were disfranchised. When the proper moment arrived the polls were declared closed, the hat carried away, and, the votes having been counted, the irregular ticket declared elected. And the delegates thus elected were admitted to the County Convention, for there was no help for it. On the surface, there was no irregularity, no fraud; yet, in essence, the whole thing had been irregular and fraudulent from beginning to end. Such were the practical methods in politics here years ago, and such they have continued to be ever since, only constantly becoming worse, if we may judge from the sort of men who have latterly been getting into municipal office.

THE PRESENT CONDITION OF AFFAIRS.

It is this condition of affairs which has aroused thinkers in the State and has induced them to seek for remedies. All those who ever acted with the Republican Party are again looking to it for relief. Liberalism proved a false pretense—a hollow mockery. Democracy has proved to be even worse. Therefore such men as Judge Stallo, Judge Mathews, and Murat Halstead, who are earnestly seeking for honesty in politics, and not for its rewards, are again turning to the Republican Party. With two of these, the first and the last, I have been able to converse freely and fully. Judge Stallo, it will be remembered, thought he saw the resurrection of American politics in the Liberal movement. He went into it with all the earnestness of his nature, with all the powers of his subtile intellect, with all the resources of his profound learning. Greeley was nominated and Stallo was disheartened. Shortly after he went to St. Louis and delivered that powerful address, which THE TIMES published in full, denouncing the act as an outrage upon political decency. Since then he has looked upon politics from afar off, but has, nevertheless, retained that interest in public affairs which every good citizen must. Experience cannot be said to have brought him wisdom, for he is among the few Liberals who never hoped or expected anything from Democracy. It was always his hope that the Republican Party would cast away its bad elements and rise once more to the high plane it occupied in former years. It has now, he thinks, the opportunity to retrieve its fortunes and enter on a new lease of power, which shall be indefinite in time. All that it needs to do is to be honest. Let it cease paltrying with the financial question. Nobody will be offended should it not attempt an immediate return to specie payments, but the nation does exact that it shall not play fast and loose in a matter of such vital importance. Let it purge itself of the corruption which has crept into it. In short, let it be the party it was, and the people will give the Governments, State and National, into its keeping. He was sure that all the Republicans who had been estranged during recent years were anxious to return into full fellowship, to do all in their power to help lift the party and the nation into the regions of political purity. They asked for no reward, they wanted no offices; they prayed only for a better state of things. Therefore they looked to the Republican Party. Liberalism, through a blunder which was a crime, had been a miserable failure. A third party just now is impossible. Democracy has proved that it cannot be trusted. Many of the Liberals thought it could, and among them Carl Schurz. But witness their treatment of him. It should not have been unexpected, for how could the small band of Liberals hope to inoculate the vast body of Democracy with decency, advancement, enlightenment, honesty? How could the tail hope to wag the dog? It was the mistake of Schurz and his fellows to suppose that they would be allowed to do the thinking for the Democracy, who would be content with the minor offices. It was a fatal mistake, for the Democratic Party contains men who believe they are competent to do all the thinking. It is a very bad sort of thinking, but they like it, the party likes it, and there is an end of the matter. Nothing can be hoped from the Democratic Party. If the Republicans do not embrace the grand opportunity now offered, the nation must, and, in the end, will find itself in the disintegration and reorganization of parties.

THE SITUATION FROM A LOCAL STANDPOINT.

Mr. Halstead dealt with politics more in a local sense, and with that forcible directness for which he has become famous. Reform, he said, had been sought here through the agency of both parties, and had always been a failure. He continued: It would be better to mend matters in a rational way, to do something which can be done, to try something which is reasonable, and what happens? Why in step the Goody Goodies, the "I'm holier than thou" people, and make a mess of it. The Crusaders and "Bible Bangers" rush up, and the demands of the Sabbatarians, that nobody knows where they will stop this side of the Blue laws of Connecticut. Then each one of these "Bible Bangers" wants his particular version of the Bible read in the public schools, and he won't vote anybody's ticket who says him nay. This has been our trouble. These people have wanted too much, and wouldn't take what they could get. They wouldn't have half a loaf, and I am hardly sorry that they have no bread. The consequence of their course has been that we have been saddled with the meanest set of office-holders on earth. Our politics have been debauched, and every effort we have made to purify them has been thwarted. So long as Goody Goodies continue to have any influence and to pursue their present policy it makes no difference whether Democrats or Republicans are in power; it will be all the same in either case. Yet if these people would give up their crude notions, would become reasonable, would take what they can get, and keep taking as they can get it, we might have substantial reform at any time." As I stated yesterday, Mr. Halstead thinks that the nomination of Judge Taft will afford some amelioration for all this, for the reason that it will mean advancement, enlightenment, liberality. How this can be is explained by some facts which must be mentioned. Judge Taft, in the first place, delivered a dissenting opinion in the famous litigation concerning the reading of the Bible in the public schools. Judge Taft's position was, that under the Constitution the reading of any particular version of the Bible in the schools could not be allowed. The logical effect of this opinion would be the complete secularization of the schools, and, of course, the defeat of the Catholics in any attempt they might make to introduce their dogmas into the public schools. But some men in this City have been howling with great vigor about Judge Taft having surrendered to the Catholics in the opinion which was afterward made law by the decision of the Supreme Court of the State. These same men, who have no personal scruples concerning lager, or something stronger, on Sunday, are greatly shocked by the liberal ideas of Judge Taft in the same direction. By arguments of this kind they have sought to stir up the rural districts against him, but, so far as can be judged, without effect.

OHIO REPUBLICANS.

The Republicans of Ohio, in common with those of other States, are beginning to find that strait-lacing won't do in politics. With Judge Taft, they are coming to the conclusion that within the bounds of law, order, and the safety of society, every man is at liberty to do as he pleases in his social and domestic relations. The people of the West are tired of Puritanism in politics. So is Judge Taft, and therefore Mr. Halstead thinks his nomination would mean advancement, enlightenment. His election would mean the highest ability, the most rigid honesty in the administration of public affairs. That he will be nominated is not certain, only probable. If he is not the choice of the convention everything is not "gone to pot," for among the other gentlemen named are several who are worthy of the confidence of the people. It is to be hoped that the convention will be guided by wise counsels in this matter, for it is generally conceded that with a strong ticket and a proper expression of opinion on the third term, the Republicans have something more than a fair chance to redeem the State at the ensuing election. The latter is certain, and there should be no question about the first.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

CANDIDATES—JUDGE TAFT AND HIS RECORD—THE CLEVELAND RESOLUTIONS—DEMOCRATIC PROSPECTS AND MANAGEMENT—THE CONVENTION TO-DAY.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

CLEVELAND, Sunday, May 30, 1875.

Since my letter a month ago the political situation in this State has developed rapidly. On the Republican side the changes have been most important and interesting. Judge Andrews, Gen. Sherwood, and Mr. Howland, of Ashtabula, who were at that time prominently discussed as Gubernatorial candidates, have one by one withdrawn for various reasons. Mr. Aultman, the mower and reaper king, is no longer heard of, and Gen. Keifer, if he comes before the convention at all, will be an aspirant for some subordinate place on the ticket. Meanwhile, the man whose chances have continued to grow and strengthen with each day has been Judge Alphonso Taft, of Cincinnati. Judge Taft is of New-England birth, and has been for thirty years a resident of Cincinnati, where he was for two terms a Judge of the Superior Court. His reputation as a lawyer and his popularity as a man are such that as long as he consented to serve in the Superior Court he was cordially supported by both parties. He is a sound, straight Republican, not a politician, and if he becomes a candidate for the Governorship it will be because his sense of public duty constrains him to re-enter public life.

Notwithstanding there will be a division in the Cincinnati delegation in the State Convention, the chances are that Judge Taft will be nominated on Wednesday next by acclamation. Two influences only will oppose him, and these can hardly stand against the united and earnest sentiment throughout the State in favor of a man of broad, liberal attainments and real statesmanlike ability. The first of these adverse influences is a ring of politicians in Cincinnati, headed by the *Times* of that city, who usually make it a point to oppose whoever or whatever they cannot use and control for their own purposes. Four years ago this same ring opposed Gov. Noyes, but he was elected in spite of their efforts. In the Spring election they succeeded in nominating Uncle John Robinson, the circus-man, for the Mayoralty of Cincinnati, and the failure of that movement has left the generalship of the *Times* clique under so much of a cloud that its influence against Judge Taft cannot, I think, prevent his nomination. The other adverse influence grows out of Judge Taft's judicial record. Two years ago the Cincinnati Board of Education decided to silence the controversy about sectarian teachings in the public schools by abolishing the reading of the Bible in the schools altogether. Certain parties brought suit before the Superior Court to restrain the board from this action. Two out of the three Judges granted the injunction, but Judge Taft dissented, taking the ground that the board had a legal right to exclude the Bible as a sectarian book. The case caused great excitement, and each of the three Judges defended his position in an elaborate written argument, in which each naturally assumed rather more the attitude of an advocate than a Judge. In his dissent on this question Judge Taft used the following language, which has been made the theme of a good deal of misrepresentation during the past month:

"We are not at liberty to doubt the conscientious objections on the part of Catholic parents to placing their children in the schools, while the schools are opened by the reading of the Protestant Bible and singing.

We have this unequivocal evidence of the reality of their (the Roman Catholics') conscientious scruples, that when they have paid the school-tax, which is not a light one, they give up the privilege of sending their children, rather than that they should be educated in what they hold to be, and what, without the adoption of one or both of these resolutions, must be fairly held to be Protestant schools. This is too large a circumstance to be covered up by the Latin phrase *de minimis non curat lex*, to which resort is sometimes had. These Catholics are constrained every year to yield to others their right to one-third of the school money, a sum of money averaging not less than $200,000 every year, on conscientious grounds. That is to say, these people are punished every year for believing as they do, to the extent of $200,000, and to that extent, those of us who send our children to these excellent common schools become beneficiaries of the Catholic money."

The case, being decided against Judge Taft in the Superior Court, was appealed to the Supreme Court, which unanimously sustained his view, and won for him a conspicuous legal victory.

It was natural that when Judge Taft's name was mentioned for a place on the State ticket this part of his record should be revived and discussed with a good deal of acrimony. But the press of Ohio has treated the matter sensibly, and when Judge Taft explained in an interview the circumstances under which his dissent was written, and the opinions which he now holds concerning the school question, all but a meagre minority of the irreconcilables withdrew their objections and urged his nomination. If nominated he will be supported by the Cincinnati *Commercial* and the leading German papers in Cleveland and Cincinnati, a fact of first importance, since the first and greatest strategic point for the Republicans to make is to get the Germans, who went out of the party to punish the temperance movement, back into camp again.

It is the fact that the Germans are so certainly coming back into the Republican ranks, unless some sad mistake is made by the convention on Wednesday, that makes the Republican sky in Ohio now seem brighter than it has done for many months.

The Germans are not at home in their new alliance with the Democracy of Ohio. They find the Catholics and the other Democrats who voted for the Geghan bill strange and inharmonious bed-fellows. The Democracy of Ohio is so firmly committed to its Catholic alliance that the German who votes with it becomes a rebel to the Bismarckian policy which they admire so much in the Fatherland. Then, too, the German-American citizen is by education and conviction an adherent of Republican rather than Democratic principles, and the best of them here in Ohio have been only waiting for a good opportunity to come back into the party with which they had always acted, until the temperance movement culminated in the crusade and struck at their whole theory of social enjoyment. I cannot better illustrate how well the Republicans have prepared the way for the return of the Germans to their former political relations than by the following resolutions, adopted unanimously by the Republican Convention held in this city yesterday to choose delegates to the State Convention:

Resolved, That the Republicans of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, hereby declare that on principle, in accordance with the time-honored usage, they are utterly and unalterably opposed, now and at all times, to the candidacy for the third term of the Presidency of the United States of any man whatever.

2. That, regarding the system of public free schools, as now maintained in the State of Ohio, as the very groundwork and mainstay of republican institutions, they will use all legitimate means to maintain them in their present efficiency, and to the bitter end oppose all open or covert attempts to divert however small a portion of the taxes and assessments levied for their support to any other purpose whatsoever.

3. That the Republicans of Cuyahoga County *regard the agitation on the field of politics of the so-called temperance or liquor question as a complete mistake; that in the agitation of that question for the last seven or eight years they find the primary cause of the deterioration of the last two or three Legislatures, of the character of many of those elected to offices of trust and responsibility, and of bad municipal governments afflicting many cities of the State, and therefore declare that they do not, in any man's sentiments on these questions, find any particular cause to support or oppose him for office, if otherwise well fitted therefor, and that they relegate the whole question, as one of morals only, to the fireside, the Sunday-school, and the Church.*

4. That the delegates to represent this county in the Republican State Convention be and they are hereby instructed to use all honorable means to have these sentiments embodied in the Republican State platform.

The italicized portion of the above quotation, adopted in a city like Cleveland, shows how effectually the crusade mistake has killed the temperance cause as a political issue in Ohio.

I give the resolutions of the Cleveland Republicans, because they outline the State platform that will be adopted on Wednesday. You may be sure of a distinct and emphatic resolution against the third term, unless President Grant renders that step unnecessary by definitely withdrawing before the platform is made. Even should he do so, the plank may go in for the benefit of future Presidents, and to put on record the principle that two terms is the absolute limit of all Administrations.

Of the remainder of the State ticket very little definite prediction can be made. Senator Curtiss, of this county, stands some chance for Lieutenant Governor, but the minor positions will be distributed in the interest of harmony and geographical balance. Summing up the whole situation I deem it strictly fair and truthful to say that during the month just past the Republican prospect in Ohio has visibly improved, while that of the Democrats has obviously weakened. The reasons for the latter fact are about as follows:

For a year or more after Gov. Allen's inauguration he maintained something of the dignity and purity of the old-fashioned Democracy, with whom he had figured during his earlier political life. The party was making an elaborate pretense of "reform," and many of Gov. Allen's earlier appointments were discreet and judicious. But the Democratic Legislature, during its last session, broke down the bars and let the animals loose. They raided upon the Governor and insisted that the State Government should be converted into a Democratic machine. The old man held out for a time, but finally gave way utterly, and has since March last been completely in the hands of his managers, who have carried things with a high hand. Throughout the State, wherever a Democrat could be squeezed into an office, it has been done. Even the matrons and nurses in the asylums and the teachers in the Soldiers' Orphans Home have been thrust out to make places for the friends of Democratic politicians who have captured Gov. Allen by a pretense that they are running him for the Presidency. It is the old story over again—another man in public life ruining himself by being persuaded that he ought to be President. All this, added to the now perfectly apparent fact that Democratic "reform" means simply a race for the offices, and the failure of the Legislature to do anything worthy of its opportunity, has started that party in Ohio down hill. No one knows this better than the Democrats themselves, and they will make a heroic effort to get their craft before the breeze again.

Their convention will be held on the 17th of June, the anniversary of Bunker Hill, when a good deal of Centennial patriotism will undoubtedly be let loose. Their ticket will include, of course, Uncle William Allen for Governor, most likely Gen. Sam Cary for Lieutenant Governor, E. B. Eshelman for Auditor, and, beyond doubt, Gen. Baker, of Columbus, for Attorney General. If the Cincinnati *Enquirer* can prevail, the platform will include a radical inflation plank, but Thurman may prevent this.

Mr. Thurman, I may add, is thoroughly scared. His speech at a recent Democratic caucus was of that unmistakable demagogical kind that a man of Mr. Thurman's calibre never stoops to unless he feels that the case is desperate. What new phase this alarm may assume before the Democratic Convention, we can only wait until the 17th of June to see.

FRANCE.

THE HOPES OF THE NATION.

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE—THE ASSEMBLY—ADDITIONS TO THE WALLON CONSTITUTION—THE NEW ORGANIC LAWS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, May 19, 1875.

It requires careful attention now to follow the acts of the Assembly in matters pertaining to the Army, for important laws are made without a flourish of trumpets, and appear in the official journal between an act upon the importation of sugars and certain nominations in the magistracy. Men of all parties feel the necessity of avoiding discussions about Army reorganization, and the bills that are absolutely needed are hurried through almost without comment. If objections are made, they must be made in committee, and not in open session. The desire of every one not to give offense to Germany, by accentuating measures and debates having even a remote bearing upon the Army, is clearly apparent, and the Germans do not like it in the least. It is like a great affectation of humility in a man who has great pride of heart. We all feel that it is affectation, and yet have no real grounds for complaint. The present attitude of the French is correct and irreproachable, and the press is really patriotic in its moderation; but all this is far more irritating to the Germans than an open show of passion, for they cannot help seeing that their mortal enemy is gaining rapidly in moral force and in discipline, while pushing forward most actively the material forces of the country. The party in Germany which, it is alleged, was in favor of an immediate war upon any pretext, was certainly right in supposing that if war is delayed a few years longer, France will be morally and physically stronger than ever before, and become a more formidable antagonist; but, on the other hand, it was wrong in supposing that a pretext could be so easily found. France will not offer any resistance, even in self-defense, at this time, for she is not prepared for war, and knows it. She will not fight until she is, however great the provocation she may receive, and the Germans could take possession of the country without having to encounter anything more formidable than a protest to the world. When she is ready allies will not be wanting, for the arrogant use that the Germans have made of their victories has not made them beloved in Europe. The French are winning sympathy by a sort of moral heroism. It was a great mistake to pay the war debt so quickly and to put such crushing burdens upon the present, instead of scattering them along the future, but yet the overburdened present does not murmur or complain. That hope which is said to spring immortal in the human breast keeps them up in their darkest hours, and, though silent now, they have a no less sublime faith in the future. I have no doubt that reflections similar to these passed through many minds yesterday when reading the reports from the Assembly in which the law modifying the code of military justice was passed to a third reading and finally voted, without debate and without a single dissenting voice from the tribune. This is a mere detail in the great work of Army reform, but it is not without importance. Under other conditions the opposition would have made a number of objections, but at this time all parties show a patriotic desire to aid in the work, to clear away all obstacles, and are tacitly agreed upon the policy of dignified silence until the day for sounding "boot and saddle" shall finally come.

THE ORGANIC LAWS.

This part of the order of the day was quickly disposed of, and then came the organic laws, presented by M. Dufaure, to extend and complete the Constitution of the 25th February. There were two laws laid upon the table; one upon the public powers, the other upon the Senate and the mode of electing Senators. The first, being a part of the Constitution, must be given entire. It is as follows:

PROJET DE LOI SUR LES RAPPORTS DES POUVOIRS PUBLICS.

ARTICLE 1. The Senate and the Chamber of Deputies shall meet each year on the second Tuesday of January, except in case of an anterior convocation by the President of the Republic. The two Chambers shall have a session of five months, at least, in each year. The session of one begins at the same time as the session of the other.

ART. 2. The President of the Republic shall pronounce the closing of the session. He has the right to convoke the two Chambers in an extra session. He should do so upon the demand of one-half the members, plus one, of each Chamber. The President of the Republic can adjourn the two Chambers. However, such adjournment cannot exceed the term of one month, nor take place more than twice in each session.

ART. 3. Any meeting of one or both the two Chambers held out of the time for the common session is illicit and null, except in cases where the Senate is assembled as a Court of Justice, in which case it can only exercise its judicial functions.

ART. 4. The sessions of the Senate, and those of the Chamber of Deputies, are public. Nevertheless, each Chamber can go into secret committee upon the demand of its President, or of ten members. It can thus decide, by an absolute majority of votes, whether the session should be continued in public upon the same subject.

ART. 5. The President of the Republic shall communicate with the two Chambers by Messages, which shall be read by one of the Ministers. The Ministers have the right of entering the two Chambers, and should be heard upon their demand. They can be represented by commissaires appointed for the discussion of a *projêt de loi* determined by a decree from the President of the Republic.

ART. 6. The President of the Republic shall promulgate the laws within the month which follows the transmission to the Government of the law definitely adopted. He shall promulgate within three days the laws, the promulgation of which has been declared urgent by an express vote in either Chamber. Within the fixed delay for the promulgation the President of the Republic can, by a Message stating his reasons therefor, demand a new deliberation of the two Chambers, which deliberation cannot be refused.

ART. 7. The President of the Republic shall negotiate and ratify all treaties. He will then communicate them to the Chambers as soon as the interest and safety of the State will permit. Treaties of commerce, and treaties which concern the finances of the State, are not valid until after having been voted by the two Chambers. No cession, no exchange, no adjunction of territory, can take place except in consequence of a law.

ART. 8. Each Chamber is the judge of the eligibility of its own members, and of the regularity of their elections; it can alone receive their resignations.

ART. 9. The bureau of each of the two Chambers shall be elected each year for the duration of the session, and for any extraordinary session which may be held before the regular session of the following year. When the two Chambers unite in a general assembly, (Committee of the two houses,) their bureau shall be composed of the President, Vice Presidents, and Secretaries of the Senate.

ART. 10. The President of the Republic can only be impeached by the Chamber of Deputies, and can be judged only by the Senate. The Ministers can be impeached by the Chamber of Deputies for crimes committed in the exercise of their functions. In such a case they shall be judged by the Senate. The Senate can be constituted into a court of justice by a decree from the President of the Republic, rendered in Cabinet Council, to judge all persons accused of attempts against the security of the State, (*i. e.*, treason and other State crimes.) If the trial has been commenced in the ordinary courts of law, the decree convoking the Senate for this purpose can be rendered up to the time of judgment upon appeal. A law will determine the mode of procedure for the prosecution, examination, and the judgment.

ART. 11. No member of either chamber can be prosecuted or pursued on account of any opinions expressed, or any votes cast by him in the exercise of his functions.

ART. 12. No member of either chamber can be prosecuted or arrested for criminal or correctional matters during the session, without the authorization of the chamber to which he belongs, except in case of *flagrant délit (in flagrante delicto.)* The detention or pursuit of any member of either chamber is suspended during the session, and for its duration, if the chamber requires it.

GOOD AND BAD POINTS.

This is M. Dufaure's supplement to the Wallon Constitution, and it will be observed that some progress has been made when such a law can be presented without raising an outcry. The Ministry met with a slight check in the matter of sending this to the committee, but it was a matter of no consequence, since it was but a question of portfolio. M. Dufaure stated in advance, that while the Government had their preferences, they were willing to yield to the wishes of the Chamber. I hardly know what to say about these organic laws. There are some things in them that are good; others which do not please me entirely. Perhaps this is an unfortunate expression, for it leaves room for the cheap witticism sometimes used to the effect that this is a great pity, and that the Assembly would doubtless have changed its law had I only made known in advance that this one did not please me; but by giving the joke in advance I have, I fancy, pricked this rhetorical soap-bubble sufficiently. What I mean is that my opinions incline to a different form in the matter of organic laws. Too many monarchical ideas have been introduced here for a perfect republican constitution, and at the same time it is too republican to be a monarchical constitution. To cite one point at this time I may call attention to the power given to the President to step in and order the Chamber to adjourn for a month when things are not going to his mind. And then I doubt the policy of making the Senate a high court of justice, for there are competent tribunals in all cases of treason and *lèse Gouvernement*, and more than one jurisdiction for all State offenses and crimes. This law, as will be seen, enumerates the rights of the President, and the two Chambers; traces the limits of the functions belonging to each; indicates the points of contact between the Executive and Legislative powers, strikes a balance between them, and shows how far each can go without intruding upon the other. On the whole, I should say that it was a very fair piece of work if there was anything new about it, but the students of comparative legislation will see at a glance that we have had all this before.

TOUGHENED GLASS.

GREAT IMPORTANCE OF THE NEW DISCOVERY.

The London *Standard* of May 16 prints the following:

"There are few substances which form so material a part of our surroundings as does glass. To discover a method of rendering it practically unbreakable would be to confer a benefit upon humanity. Until now all efforts in this direction have failed. Patience and perseverance will, however, do much, and a discovery has been lately announced which will revolutionize the manufacture and increase to a fabulous extent the uses of glass. This discovery has been made by a French gentleman, M. Francois De la Bastie, and is the result of years of experiment and labor. By the kindness of Messrs. Rey, of Mincing lane, the agents of M. De la Bastie, we have been enabled to inspect this invention, and to be present at the application of tests which are absolutely decisive as to its success. The brittleness of glass is caused by the want of cohesion of its particles. This absence of cohesion is so great that a sudden change of temperature is sometimes sufficient to make it fly to pieces, and delicate glass is shivered by the slightest shock. It has long been known that a gradual process of cooling adds to the cohesion of the particles of glass; and plate glass, and indeed all kinds of superior glass, are cooled very gradually in what are termed annealing ovens. The idea occurred to M. De la Bastie that by some modification of the process a far better result might be obtained, and after many experiments he found that a sudden plunge into a bath of oil when the glass was still at a cherry heat appeared entirely to change its properties. At first he could only succeed in occasional instances in rendering the glass unbreakable, but by slow degrees and endless experiments as to the exact degree of heat required he succeeded in establishing an unfailing rule. Thus he found that were the glass cooled in the slightest degree in its passage from the oven to the oil bath, the required effects were not obtained. In practice, therefore, he tips the glass directly from its stand in the oven into the bath placed beside it. The process in no way alters the appearance of the glass, nor detracts from its clearness or transparency. To the eye the glass remains as before, but its properties—indeed, it may be said, its very nature is changed. We saw watch glasses and sheets of window glass thrown high into air and fall upon the ground with a crash; some in falling came half across a wooden chair in a way which would have snapped the strongest and thickest ordinary glass had it fallen from one fifth of the height; we saw delicate glass plates thrown recklessly on to the floor, and window-glass placed under foot and trodden upon. The glass might, no doubt, have been broken with a hammer, but it would defy all ordinary risks of breakage. Not only were the properties of the glass changed, but its very nature was, as has been said, altered. It had acquired so great a hardness that it could no longer be cut with a diamond. It had lost much of its power of conducting heat, and when broken by deliberate force it split up into a thousand fragments, which were so destitute of the ordinary sharpness of glass that one could plunge one's hand into a box full of them and bring out a handful without fear of cutting the fingers. Hence it was evident that the whole molecular arrangements of the particles composing it had been modified. This loss of conducting power and this change in fracture testified alike to the fact that the alteration was not a mere surface change, but was extended through the whole body of the glass; and this was further conclusively proved by the fact that some plate glass, treated in the rough state, and afterward ground down to little more than half its original thickness, could not be cut with the diamond. No change of temperature subsequent to the alteration affects the glass, or deprives it of its strength. We saw an argand chimney which had been over and over again heated almost to redness at one end, while the temperature at the other remained unaltered, and yet it was as unbreakable as at first. We saw water boiled in a rough and very thick glass bowl on the fire, and then taken off and left to cool, and the experiment had been repeated dozens of times without impairing its properties. The success of the invention is indeed complete and unquestionable. Although it cannot be cut with the diamond, the glass can be engraved with the sand blast, and can be ground in the same manner as other glass. The fact of its resisting the diamond is a drawback, as it would have to be cut into the sizes required for windows before being treated in the oil bath, but experiments are at present being made which seem to promise a favorable result in cutting it by some other method. Hitherto the invention has not been worked upon a large scale, the whole of the glass at present operated upon having been treated by M. de la Bastie, who is fortunately possessed of ample private means, in his laboratory. Works are at present in course of erection in France to work the invention commercially.

The advantages of this invention and the new fields which it opens for the employment of glass are immense. Of the benefit to house-keepers by the rendering of all the table glass, windows, and pier-glasses unbreakable, we need say nothing, for this will be apparent to every reader. In the article of glass chimneys alone the consumption is at present enormous. We should be afraid to mention the number of millions of chimneys for lamps which we have heard are manufactured yearly in France alone. Short indeed is the life of a chimney at present, and the constant breakage is one reason why lamps are not more extensively used than they are. For safety lamps in mines it would be impossible to overrate the advantage of the new invention; indeed, it is not too much to say that it will to a great extent do away with explosions. Once make a glass which is practically unbreakable, and the men will be content to use the safety lamp, which will then give as much light as an unprotected flame, and safety lamps will be universally used. Experts consider that the new glass is likely to be useful as a lining for acid-tanks at chemical works. It will probably come in use for pipes of all kinds, for jars and vessels, and indeed for a vast number of purposes for which earthenware and metal are now used. It will doubtless, to some extent, supersede china for dinner and dessert plates, as it will resist the action of the hot water during the process of washing as well as does china, while it will be very much stronger and less likely to break or chip under careless treatment. In short, this invention will extend the uses and the usage of glass to an almost indefinite degree. The expense of the operation is very slight, indeed, with some descriptions of goods it will be less than the cost of the present system of annealing. There is, too, a great saving of time, for whereas the process of annealing large sheets of plate glass is long and delicate, by the new system they will simply be slid from the oven where they have been reheated into the bath of oil, and will be at once—for the duration of the bath is only a minute or so—be ready for dispatch to market. For conservatories and green-houses the saving effected by the use of the new material will be very great. Much thinner and lighter glass than is at present required can be used with a corresponding reduction in the strength of the sashes and framework, and as no breakage from hail or other causes need be anticipated the roof need no longer be made strong enough to bear the weight of the glaziers whose services are so often required. It is not too much to calculate that the saving in the cost of the greenhouses of the future will be half the expense now incurred in their construction. Sooner or later we believe that all glass manufactured will be treated by M. de la Bastie's method, and the time may come when people will cease to understand the meaning of the old proverb 'that those who dwell in glass houses should never throw stones.'"

PROSPEROUS TIMES ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

The San Francisco *Alta* of May 24 says:

"This must be accounted a prosperous year for our side of the Continent. The crops of grain, grass, and fruit may not be up to the average, but the losses in agriculture are compensated for by unusual productiveness in the mines, and by the throngs of tourists and immigrants who fill our hotels, demand the construction of new houses, purchase and open farms, furnish labor and skill for manufacturing enterprises, and make money abundant in many directions. The number of persons who have arrived by rail and sea in California in the first four months of the year is about 30,000, and of those who have departed 9,000, making an increase of 21,000, against 10,000 in 1874 and 1873, and only 3,500 in 1872. Of these 21,000, perhaps 4,000 are tourists, leaving 15,000 as a permanent addition to the population of the coast, and they have brought with them not less than $200 cash each, on an average, a total of $3,000,000. Their chief value is in their skill and labor. Wherever they have settled, they have given additional value to land, and secured an increased production in the future. We have no precise information of the numbers which have gone to the different districts of the coast, but it has been observed that a considerable proportion of those who have selected their place of settlement have come out on the advice of friends or relations in Oregon. It has been supposed that the gain of the year might amount to 75,000 or 80,000, but the present prospects are that it will not exceed 50,000, and probably not even reach that figure, which, however, is far in advance of the increase at any time within the past twenty years."

THE PASSION PLAY.

KING LUDWIG'S MEMENTO OF THE OBER-AMMERGAU "MYSTERY."

A correspondent of the London *Daily Standard*, writing from Munich, on May 10, says:

"I am able now to describe a very interesting and truly popular artistic enterprise which has been undertaken and will be carried out by the orders and at the expense of his Majesty King Lewis II. Of course the King's general taste for romanticism shows itself in this enterprise no less than in his other undertakings; but the interest of it is rather enhanced than not by its slight touch of eccentricity, while, at the same time, one of the most important questions of practical engineering will be resolved by its successful achievement. This enterprise is connected with the famous Passion Play of Oberammergau, which draws every ten years hundreds and thousands of visitors from the remotest parts of the world to this otherwise obscure part of the Bavarian Alps. It will be sufficient to remind the reader that the village of Oberammergau lies in one of the wildest Alpine districts of Southern Bavaria, in the immediate neighborhood of the Bavarian Mont Blanc, called 'Die Zugspitze,' which attains the respectable height of full ten thousand feet above the sea. There, on the top of the hill overlooking the village, and the spot where the Passion Play is performed, a colossal marble group, about forty feet in height, will shortly be erected, as a royal gift to the inhabitants, and as a token of the King's admiration for the talent and persevering efforts of those untaught mountaineers, whose performances astonish even those who are accustomed to the highest feats of the dramatic art. The main figure of the group is that of the crucified Saviour, beneath whom, on the right, stands the Virgin Mary, to the left St. John, these being the two principal characters of the Passion Play as it is performed at Oberammergau. The figure of our Lord is supported by a socle adorned at its four corners with gigantic winged angels' heads, and bearing the following inscription: 'Den Kunstsinnigen und den Sitten der Väter treuen Oberammergauern;' the socle supporting the statue of the Virgin contains the following passage: 'Wieb, siehe dein Sohn; siehe diene Mutter!' John xix., 26, 27; while the inscription to be placed on the base of St. John's effigy is not yet decided upon. Lastly, the whole group rests upon a second and larger pedestal, on which are carved the Bavarian arms, a pair of two-tailed lions holding the royal escutcheon.

The whole work, which is conceived in a simple but very impressive and truly religious style, does great honor to the artist, Prof. Halbig, one of the most eminent sculptors in Germany. After two years' patient labor it is now almost complete. The question, a very important one, wherein lies the greatest part both of the interest and of the difficulties of the event, is to know how the enormous mass is to be removed from its present place in the artist's studio and to be safely brought to the heights above the village of Oberammergau, where it will stand in future and greet from afar the thousands of spectators who will flock to the Passion Play in the year 1880. Being made of marble, the statue of the crucified Saviour is not only of enormous weight, but cannot be divided into several pieces and put together again on the spot, as might be the case with a bronze figure, and as was, in fact, done with the colossal statue of Bavaria, erected thirty years ago, and now standing on the Theresienwiese, near Munich, and which, although measuring 85 feet from base to summit, was hoisted into its place without great difficulty. For conveyance, the statue must be laid in a half erect position on its left side, and every possible precaution will of course be taken to protect it against the risk of being broken or otherwise damaged during the journey. For this purpose it must be packed as tightly as possible into a huge chest, which now stands in the open court-yard of the master's workshop, and which, being made of the thickest beams, indeed resembles more one of the well-known Alpine block-houses than a chest or trunk. The enormous carriage which is to receive a burden falling little short of 25,000 kilos, or 490 hundredweight, has, of course, been also made expressly for the occasion. Ordinary horse-power seems to be absolutely unfit for this extraordinary task; it has been calculated that twenty, or even thirty, of the strongest horses would be insufficient for it, especially as the roads which lead to Oberammergau from the capital of Bavaria, besides the natural difficulties of the soil, are in anything but good order, and would most probably be proclaimed by any one accustomed to the splendid high roads of England or France to be an abominable nuisance. The last part of the journey is the most difficult and dangerous one, as it passes over the famous mountain of Kloster Ettal, which is justly dreaded even by ordinary wagoners; besides, the road leading to the summit of the last elevation has been finished only a few weeks since, and cannot yet have acquired the requisite solidity. The bridges, too, which must be passed on this journey of more than fifty miles in length are another source of misgiving, being in general either too narrow or too weak for the purpose; their reconstruction or reinforcement has, of course, necessitated a fresh outlay of money, time, and trouble.

In the face of all these difficulties, the artist had set his mind to finish the work at the appointed time, and means to trust his fortunes to that wonderful agent which, in the course of a few generations, has transformed the face of the earth—namely, to steam. Strange as the idea may seem, he intends to use a powerful street locomotive, turned out from Messrs. Maffei's machine factory, and at present used almost daily to drag a full-sized railway engine to the central station upon an ordinary road and through the middle of the town. The same engine had already conveyed the raw block of stone to the very door of the artist's studio, which lies in the Alten Damenstift, in the centre of the town; this block, hewn from the quarries of Kelheim, had been conveyed, first to Ratisbon, upon the Danube, and thence to Munich, by rail.

There is no doubt that the engine is sufficiently strong to move the heavy statue; but will it be possible to mount with it the steep inclines and to turn the sharp angles which abound on the road to Oberammergau? Will it be at all feasible to make it run, most heavily laden, on the rough surface of a South Bavarian mountain road? These questions, upon which depend the success of the enterprise, cannot be answered by the owners of the engine, who are, however, willing to lend it for the experiment; if successful it cannot fail greatly to increase the reputation of this useful and as yet, to Germany at least, little-known class of steam-engines. Indeed, if one thinks of the manifold accidents which may befall the statue on its journey, one cannot help admiring the pluck of the artist and the truly royal generosity of the King, who, of course, takes upon himself all the expense of the enterprise, which, although, of course, in reduced proportion, recalls the idea of the famous erection of the monolithic obelisk on the Piazza di San Pietra at Rome, under the pontificate of Sixtus V. On what day the street locomotive will start from the artist's studio, taking with it the royal gift to the Bavarian Highlanders, cannot be said with certainty, as this depends on the weather, which previously must have been dry for at least a week, and on the King's pleasure, which is even less calculable than the whims of old Jupiter Pluvius. However, there is little time to lose, as the King's birthday, which occurs in August, is fixed for the solemn inauguration; besides, the erection of the colossal group on the appointed place will also take no small amount of time and trouble, and the uncertain chances of success must be equally accounted for."

RELIGIOUS DISTURBANCES AT GHENT.

The Brussels correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* supplies the following explanation of a telegram which was published on May 18, by the London newspapers: "A wealthy lady at Oostacker, near Ghent, has had constructed on her property a sort of aquarium in cement, imitating the Grotto of Lourdes. This aquarium became at once the resort of many pilgrims, as the water is believed to possess miraculous properties. This week a pilgrimage on a very large scale was organized, ostensibly to visit the aquarium, but in reality to make a manifestation in the town of Ghent. The Burgomaster of Ghent had, however, taken the precaution to forbid the entry of the pilgrims into the interior of the town. They were, after their arrival at the respective termini, to take the outer boulevards to go to Oostacker. On the return of the pilgrims in the evening their total number was estimated at about 20,000. A great mêlée occurred between them and the people not believing in the miraculous aquarium, and one of the Ghent journals estimates the number of people who were more or less seriously hurt at about 1,000. The necessity of putting an end to religious open air processions and mass pilgrimages is making itself felt more and more."

THE EMPRESS CHARLOTTE OF MEXICO.

A Brussels paper gives a painful account of the ex-Empress Charlotte of Mexico. Her physical health is good, but her mental condition is hopeless. She lives in constant communication with imaginary beings, and dislikes the presence of any living person. She speaks only when obliged to do so, and gives orders to her attendants in writing. She dresses herself without permitting assistance, takes a fixed walk in the park every morning when fine, frequently plays on the pianoforte, and sometimes draws and paints with decided taste. She recognizes no visitors, not even her brother, King Leopold, or the Queen. The latter always accompanies the physician on his monthly visit, when, in reply to his inquiries as to her health, the Empress coldly says she is well, and immediately retires. She has become stouter, and shows a tendency to corpulency, but at present it is stated that this has only increased her beauty, which is now truly striking.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

THE NEW-YORK ATHLETIC CLUB

A LARGE ATTENDANCE AT THE SPRING GAMES YESTERDAY—A NUMBER OF EXCITING CONTESTS—THE NAMES OF THE WINNERS.

The Spring games of the New-York Athletic Club came off on the club grounds at Mott Haven on Monday afternoon in the presence of a large crowd of spectators, among whom were several hundred ladies. A large, handsome canvas pavilion had been erected in the centre of the grounds for the accommodation of the latter, but they preferred the double row of benches around the track where, even the broiling sun could not diminish their ardor and enthusiasm.

The first event was a mile run handicap, in which Mr. W. E. Sinclair gave Mr. M. D. Stern thirty seconds start and Mr. T. P. Kelly 50 seconds. Stern proved the victor, but only by four seconds, as Sinclair made his mile in 4:50, Stern's time being 5:16.

The next event was a hundred yard dash handicap, run in three trial heats and a final heat. In the first heat, Mr. W. B. Curtis started from the scratch, allowing Mr. E. C. La Montague twenty feet, and Mr. C. G. Barnette twenty-seven feet. A splendid start was made, and the two leaders made the most of their handicap, but when Curtis was once fairly in motion he dashed abreast of La Montague, both going to the tape together ten feet in front of Barnette, making a dead heat, which entitled them both to compete in the final heat. In the second heat Messrs. W. L. Stow and S. Strasburger were allowed twenty feet, and Mr. R. W. Rathborne twenty-seven feet. Mr. Strasburger won by three feet, with Stow second, who led Rathborne by about six feet. The third heat was between A. H. Curtis and E. J. Hudson, the former having twenty feet allowance, and the latter twenty-five. Curtis won by six feet, having remarkably good action for so young an athlete.

Next came the running high jump for the championship of the club, for which Messrs. M. Elliott Burris and E. B. Foote competed. The lath was at once raised to four feet, both men taking it like deer from a walk, continuing to do so until it reached an altitude of 4 feet 6½ inches, which Burris again cleared without an effort while his opponent went out on that height, displacing the bar in all of his three trials.

The seven-mile walk was the next feature on the programme, and as Mr. M. D. Stern is generally admitted to be the best amateur walker in the country, considerable speculation prevailed as to his ability to accomplish the task within the hour. Mr. James Fraser, who had done the seven miles in practice in sixty-three minutes, was Mr. Stern's only competitor, and quite a number seemed to be of the opinion that he would outlast Stern. Mr. Sprague officiated as starter. When the men were at the score and ready he gave the word, and both took a step and stopped, looked at each other and Mr. Sprague, who informed them that they were at liberty to go or stay, as they pleased, so a few seconds were lost which would have made the record a shade better. Stern allowed Fraser to take the lead and hold it for a mile, but on the sixth lap Stern went to the front and remained there to the end. On the seventh lap he led Fraser by ten yards, walking in splendid form, while his opponent seemed to labor considerably. On the tenth lap he had full fifty yards which he doubled on the fifteenth. On the nineteenth circuit Stern rapidly overhauled his competitor, and coming down the straight to the Judge's stand made a grand effort, by which he passed Fraser, thus gaining a full lap on him. On the twenty-seventh lap Stern passed his opponent the second time, and this he repeated on the thirty-sixth circuit, making more than a half mile difference between them. A half dozen chronographs and stop watches were held on this walk, but some had been started at the word and others when the men got away, and, as usual, all disagreed at the end; but all the differences were less than thirty seconds in the aggregate—the official time for Stern being 64:11; Fraser's time, 70:45.

The Running Broad Jump was next called. Mr. M. E. Burris starting from the scratch, allowing Mr. E. B. Toole, Jr., six inches, and Mr. R. W. Rathborne three feet six inches. Burris proved the winner in the three trials, jumping 17 feet 7 inches; Toole, 16 feet 4 inches, and Rathborne, 13 feet 4 inches.

The final heat of the hundred-yards race was then in order, Mr. W. B. Curtis starting from the scratch, while Messrs. A. H. Curtis, La Montagne, and Strasburger had their previous handicap of twenty feet. A. H. Curtis proved the winner, with Strasburger lapping him, while W. B. Curtis and La Montague followed closely, abreast of each other. The time was 10¼ seconds.

For the half-mile race all entries were drawn except Mr. M. E. Burris, who ran the distance over in 2 minutes, 24 seconds.

A handicap mile walk was next on the programme. Mr. W. E. McCredy started from the scratch, allowing Mr. W. E. Vyse fifty seconds, Mr. John M. Pollock forty seconds, and Mr. W. M. Stillwell thirty seconds. McCredy soon overhauled Stillwell, and, continuing at a good steady gait, chased Pollock, who left Vyse behind, McCredy, cutting out all the handicaps before entering the last lap, winning handily in 8 minutes 29 seconds, Pollock's actual walking time being 8:43; Stillwell's, 9:31½. Vyse dropped out on the last lap. The last event on the programme was the quarter-mile run, in which Mr. W. B. Curtis allowed Mr. W. L. Stow twenty-five feet, which he cut to naught on the first quarter, breasting the tape in 58 seconds, Stow giving up fifty yards from the string.

ROWING.

THE ATALANTAS' OPENING.

The Atalanta Boat Club is the pioneer rowing organization, and it is its custom to open each rowing season with more or less ceremony, the chief part thereof consisting, however, in social enjoyment. Mr. Ransom Parker, Jr., the President, was the animating spirit of the assembly, and every member of the Atalanta vied with the other in offering hospitality to the numerous guests who flocked in and out. All the boat clubs within a radius of fifty miles were represented, and for their benefit a series of impromptu races were gotten up, the only one of real interest, however, being a race rowed in heats, best two in three, between the following crews:

Gunster, stroke, Truax, Spear, Bainbridge, bow.
Eustis, stroke, Clark, Le Roy, Blake, bow.

The Gunster crew won in two straight heats, for which they were much applauded. The course was from the Third avenue Bridge to the railroad bridge and repeat.

OPENING OF THE SEASON BY THE ATLANTIC CLUB.

The Atlantic and Germania Boat Clubs, of Hoboken, N. J., opened the season on Monday with two races on the Hudson, off Elysian Fields, where nearly a thousand persons had congregated to witness the racing. The boats got in line about five o'clock. In the stake-boat were the Presidents of the two clubs, and a number of the prominent city officials of Hoboken. The first race was a four-oared barge race between the two clubs. The crew of the Atlantic's boat were Charles Ackerman, D. McQueen, C. Erlenkoetter, J. W. Benson, stroke, and S. J. Hall, coxswain. The Germania's boat was manned by A. Hartman, stroke; F. Baeder, coxswain; Charles Straebel, Albert Barth, and Charles Willing. The course was a mile and a half north, to a point off Day's Point, and return. For most of the whole distance the Germanias had the lead, but the Atlantics took it within the last hundred yards and maintained it to the close, winning the race by about two lengths.

The next race was a single-scull race between P. C. Ackerman, Charles Erlenkoetter, Dixon McQueen, John Devlin, and Arthur Kiel. The winner was to be the one who should go over the course the nearest to thirty minutes. Kiel, who was thirty seconds less than the time, and Erlenkoetter, who was thirty seconds beyond the time, were a tie for winners. The races lasted till late in the evening, and were witnessed by a large number of people.

POST OFFICE CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The following are the Post Office changes during the week ending May 29, 1875:

New-England.—Postmasters Appointed—Selden K. Danforth, Connecticut Lakes, Coos County, N. H.; Moses H. Bullard, Mount Wachusett, Worcester County, Mass.; Arthur V. Fisher, West Danvers, Essex County, Mass.; Amzi H. Pearce, Ball's Pond, Fairfield County, Conn. Discontinued—Avon, Franklin County, Me.

New-York.—Postmasters Appointed—Clark M. Jewell, Colesville, Broome County; George W. Conklin, Deer Park, Suffolk County; John W. Howe, Forteville, Saratoga County; J. B. Dewitt, Greece, Monroe County; William W. Wells, Hecla Works, Oneida County; Oliver D. Young, Jefferson, Schoharie County; Mrs. Mary Kellogg, Kinney's Four Corners, Orange County; Alfred C. Bavlis, Port Washington, Queens County; George Tice, Ulsterville, Ulster County; James C. Eckhart, Walker Valley, Ulster County. Name Changed—Comstock's Landing, Washington County, to Comstock's.

Pacific Coast.—Established—Tygh Valley, Waco County, Oregon, Hezekiah Staley, Postmaster. Discontinued—Rosen's Camp, Kern County, Cal.; Fairview, Coos County, Oregon. Postmasters Appointed—William F. Miller, Butte City, Colusa County, Cal.; John Pelling, Forestville, Sonoma County, Cal.; James M. Wood, Lake City, Modoc County, Cal.; William A. Sanders, Pine Grove, Stevens County, Washington Territory.

Pennsylvania.—Established—Mile Run, Northumberland County, Benjamin Hiller, Postmaster. Discontinued—Martinsville, Lancaster County. Name changed—Manorville, Lancaster County, to Centre Manor. Postmasters Appointed—E. C. Williams, Chapman, Snyder County; Jacob D. Herbst, Hartley, York County; Nathaniel Scoton, Moravia, Lawrence County; William Leard, Sherrett, Armstrong County; Mrs. Mary C. Earl, Sterling Run, Cameron County; Robert D. Darlington, Temple, Berks County; A. D. Munn, Tioga Valley, Bradford County.

Delaware.—Discontinued—Chippewa, New-Castle County. Postmasters Appointed—Isaac W. Sirman, Laurel, Sussex County.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

*BOTHNIA..WED., June 2|ALGERIA...WED., June 16
ABYSSINIA..WED., June 9|*SCYTHIA...WED., June 23

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP BOTHNIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 3 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, June 2 1875. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO NASSAU, JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, AND VENEZUELA. First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

FOR KINGSTON and COLOMBIA.
CLARIBEL....June 19.
ANDES....July 9.
FOR HAYTI and VENEZUELA.
ATLAS....June 5.
ETNA....June —.

Superior First-class Passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
CANADA....WEDNESDAY, June 2, 3 P. M.
ITALY....TUESDAY, June 15, 2 P. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
The Queen, June 5, 3 P. M.|Erin, June 19.
Spain, June 12, 12 M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.
Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
WYOMING....June 1, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN....June 22, at 3 P. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:
STATE OF INDIANA, Capt. SADLER....Wed., June 2
STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. COOPER....Wed., June 16
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA....Wed., June 30

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin, $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails. The following steamers are appointed to sail
FOR ANTWERP.
From Philadelphia. From New-York.
NEDERLAND....June 14 SWITZERLAND....June 2
VADERLAND....July 8 STATE OF NEVADA June 26
FROM ANTWERP.
For Philadelphia. For New-York.
VADERLAND....June 14 STATE OF NEVADA..June 2
NEDERLAND....July 8 SWITZERLAND....June 26
PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60.

Steerage tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
B. VONDER BECKE, General European Agent, Antwerp.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE. The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
PEREIRE, DANRE....SATURDAY, June 12
FRANCE, TRUDELLE....SATURDAY, June 26
VILLE DE PARIS, LACHESNEZ....SATURDAY, July 10
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
First Cabin, $100; Second, $65; Third $30.
Return tickets at reduced rates.
Steerage, $22, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

WILSON'S LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing fortnightly from Pier No. 46 East River.
VIRAGO, June 3. OTHELLO, June 19.
COLOMBO, July 3. ELDORADO to follow.

First Cabin, $70, currency. Second Cabin, $45, currency.

Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to
CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, June 2, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, June 5, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, June 9, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, June 12 from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on WEDNESDAY, June 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,

SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.
GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Wednesday, June 2.
CHARLESTON, Capt. Q. BERRY, Saturday, June 5.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer HUNTSVILLE, Chester, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, June 3, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 4 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida, and Brunswick Railroads.
First-class passage to Fernandina....$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville....22 50
First-class passage to Augusta....20 00

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to
HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF VERA CRUZ....Thursday, June 3
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Thursday, June 10
CITY OF MEXICO....Tuesday, June 22

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,

CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN AND TAMPICO.
CITY OF MEXICO....Tuesday, June 22
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans June 5 and June 26 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
GERMANIC....SATURDAY, June 5, at 4 P. M.
ADRIATIC....SATURDAY, June 12, at noon.
CELTIC....SATURDAY, June 19, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC....SATURDAY, June 26, at 10:30 A. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage at low rates.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
ELYSIA....Sails Saturday, June 5, 3 P. M.
CALIFORNIA....Sails Saturday, June 12, at noon.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.
Cabin passage, $75 to $90, currency.
Steerage at lowest current rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF CHESTER....Saturday, June 5, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS....Saturday, June 12, at Noon
CITY OF BERLIN....Saturday, June 19, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND...Saturday, June 26, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS....Saturday, July 3, at 3 P. M.
CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $100, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.
MOSEL....June 5 | MAIN....June 19
DONAU....June 12 | RHEIN....June 26
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin....$100 gold.
Second cabin....60 gold.
Steerage....30 currency.
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.
For Aspinwall,
COLON....June 15, 12 M.
connecting for all Central American and Pacific ports.
From San Francisco for Japan and China.
COLORADO....June 15
For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
COLUMBUS, Capt. REED....THURSDAY, June 3
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS....THURSDAY, June 17
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

STEAM-SHIPS AND STEAM-YACHTS,

Should be supplied at once with EDSON'S RECORDING STEAM GAUGES, as they are the best security against disasters resulting from over pressure, and promote economy in use of fuel. A "High Pressure Alarm Gong" is sounded when the limit in pressure is exceeded. Paper mills and other manufacturing establishments find them of great benefit in fixing responsibility. For prices and circulars, apply to
M. B. EDSON, No. 91 Liberty st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

STEAM-BOATS.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,

Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON,

VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

Daily (SUNDAYS, June 27, to Aug. 29, inclusive,) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.

HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS FOR ALBANY.—A BAND OF MUSIC ON BOARD. STATE ROOMS WARMED BY STEAM PIPES FOR THE COMFORT OF PASSENGERS. The DREW or ST. JOHN leaves every evening at 6 o'clock (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 41 North River, foot Canal st., connecting at Albany with all railway lines for the East, North, and West. Tickets and state rooms for sale at Dodd's Express Office, No. 944 Broadway; also Carter's Express Company, No. 1,241 Broadway, and at Fifth Avenue Hotel, and baggage checked to destination same as on the wharf.
N.B.—GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.—First-class passage, $1; deck passage, 50 cents.

ALBANY AND TROY (BY DAY-LINE.

The steamer ARMENIA will, on and after MONDAY, MAY 17, LEAVE NEW-YORK ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, from VESTRY STREET PIER, No. 39 N. R., AT 8:35 A. M., AND 24TH ST. AT 9 A. M., landing at WEST POINT, NEWBURG, CORNWALL, POUGHKEEPSIE, RHINEBECK, CATSKILL, and HUDSON.

Daily passages will be resumed on and after June 8, when the steamers C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will be placed upon the route.

SEA BIRD.

Capt. H. B. Parker, for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 1st....3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 1st....6 00 A. M.
Wednesday, 2d...3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 2d...6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 3d...3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 3d....6:45 A. M.
Friday, 4th....3:30 P. M.	Friday, 4th....7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 5th....4:00 P. M.	Saturday, 5th....7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 8th....7:00 A. M.	Monday, 7th....7:00 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Fare, 50 cents deck; cabin passage, including berth, $1. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday, excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines. JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

OPPOSITION CATSKILL LINE.

STEAMERS
ANDREW HARDER, Capt. T. H. Pentz,
J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. C. D. Hancox,
Leave Franklin st., Pier No. 35, North River, every day (Sundays excepted) at 6 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

OPPOSITION MERCHANTS' LINE FOR Albany and Troy, landing at Catskill.—Steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, from Pier No. 35 North River, Franklin st., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 6 P. M. Fare, 25c., deck; cabin, with berth, $1. $6 25 only to Buffalo. Freight at reduced rates. J. W. HANCOX.

FOR GREENWICH AND NORWALK.—THE favorite steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves every week day at 3:30 P. M., from Market st., Pier No. 37, and foot of 33d st. at 3:45. Leaves Norwalk at 6:50 and Greenwich at 8 A. M. Fare, 50 cents.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, KINGSTON, COZZEN, CORNWALL, MILTON, NEW-HAMBURG, AND MARLBORO', (by ferry.) THE MARY POWELL leaves Vestry st. Pier No. 39, N. R., daily at 3:30 P. M.

REGULAR CATSKILL LINE UP THE CREEK.—Steamers NEW CHAMPION AND WALTER BRETT leave Canal st., south side, every night (except Sunday,) at 6 P. M. Passage, 50 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

STATIONERY.

ENVELOPES AND WRITING PAPERS.

BERLIN & JONES
ENVELOPE COMPANY AND PAPER WAREHOUSE, Nos. 134 and 136 William st., NEW-YORK.

Have facilities for manufacturing one million envelopes per day with their patent folding and gumming machines, at prices below the average. Liberal discounts to the trade.

REMOVALS.

PRIVATE HOSPITAL.—EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of *The Scalpel*, has removed his private hospital to Madison av., one square from Central Park. Spacious single and communicating apartments for nurses and every comfort are provided. SPECIALTY—Diseases of the bladder, (stone removed by lithotrity, (stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, and the more obscure diseases of the abdominal organs. Hours for consultation from 8 to 10; 2 to 3, and 7 to 9, evenings, at Dr. DIXON'S residence, No. 29 5th av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

SADDLERY.

AT HARMER, HAYS & CO'S., NO. 72 BEEKMAN ST., where will be found a large stock of every variety of goods in the line, comprising Linen and Summer Woolen Horse Sheets, Lap Dusters, Fly Nets, Saddles and Bridles, Bits, Stirrups, Whips, and Spurs. Also a large stock of Horse Blankets and Carriage Robes, in all grades. W. C. CLARK'S genuine patent Horse Clippers.

A MATCHED TEAM OF CARRIAGE HORSES; perfectly sound; dark bays; full sixteen hands. Seen at WILLIAM DRENNAN'S stable, 7th av. and 37th st., or inquire at office of Marlborough House, 6th av. and 38th st.

HARNESS FOR SALE VERY LOW.—A double harness, as good as new; also a fine new light, single harness; City made, first-class, at No. 143 East 59th st., second floor.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF FAMILY COACH HORSES; black, sixteen hands; kind and gentle; also landau, built by Binder, of Paris; can be seen at Bradley's stables, No. 8 East 31st st., until 1 o'clock, every day for one week.

SUMMER RESORTS.

AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, GRAND UNION HOTEL

Will open June 1st for the reception of guests.
J. H. BRESLIN & CO., Proprietors.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL

Will open June 5. Three cottages to let. Address
EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

United States Hotel, SARATOGA SPRINGS.

Will open for reception of guests June 1, 1875.
JAMES M. MARVIN, Proprietor.
Diagrams of rooms will be sent on application.

CONGRESS HALL,

SHELDON SPRINGS, SHELDON, VT.,

Eight miles (by rail) east of St. Albans, will be opened May 1, 1875, and continued open until December, 1875. The pure air, mineral spring water, mineral water baths, &c., cure catarrhal, bronchial, and consumptive diseases, scrofula, rheumatism, abscesses, kidney, and skin diseases, and all impurities of the blood. The table—game, venison, quail, grouse, fresh salmon, brook-trout; beds, bedding, carpeted bed-rooms, and attendance satisfy the best trade. A fine herd of milk cows. Vegetable and fruit gardens, hot-house grapes, &c. As a Spring, Summer, and Fall climate—cool, balmy, and dry—it has no superior for all classes of invalids. Board very cheap. Send for circular to Congress Hall; or to Dr. S. S. FITCH, No. 714 Broadway, New-York or No. 25 Tremont st., Boston, Mass. Refer to William White, Esq.; Dr. S. S. Fitch, No. 714 Broadway; James Sutton, proprietor of *Aldine*; A. H. Neff, No. 239 Water st.; E. B. Mack, Bennett Building.

HOTEL FENIMORE, OTSEGO LAKE,

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., will be opened June 1. Since the opening of this spacious, newly-furnished, beautiful, and charmingly-located house, in the Summer of 1874, several additional attractions have been added. On the east, croquet grounds; on the west, and just across Chestnut st., a house, or three cottages combined, for the further accommodation of guests; these contain thirty-nine rooms, and can be let as three separate cottages, or the rooms can be rented in suites. There is a fine lawn in front of them, 75x96 feet, affording play-ground for children, and fine space for croquet parties. Send for circulars.
JAMES BUNYAN, Proprietor.

ADIRONDACKS.

1872. LELAND HOUSE, 1875.
SCHROON LAKE, ESSEX COUNTY, N. Y., (eleven hours from New-York.)

This popular house has been enlarged and improved for 1875, and will be opened June 1, with first-class accommodations for 200 guests. It stands on a bluff overlooking the lake, and has the most delightful location in Northern New-York. Post, express, and telegraph offices adjacent. Finest scenery, hunting, and fishing in the Adirondack region. Through tickets to and from New-York. Terms for board: Transient, $3 per day; June, $12 to $14 per week; July and August, $15 to $17 50 per week. WILLIAM G. LELAND, Proprietor.

OUR HOME ON THE HILLSIDE,

DANSVILLE, LIVINGSTON COUNTY, N. Y.,

is one of the largest and most successful hygienic institutions in America, and for INVALIDS SEEKING HEALTH and persons desiring to live simply and enjoy country life amid beautiful scenery and the purest of water and air, at reasonable cost, it is not equaled in its advantages anywhere. Send six cents in stamps for fine steel engraving of place and circulars, testimonials, &c. Address as above. JAMES H. JACKSON.

THE INTERNATIONAL HOTEL,

NIAGARA FALLS,

Opened May 25, under the proprietorship and management of Messrs. GALE & FULLER. Mr. Daniel Gale was formerly proprietor of the Fort William Henry Hotel, Lake George, and Mr. L. E. Fuller has been for many years at the Brevoort House, New-York.

The International Hotel is nearer the Falls than any other in Niagara; house newly furnished, frescoed, and renovated; prices reduced to $4 per day transient, and $21 by the week. Address GALE & FULLER.

WOODSBURG PAVILION,

Woodsburg, Long Island. This magnificent hotel will open early in May; families desirous of leaving the City in May will be dealt with liberally. The Pavilion is delightfully situated, overlooks the ocean and receives its cooling breezes, is perfectly healthy, free from all malarious diseases, elegantly equipped, and kept first class. For terms, address N. P. SEWELL.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE.—THIS BEAUTIFUL resort has accommodations for 100 guests; located four miles from Delaware Water Gap, one and one-half miles from Stroudsburg. Elevation 200 feet, overlooking Beaver and Cherry Valleys; magnificent scenery; dry air, &c.; prices for June, $10 per week; no bar; carriages at Stroudsburg depot. For circulars and particulars address I. F. FOULKE, Stroudsburg, Penn.

AMERICAN HOTEL,

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.
OPENS JUNE 1.
Fresh vegetables, milk, cream, &c., from large farm connected with hotel. Address
W. P. JOHNSON, Proprietor.

AT PERTH AMBOY.—BAY VIEW HOUSE ON the banks of the Raritan Bay, is fitting up, and will open by the 2d of June for first-class boarders; house under the management of E. HARNED; good bathing and fishing; twelve trains a day to New-York; terms moderate. Address P. PETERSON, corner Broad and Water sts., Perth Amboy, N. J.

WHERE SHALL WE SPEND THE SUMMER?—Answered by the Erie Railway Company. A full description of hundreds of beautiful resorts can be had by applying at the offices of Erie Railway, Nos. 241, 401, 529, or 957 Broadway.
JOHN N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

HIGHLAND HOUSE,

GARRISON'S ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.

Open for the season June 8. Terms reduced for June and liberal arrangements for the season. For particulars address G. F. & W. D. GARRISON, Proprietors, or apply at Grand Union Hotel, 4th av. and 42d st.

1875.—SEA VIEW HOUSE, SAVIN ROCK, West Haven, Conn.—Open June 1; street cars leave corner Chapel and Church sts., every fifteen minutes and pass the house; good bathing; suites furnished if desired. A. SMITH, Proprietor.

ORANGE LAKE HOUSE—SIX MILES WEST of Newburg; one mile front on lake; boats, fishing, croquet grounds, large shade, fine piazza; all kinds of fruit, vegetables, milk, &c., raised on the place. For terms, &c., send for circular. C. STEVENS, Post Office Box No. 86, Newburg.

CROMWELL'S LAKE HOUSE, HIGHLAND MILLS, N. Y.—A cool, healthy, delightful location, fifty miles via Erie Railroad; stage, one and a half miles, meets 9 A. M. train daily; return to town at 4:40. For illustrated circular address OLIVER CROMWELL.

LAKE VIEW HOUSE, LAKE OSCAWANA, PUTNAM County, N. Y.—Will be open for guests, from June 1; boating and fishing, &c.; terms moderate; reference, Mr. H. Dobbs, No. 174 5th av. Address W. E. SAMLER, Prop., Post Office Box No. 284, Peekskill, N. Y.

ARE YOU GOING INTO THE COUNTRY? See HOME JOURNAL, with extra sheet, just out. A NEW LIST.
Eight columns of the choicest Summer Resorts, giving places, prices, and accommodations.

ST MARK'S HOTEL.

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.
Only twenty-five minutes from New-York.
DE CAMP & JOHNSON, Proprietors.

SUMMER BOARD ON NEWBURG HIGHLANDS.—Location cool and healthful; rooms large and airy; grounds shaded; extensive river view. Address Miss H. M. PARKHURST, Newburg, N. Y.

LAIRD'S MANSION-HOUSE, LONG BRANCH.—Open from June 5 to Oct. 1. Terms very reasonable. Address or apply to
WM. L. McINTIRE, Proprietor.

SUMMER BOARD.

RYE, N. Y.
Location pleasant and healthful; five minutes' walk from depot. For particulars inquire of Station Agent.

GLEN HOUSE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—THIS favorite Summer resort open from June 17 to Oct. 1, 1875. W. & C. R. MILLIKEN, Proprietors.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—"Paradise of America."—Jenny Lind. Opens May 1. Terms reasonable. Send stamp for Tourist's Guide.

HOTELS.

THE CLARENDON HOTEL.

BOND ST., LONDON.

The former lessees of the Great Northern Hotel desire to inform visitors to London that having taken the above superb, spacious, and convenient hotel, they purpose opening it in July next.

In expressing their acknowledgement for past favors, and giving assurance of that attention so essential to the comfort of guests, they confidently hope to be honored with a share of American patronage.
SOPHIA SCHUMANN, Manageress Clarendon Hotel, Bond st., London.

CARPETS, &C.

MATTINGS, MATTINGS.—BARGAINS TO-DAY—Large variety Red, Check, and Fancy at low prices. ANDREW LESTER & CO., No. 371 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

NO. 33 EAST 23D ST.

House opened on a new plan. Elegantly-furnished floors or suites rented, without board; breakfast will be served in rooms to order if desired. Every appointment strictly first class. This plan, affording every comfort of a first-class hotel, being less expensive, is specially convenient for business men and members of clubs.

ONE ELEGANT SECOND FLOOR, SIX ROOMS, together or separate, and one hall room to let, with board, from June 8, in a family occupying their own house. No. 43 West 22d st.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D and 3d avs.—Nicely furnished single and double rooms, with excellent board, in a French family. References required.

PARTIES DESIRING TRANSIENT ACCOMMODATIONS in the City, or board in the country, among the mountains or by the sea.
E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NEAR 4TH AV.—TO let by the year, a large, cool, well-furnished bedroom in a studio building. Apply to H. T. LEE, No. 9 Pine st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—A DESIRABLE FLOOR, handsomely furnished, to let, together or separately, with or without board; also room for a gentleman, without board; terms moderate.

GENTLEMEN WILLING TO PAY A FAIR price, and desiring handsome accommodations, can find them at No. 62 West 17th st. References exchanged.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, with or without board, transiently or for the season; terms reasonable.

NO. 799 LEXINGTON AV., ONE DOOR FROM 62D ST., NEAR CENTRAL PARK.—Pleasant rooms with board for families or single gentlemen; price $8 to $25; location unexceptionable.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—A SUPERIOR SUITE OF rooms, private table, (if preferred,) at Summer prices; liberal arrangements to a permanent party; room for gentleman.

MRS. S. A. CURTIS, NO. 123 5TH AV., HAS desirable rooms at Summer prices, with or without board.

NO. 19 EAST 46TH ST.—ROOMS TO LET, with board, at Summer prices; references exchanged.

NO. 32 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—pleasant rooms for the Summer, on third floor, with board; single or connecting.

NO. 18 EAST 29TH ST.—ROOMS TO RENT, with board, for gentlemen and wives and single gentlemen.

FIFTH AV., NO. 164.

An entire floor, either as a private apartment, or for business, with baths. Breakfast if desired.

NO. 9 WEST 29TH ST.—FOUR DOORS FROM Gilsey House. Single and double rooms to rent, without board, after June 15.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH ST.—SUITES OF ROOMS: private bath-rooms, closets, &c.; with or without private table; references.

NO. 5 WEST 42D ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO let with board. Reference exchanged.

NO. 27 WEST 38TH ST.—SUMMER BOARDERS wanted; furnished rooms to rent, with board.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AMONG THE BERKSHIRE HILLS, MASSACHUSETTS.—At a farm-house 1½ miles from North Adams, board for three families can be had for the Summer; the house is pleasantly situated on the main road, is newly furnished, has hot and cold water, and gas in every room, also bath-room and all City conveniences; plenty of fresh milk and a generous country table. Terms for adults, $12 per week; children half-price. Address Post Office Box No. 215, New-York.

GREENWICH, CONN.—TO LET FOR THE SEASON OR YEAR—A handsome and fully-furnished cottage; barn, garden, shade, &c.; convenient to station and landing; desirable for private family, or with desirable accommodations for boarders; if satisfactory, "owner" would reserve room with board. Address COUNTRY, Box No. 259 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FAMILY OCCUPYING A LARGE, DELIGHTFULLY located house on Lower Terrace (immediate vicinity of St. Mark's Hotel,) New-Brighton, Staten Island, would let two or three rooms to gentlemen, with first-class board at moderate prices; references exchanged. Address N., Post Office Box No. 4,145, New-York City, or apply corner Stuyvesant place and Hamilton av., New-Brighton, Staten Island.

COUNTRY BOARD NEAR THE SOUND—38 miles from New-York, on New-Haven Railroad, half mile from depot; magnificent location; elevated, shady, retired; large, elegant private house, with all modern conveniences; beautiful rooms; location, house, and rooms, unsurpassed. Address C. W. S., Darien, Conn.

A WIDOW LADY HAVING A DELIGHTFUL residence in the country, one hour from City, would like to board a gentleman and wife and two or three single gentlemen for Summer; good table; terms moderate. Address M., Box No. 3,559 N. Y. Post Office.

SECOND MOUNTAIN, ORANGE, N. J.—FOUR miles from depot on a farm; rooms large, high, and airy; piazza; surrounding scenery beautiful; good board, $8 per week. For particulars, inquire at No. 47 Vesey st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., or address Box No. 453 Orange Post Office.

AT MARLBOROUGH, ON THE HUDSON.—Board on a farm; fifteen minutes' drive from landing; fine river and mountain views; pleasant rooms, piazza, shade. Address EDWARD JACKSON, Marlborough, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD ON THE HUDSON.—Commanding fine view of river and surrounding country; adults preferred; references exchanged. Address Mrs. C. CARPENTER, Marlboro', Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARD IN ROCKLAND COUNTY CAN BE had on a farm one mile from depot, one hour and a half by rail; liberal arrangements made with those engaging before or on the 1st of June. For particulars call at No. 120 West 26th st.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY BOARD MAY BE obtained at Rockaway, Morris County, N. J., by making immediate application; house splendidly located, two minutes' walk from depot; References exchanged. Address Box No. 72 Rockaway, N. J.

FIRST CLASS SUMMER BOARD ON CLAK'S Hill, Stamford, Conn.; location healthy and pleasant; good stable accommodation. For particulars, address ORLO BURT.

AT JAMAICA, LONG ISLAND.—A WELL FURNISHED parlor, chamber, and good board in a private family may be secured by addressing Box No. 195 Jamaica Post Office.

BOARD ON SHREWSBURY RIVER.—Boating, bathing, &c., also stable accommodations. Parties desiring board, City or country, apply to E. A; DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

ORANGE JUNCTION, N. J.—BOARD FOR gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen in private family; five minutes from depot; references exchanged. Address M. F. G., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND.—ELEGANT accommodations at a beautiful country-seat situated on the Narrows; bathing, boating, &c.; references exchanged. Address A. B.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BOARD IN THE COUNTRY FOR GENTLEMAN and wife from June 12 to Aug. 1, within thirty or forty miles from the City; pure mountain air required. Address, stating terms, location, &c., A., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN THE BERKSHIRE HILLS, MASS., board at a farm-house for eight to ten adults; a liberal price paid for liberal accommodations. Address, stating number of rooms, &c., A., Box No. 166 Post Office, New-York.

EXCURSIONS.

STEAMER WILLIAM COOK, 24TH ST., N. R., under new management.—SUMMER PROGRAMME.—Commencing SUNDAY, June 6, 1875. SUNDAYS, 10 A. M., LOWER BAY and ATLANTIC OCEAN. Fare round trip, 75c. MONDAYS, 9 A. M., (except July 5,) HUDSON RIVER to IONA ISLAND. Fare round trip, 75c. WEDNESDAYS, 9:30 A. M., (except June 16,) LONG BRANCH, via SANDY HOOK and N. J. S. R. R. Fare round trip, $1. SATURDAYS, 1 P. M., (except June 19,) LONG ISLAND SOUND. Grand Matinée. PROMENADE CONCERT. Fare round trip, 50c. Calling each day at foot Warren st., N. R., quarter, and Fulton Ferry Dock, Brooklyn, half hour after starting. Returning to the City at 6:30 P. M. Music every day by Downing's 9th Regiment Band and Weber Grand Piano. Restaurant on board. Communication with all parts of the City by 23d St. Cross-town cars. JULY 5, SPECIAL Grand Excursion to ATLANTIC OCEAN.

GRAND FAMILY EXCURSION, TO ROCKAWAY BEACH.

The popular Sound steamer, NEVERSINK, will make two excursions to Rockaway Beach THURSDAY, June 3, 1875, leaving as follows: 24th st., North River, 8:20 A. M.; West 11th st., North River, 8:30 A. M. and 1:20 P. M.; Barclay st., North River, 8:45 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.; Brooklyn, Fulton Ferry, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Rockaway Beach at 11:30 A. M. and 5 P. M. Fare, 35 cents. Excursion tickets, 50 cents. Good refreshments on board.

FOR SEA CLIFF, COLLEGE POINT, AND CITY ISLAND.—Steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Pier No. 24, (Peck Slip,) East River, daily (Sunday excepted,) at 9 o'clock A. M.; returning, leave Sea Cliff, 3:30 P. M.; City Island, 4; College Point, 4:30, stopping at 33d st. each way, after June 1; will leave here 8:30; Sea Cliff, 4. Large discount from regular fare for excursion parties. Apply to H. DUBOIS, 119 South st., N.Y., or J. E. CORNELL, 44 Court st., Brooklyn.

A.—FOR EXCURSIONS.—SALOON STEAMER WYOMING (with new boiler) and others. Barges REPUBLIC, CHICAGO, SARAH SMITH, CALEDONIA, and ANNA. Oriental, Excelsior, Eagleswood, Cold Spring, and Iona Island Groves to let. Office No. 384 West st., opposite Christopher Street Ferry. Open evenings. H. B. CROSSETT.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE LARGE, FIRST-class, favorite STEAM-BOATS, SLEEPY HOLLOW, now called THE LONG BRANCH, and METAMORA; Dudley's, Alderney, Spring Hill, Myers', Alpine, and Iona Island Groves, with Barges and Boats of all kinds. J. & E. MYERS, corner of Morton and West sts.

DRY GOODS.

OPENING SUMMER STYLES

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, No. 914 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts.
GRAND DISPLAY OF NOVELTIES
Just imported. Patterns, with cloth models, now ready. "SEA SHORE," "BALTIC," "CROQUET," and "DON'T CARE" TOILETS, very desirable in these days.

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. GEORGE RIGNOLD'S FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF CENTRAL DISPENSARY, At the NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 10.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 11.
THE GREAT LONDON SENSATION,

AMOS CLARK; OR, THE BAR SINISTER.

Mr. GEORGE RIGNOLD, in his famous character of....AMOS CLARK
Miss MARIE BRABROOK, (of the principal London Theatres,) her first and only appearance in America, as....MILDRED VAUGHN

EXTRACTS FROM THE LONDON TIMES AND OTHER ENGLISH PAPERS.

From the London *Times*: "Queen's Theatre.—All the marked situations told with singular force, and the curtain descended among enthusiastic shouts of applause."

From the *Illustrated London News*: "Of Mr. Rignold's acting as Amos Clark, no praise can be too high."

From the London *Saturday Review*: "The entire press are unanimous in its praise."

From the Birmingham *Daily Mail*: "Amos Clark is one of Mr. Rignold's greatest characters. It is difficult, without appearing to exaggerate, to express all that we think of this extraordinary performance."

Admission $1; Reserved Seats, $1 50; Boxes, $8; Proscenium Boxes, $15 and $25.

The demand for tickets at the Dispensary having caused so much inconvenience, the box office at the Academy of Music, New-York, will be opened TO-DAY, (Wednesday,) at 8 A. M., and at the Brooklyn Academy TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) at the same hour.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. 624 BROADWAY

Mr. JOHN F. POOLE....Manager.
NINE MORE NEW STARS THIS WEEK ADDED TO THE BEST COMPANY IN AMERICA.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. THOMAS.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
THEODORE THOMAS'
Unrivaled Summer Nights' Concerts.
Change of programme every evening.
ADMISSION TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS. Private Boxes, $1 and $2 extra, according to location.
PACKAGES OF TWELVE TICKETS, $5.

BOWERY THEATRE.

GRAND PANTOMIME, SEVEN DWARFS OR HARLEQUIN, OR WORLD OF WONDERS. CHARLES WHITE, LARRY TOOLEY, HANNAH BIRCH, Charles Young, Harry Brown, Dennis Troupe. Matinée Saturday.

THE GREAT SENSATION.

ROBINSON HALL, 16TH ST. POPULAR PRICES—25 cents, 50 cents, and $1. Third week and immense success of
GIROFLE-GIROFLA.

A most charming entertainment. Fifty pleasing voices. Orchestra complete, a brilliant chorus, and superb, skillfully-arranged scenery by Matt Morgan. EVERY EVENING at 8, and SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.

For sale of seats, box-office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,

NO. 128 WEST 14TH ST., NEW-YORK.
*Open daily, 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Mondays and Thursdays free.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 3, 4:10 and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 3 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 7:35, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY,

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 31, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows: 5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

7:45 A. M.—Way train for Easton, connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, connects at Phillipsburg, for Belvidere.

12:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.
7:00 P. M.—For Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:10, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Supt. and Eng.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.

7:00 P.M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 24, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After May 23, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., Troy special, on Saturdays only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:15 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTHFERRY RAILWAY COMPANY'S CARS,

RUNNING FROM CORNER CHURCH AND VESEY STS., TO SOUTH, HAMILTON, NORTH SHORE, AND STATEN ISLAND FERRIES.

The Sixth, Eighth, and Ninth avenue cars connect. Broadway, Seventh, Third, Fourth avenue, and East Broadway within one block. From 6 A. M. to 11 o'clock P. M.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BENEFIT.

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) AFTERNOON, JUNE 3.
BENEFIT OF MR. WM. W. TILLOTSON, (Treasurer.)
for which special occasion a bill of more than ordinary attractiveness will be offered.
Among THE ARRAY OF VOLUNTEERING GREAT ARTISTS are
Mr. GEORGE RIGNOLD, Miss CLARA MORRIS,
Mr. CHAS. R. THORNE, Jr.,
Mr. GEORGE CLARKE, Mr. FREDERICK B. WARDE,
MRS. J. H. HACKETT, (widow of the late great impersonator of the character of FALSTAFF,) who will make her début in the part of LADY MACBETH.
Mr. C. B. BISHOP.
Miss HELEN TRACY,
and the entire company of Booth's Theatre.

THE SALE OF SEATS now progressing. BOX-OFFICE open daily from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

*** ORDINARY PRICES will prevail, notwithstanding the immensity of the programme offered.
RESERVED PLACES....$1 50
General admission....1 00
Dress Circle, 50 cents; Family Circle, 30 cents.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LAST WEEK.

JARRETT & PALMER....Lessees and Managers
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
FAREWELL IMPERSONATIONS BY CLARA MORRIS.

The present is the last week of the protracted and brilliant season at this establishment, and its close will be marked by the revival of Dumas' thrilling drama,

CAMILLE,
with the distinguished American actress,
MISS CLARA MORRIS
in the title character. To give additional interest to the representation, an especial engagement has been effected with the popular young artist,
MR. CHARLES R. THORNE, JR.,
who makes his first appearance in Booth's Theatre, and in the part of ARMAND DUVAL.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Managers....Messrs. JARRETT & PALMER
DEDICATION OF THE TEMPLE.
THIS WEDNESDAY, June 2, at 1:30 P. M.
GRAND MASONIC MATINEE FESTIVAL.

The commemoration performance at this theatre will comprise the following names and attractions:
THREE PIECES,
in which will appear
W. BRO. JOHN W. GIFFIN,
BRO. JOHN H. BIRD,
Mr. Thomas Clark, Mr. John Long,
Mr. Joseph K. Byrnes, Mr. Joseph Bird,
Mr. Jerome Stivers, Mrs. J. B. SCOFIELD,
Mrs. J. W. RANNEY,
Miss VIRGINIA MITCHELL,
(her first appearance in New-York.)
Mr. J. B. STUDLEY, Mr. F. B. WARDE,
Bro. SAMUEL W. FORT, Bro. C. W. BUTLER,
Bro. JOHN P. COOKE,
Mrs. A. H. DAVENPORT,
Miss ELSIE MOORE, and others.
BOX-OFFICE OPEN AS USUAL.
Doors open as soon as the parade is over.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—SOLDENE'S FAREWELL.

41ST AND LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON, which WILL CLOSE on FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 4.
TO-NIGHT—LAST BUT TWO IN AMERICA.
Miss EMILY SOLDENE AND HER RENOWNED ENGLISH OPERA-BOUFFE COMPANY.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, June 2.
Only time of Offenbach's renowned Opera, GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.
MISS SOLDENE in her great role of DROGAN.
THURSDAY, June 3, BENEFIT OF THE ATTACHES.
Only time of LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.
FRIDAY, FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MISS SOLDENE.
HER LAST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA.
POPULAR PRICES—50c., 75c., $1, and $1 50.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,

BIRCH, WAMBOLD, AND BACKUS, 29th st. and Broadway.
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
THE THREE HANDSOME ACTORS, &c.
Seats secured. Matinee Saturday at 2.

FINE ARTS.

ART SALE.

THE ENTIRE COLLECTION OF FINE OIL PAINTINGS RECENTLY IMPORTED BY MR. D'HUYVETTER ARE NOW ON FREE EXHIBITION, DAY AND EVENING, AT THE SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, NO. 83 FIFTH AVENUE; AMONG THEM WILL BE FOUND THREE SUPERB WORKS BY DAVID COL, ENTITLED

The modern Galileo, "And Yet It Turns."
"The Country Politician."
"The Hunter."
Also,
By Karel Ooms,
"Joan of Arc and Charles VII."
"Henry II., and William of Orange."
and many others of equal merit.
To be sold on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS June 3 and 4, at 8 o'clock.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. ROBERTS' CELEBRATED OINTMENT,

CALLED
THE "POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"

Is confidently recommended to the public as an unfailing remedy for Wounds of every description, for Ulcerated Sore Legs, even if of twenty years' standing; Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Chilblains, Scorbutic Eruptions, and Pimples in the Face, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Sore Heads, Sore Breasts, Piles, Fistula, &c.

Sold in Pots at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s., and 22s. each. Also his

PILULÆ ANTISCROPHULÆ,

Confirmed by sixty years' experience to be for Scrofula, Leprosy, and all skin diseases, one of the best alterative Medicines for purifying the blood, and assisting nature in all her operations. They form a mild and superior FAMILY APERIENT that may be taken at all times without confinement or change of diet.

Sold in Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 22s. each.

Sold by the Proprietors, BEACH & BARNICOTT, at their Dispensary, Bridport, England, and by all respectable medicine venders.

TO IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE—At less than half its cost, a large Iron-Rolling Mill, adjoining a blast furnace, with steam and water power; new machinery, of latest improvements; a new building, 100x140 feet, with all other necessary buildings and a steel-converting furnace. Nine acres of land on the Delaware and Hudson Canal, in a thriving village, seventy-eight miles from New-York. Address the RUSSEL IRON WORKS, G. W. Brown, Agent, No. 55 Liberty st., room 8, New-York.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

TAMAR INDIEN—A LAXATIVE FRUIT LOZENGE, agreeable to take. Specific remedy for constipation and its consequences. E. GRILLON, No. 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris. Depot, CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New-York.

INSURANCE.

QUEEN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
Capital, £2,000,000 Sterling.
ASSETS IN UNITED STATES,
$1,145,729.
OFFICE, PARK BANK BUILDING, NOS. 214 AND 216 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
WILLIAM H. ROSS, Manager.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

OFFICE OF ROBINSON, CHASE & CO, BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, June 1, 1875.

THE FIRM OF ROBINSON, CHASE & CO. is this day dissolved. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
EUGENE N. ROBINSON. THOMAS B. ATKINS,
GEORGE H. CHASE. WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

No. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, May 13, 1875.
We have associated ourselves this day as partners for the transaction of a Banking and Stock Brokerage Commission Business, under the firm name of CHASE & ATKINS. GEORGE H. CHASE, THOMAS B. ATKINS.

MR. JAMES R. DAY IS A PARTNER IN our house from this date. NATHAN DAY & CO. NEW-YORK, June 1, 1875.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON av. and 35th st.—Right Rev. Bishop Potter will administer the rite of Confirmation in this Church, Wednesday evening, June 2, at 8 o'clock.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER SPECIAL OR general, who can furnish $200,000 to $300,000 on the 1st of October next, to join a gentleman in a highly respectable commercial business, where there are no book credits or bad stock carried over from one year to another, and the commissions earned should be a satisfactory return for capital invested. Communications addressed "DISRAELI," Box No. 118 *Times* Office, will be considered strictly confidential.

STORAGE.

STORAGE OF FURNITURE. — FURNITURE will be taken on storage in the lofts No. 18 4th av.; terms reasonable. Apply to CONKLIN & SON, No. 18 4th av.

DENTISTRY.

DR. WAITE, JR., FORMERLY OF WAITE & SON, dentists, has removed to No. 26 West 35th st., where he will be happy to see those requiring his professional service.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
SIXTEENTH WEEK.
108TH TO 115TH PERFORMANCE OF THE

BIG BONANZA!

HOUSES CROWDED!! LAUGHTER INCESSANT!
BONANZA MATINEE
SATURDAY AT 1:30.
THE WHOLE PLAY WILL BE ACTED.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor....Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager....Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8; over at 11.
165TH TO 172D TIME OF
Mr. HART JACKSON'S adaption of
THE TWO ORPHANS.

Although the success of this play is UNABATED, the management are compelled to announce the LAST PERFORMANCES, as the present season positively closes JUNE 15.

The success of this marvelous play is greater than that of any previous production here, and has never been equaled elsewhere. The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Coggswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Maud Granger, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassidy, and Hattie Thorpe. THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.

SATURDAY, June 5, at 1:30, Twenty-sixth Matinée of THE TWO ORPHANS.

On TUESDAY EVENING, June 15, THE CLOSING NIGHT OF THE SEASON, and the 180TH PERFORMANCE of THE TWO ORPHANS.
The theatre will be MAGNIFICENTLY DECORATED with flowers, and an ELEGANT SOUVENIR will be presented to each lady in attendance.
Box Office now open for the sale of seats to all the closing performances.

EXTRA. UNION SQUARE THEATRE. EXTRA.

MISS KATE FIELD begs to announce that, having accepted from a number of our leading citizens the tender of A COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT, to take place on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 9, AT 1:30 P.M., she will have the honor of appearing in the three-act drama by the late J. M. Field, Esq., entitled GABRIELLE, and the beautiful comedietta of THE OPERA BOX, together with a CAST OF IMMENSE STRENGTH, particulars of which will be announced in future advertisements.
☞ Box Office now open for the sale of reserved seats.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
GREAT SUCCESS OF THE NEW LOCAL DRAMA.
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
Also,
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEE
Will be repeated the new local sensational drama, entitled
THE DONOVANS.

Characters by Messrs. Harrigan and Hart, W. E. Sheridan, J. W. Jennings, Welsh Edwards, J. W. Norton, E. M. Holland, G. L. Stout, C. E. Edwin, W. J. Leonard, Miss Ada Monk, Mme. Ponisi, Miss Alice Clayton, Miss Vandeenie, and Little Bessie Vivian.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.

AFTERNOONS.

The management respectfully announce that on and after THURSDAY, June 3, THIS DELIGHTFUL GARDEN will be thrown open to the public EVERY AFTERNOON, between the hours of 2 and 6 P. M. No music will be offered upon these occasions, and the admission will be reduced, UPON THESE OCCASIONS ONLY, to 25 cents. On SATURDAY AFTERNOON a regular performance by the band will be given, and the charge for admission will be the same as at the evening performances.

The Garden, with its delightful shade, its fountains of water and its great cascade, is one of the most lovely spots in the world, and ladies and children will find it a CHARMING AFTERNOON RESORT, and one entirely free from the objectionable features of the public parks.

Waiters will be in attendance, and THE BEST REFRESHMENTS MAY BE HAD AT ALL HOURS.
FIRST AFTERNOON OPENING, THURSDAY, JUNE 3.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN,

Late Hippodrome.
Mr. P. S. GILMORE....Director
ENORMOUS SUCCESS.
THOUSANDS OF DELIGHTED PEOPLE IN ATTENDANCE EVERY NIGHT.
The most beautiful garden in the world.
CONCERTS EVERY NIGHT by GILMORE'S SPLENDID BAND OF 100 PERFORMERS.
Admission, 50 cents. Reserved boxes, $1 extra.

THE TURF.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.

SPRING MEETING, 1875, AT JEROME PARK.
SATURDAY....5th June. SATURDAY....12th June.
TUESDAY....8th June. TUESDAY....15th June.
THURSDAY....10th June. THURSDAY....17th June.
SATURDAY....19th June.
Races to commence each day promptly at 3 o'clock.
A. BELMONT, President.
C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS

are the best made; *The* touch elastic, *and a* fine singing tone, powerful, pure, *and* even.

WATERS' Concerto ORGANS *cannot be* excelled *in tone or beauty; they* defy competition. *The* Concerto Stop *is a* fine Imitation *of the* Human Voice. PRICES EXTREMELY LOW *for* cash during this Month. Monthly Installments received. Pianos and Organs to Let, and Rent-Money allowed if purchased. Second-hand Instruments AT GREAT BARGAINS. AGENTS WANTED. A liberal discount *to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc.* Special inducements to the trade. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, New-York. *Box No. 3,567.*

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL DISPOSE OF their magnificent 7½ octave Bradbury pianoforte; all improvements, patent agraffe, cost $900, for $250, stool, cover, box for shipping; also bedroom suit, and parlor suit for sale. Call at private residence, No. 126 West 23d st., near 6th av.

A CULTIVATED LADY AND EXPERIENCED teacher of music, (pupil of William Mason,) will give lessons in exchange for a home in a pleasant family in New-York during the coming Fall and Winter. Best references given. Address "Teacher," Hall's music store, No. 814 Broadway.

M. M. MERRELL,

No. 8 Union square,
Has on hand A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE and UPRIGHT, to RENT or SELL CHEAP. SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENT.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.—LARGE AND SUPERIOR assortment for sale or rent at OUVRIER & SON'S, manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

INSTRUCTION.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., will reopen Oct. 16. During vacation, private lessons may be had.

A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., BEDFORD, WESTchester County, N. Y., will receive into his family a few young boys, with or without tuition. Terms moderate.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

M. C. MITCHELL'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys. West Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard, Mass. Send for circular.

LAT., GR., MATH., ENG. LIT., SCIENCE—Dur. vacation. Address No. 45 Maiden lane.

$250 FOR TEN MONTHS—INSTITUTE FOR young boys. E. Hinds, A.M., Hempstead, L. I.

TEACHERS.

FRENCH, DRAWING, AND MATHEMATICS taught by a gentleman of learning and experience, who would also accept a situation as clerk or draughtsman in a business house, no objection to go to the country; best references. Address H. RICHY, No. 269 West 22d st., New-York.

A YOUNG MAN ACTUALLY TEACHING French, German, Spanish, drawing, penmanship and other branches in a first-class school of this City would like to find a position as tutor during Summer. Address M. B., Box No. 201 *Times* office.

"AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE" AIDS ALL who want good Teachers; represents Teachers who seek positions, and does general Educational business. Established 1855. *No. 14 Bond st., New-York.*
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary.

AUCTION SALES.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, &c.

By virtue of an execution I will sell at public auction WEDNESDAY, June 2, at 11 o'clock, at the sales-room No. 13 Bowery, the entire balance of stock of a jobber, namely, of cases Shirts and Drawers, Stockings, Suspenders, Cotton, Woolens, Laces, Collars, and a large lot of other merchandise too numerous to mention.
WILLIAM C. CONNER, Sheriff.
WILLIAM H. BURNS, Deputy.

The above sale is adjourned until THURSDAY, June 3, at 11 o'clock, at the same place, where it will be sold positively. Catalogues ready day of sale.
WILLIAM C. CONNER, Sheriff.
WILLIAM H. BURNS, Deputy.

SPORTS OUT OF DOORS.

CREEDMOOR.

ELEVENTH PRACTICE MATCH OF THE INTERNATIONAL TEAM—A THIN ATTENDANCE, BUT GOOD SHOOTING—THE FINAL CONTEST TO BE HELD TO-DAY—MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The American team was only partially represented at Creedmoor yesterday on the occasion of the regular practice match. This was owing to the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors, which took place in this City at 3 o'clock, and required the presence of several of the team in order to form a quorum. Gen. Dakin arrived at an early hour, and had the range to himself until the arrival of the 1 o'clock train from Hunter's Point, when four additional members of the team arrived. The contest then commenced at 800 yards distance, at the circular targets, in accordance with a resolution recently passed by the team. The object of the change of targets was to facilitate comparison of their scores with those made by the Irish team, as the practice of the latter has been confined to the new targets. The weather was fair, and the wind blew from the firing point toward the targets, occassionally veering to the right of the range, and rendering frequent alteration of the wind-gauges necessary. The scores in the aggregate were very good. Mr. Yale made a total of 70 out of a possible 75 at the first range, but fell off at the other two ranges, opening his score at 1,000 yards with a "miss." Mr. Canfield recorded the highest score at all the ranges, and also accomplished the feat of firing forty-five shots without missing the target. Gen. Dakin for the first time occupied a position in firing similar to that followed by Mr. Yale—lying on his back and resting the muzzle of his gun on his legs. He considers the position the best yet adopted, and announced his intention to follow it hereafter. Following are the scores in detail, the highest attainable number being 225:

A. V. CANFIELD, JR.

Yards.		Total.
800	5 4 3 5 4 5 5 5 4 2 5 5 5 5 4—66	
900	3 5 4 4 5 4 4 5 3 5 4 5 3 5 5—63	
1,000	5 3 4 2 2 4 3 4 5 5 3 5 4 4 5—58	—187

G. W. YALE.

800	5 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 4 5 4—70	
900	5 4 4 5 4 4 4 5 4 5 5 5 4 4 5—67	
1,000	0 3 5 2 3 2 5 3 3 5 4 4 2 3 5—49	—186

L. C. BRUCE.

800	4 5 5 5 5 3 5 4 4 3 2 5 4 5 5—64	
900	0 5 5 4 3 3 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 5—62	
1,000	3 5 5 0 3 3 4 3 5 5 4 5 5 3 3—56	—182

L. M. BALLARD.

800	4 4 5 4 5 5 5 4 3 4 3 5 5 0 3—59	
900	5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 2 4 2 5 5 4—66	
1,000	4 5 5 0 3 4 4 5 3 3 2 0 4 3 2—47	—172

GEN. T. S. DAKIN.

800	4 5 0 5 5 5 5 3 4 5 3 5 5 5 3—62	
900	5 4 3 4 0 4 4 5 3 2 2 5 5 5 5—55	
1,000	4 0 3 5 5 2 3 3 3 4 3 3 5 5 0—48	—165

Capt. John Klein, of the Century Hotel, at Creedmoor, was surprised yesterday by the visit of a large party of friends from this City who were accompanied by a brass band, which made the village assume a lively air during the day. The final practice of the "team" will take place to-day.

The *Forest and Stream* challenge badge was contested at Mr. J. S. Conlin's shooting gallery on Monday night, and concluded shortly after midnight. Mr. G. W. Yale, a member of the American team for 1874 and 1875, was the winner, on a string of twelve inches.

THE TURF.

SPRING MEETING OF THE PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS ASSOCIATION.

The Spring meeting of the Prospect Park Fair Grounds Association opened yesterday under auspicious circumstances. The weather was cool and pleasant, and there was a numerous assemblage of spectators, among them being Judge Morris and Frank Moulton, who were interested spectators of the sport. The programme promised two events, with entries numerous enough to furnish plenty of amusement and abundant opportunity for speculation. The track was very fast, although the prevailing drought made it very dusty. The first race called upon was the 2:45 purse, which had eighteen entries, ten of whom responded to the call of the judges. The result was very disastrous to the backers of the favorite, Tornado Maid being sold for $35, and the field against her $50. Maud won the first heat, and Nettie Burliew the second, when the betting became strong. Nettie brought $35, Tornado Maid $30, and the field $25. Nettie won the next two heats and the race, and the knowing ones were grievously sold.

SUMMARY.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS, GRAVESEND, LONG ISLAND, FIRST DAY OF THE SPRING MEETING, Tuesday, June 1.—Purse $1,000, for horses that had never beaten 2:45; $600 to first, $300 to second, and $100 to third horse; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

R. S. Bent's b. m. Nettie Burliew	6	1	1	1
Dan Mace's b. m. Maud	1	4	8	4
J. H. Goldsmith's b. m. Effie Dean	2	3	2	3
P. J. McGinnis's b. s. Ben Bruce	10	2	3	2
C. S. Green's br. m. Tornado Maid	3	7	7	5
J. H. Phillip's br. s. Comper	5	5	5	7
John Trout's b. g. T. B. French	4	6	6	7
F. J. Nodine's b. g. Hampton	9	8	5	8
B. C. Ford's b. g. Dan Ford	8	9	dr.	
R. Thornton's b. m. Vesta	7	dis.		

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	.38¾	1:14	2:29¾
Second heat	.37½	1:13½	2:25½
Third heat	.36½	1:13¼	2:30½
Fourth heat	.38	1:14½	2:29¾

THE 2:26 RACE.

The great race of the day was the 2:26 Purse, which had nine starters. Sea Foam was the favorite at $100, while Clementine brought $50, and the field $30. In the first heat Charlie Green took the lead, with Jubilee Lambert second, Barney Kelley third, and Blanche fourth; but on the down turn Sea Foam went to the front, and, maintaining her advantage, won the heat by a length. In the second heat Sea Foam sold for $130, Clementine $28, and the field $32. After several attempts the word was given, with Royal George in front, but Blanche speedily took the lead and won the heat, Sea Foam being second, and Charlie Green third. The third and fourth heats and the race were then easily won by Sea Foam. The particulars of the race are fully given in the following summary:

SAME DAY.—Purse $1,500, for horses that had never beaten 2:26; mile heats, best three in five, in harness; $900 to first horse, $450 to second, and $150 to third.

John Trout's gr. m. Sea Foam	1	2	1	1
Dan Mace's blk. m. Blanche	6	1	5	4
M. Carroll's br. s. Jubilee Lambert	8	4	2	2
Budd Doble's br. m. Clementine	2	8	4	3
John Murphy's br. g. Charlie Green	3	3	3	6
R. Thornton's gr. g. Royal George	4	5	7	7
J. Walker's blk. m. May Bird	5	6	6	5
W. Lovell's br. g. Barney Kelly	7	7	8	8
E. Deikenburk's b. m. Kittie D.	9	9	9 dr.	
W. Sargent's b. m. Lady Banker	dr.			
E. C. White's b. g. Ed. White	dr.			
C. S. Green's br. g. Major Root	dr.			

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	.37½	1:14½	2:26½
Second heat	.37	1:12½	2:25
Third heat	.37	1:13½	2:25
Fourth heat	.38	1:14	2:25¾

POOL-SELLING ON TO-DAY'S RACES.

The programme for to-day consists of two races—a purse of $1,500 for horses that have never beaten 2:31, in which there are twelve entries, and a purse of $2,500 for horses that have never beaten 2:22. The entries are Sensation, Vanity Fair, Young Bruno, Thomas Jefferson, and St. James. It was not sure how many would start against Thomas Jefferson, and the field was sold against him at the Turf Exchange, last night, with the understanding that if but one horse starts it would constitute the "field." The betting was as follows:

2:31 CLASS.

Dustin Jim	$70	$30
Arthur	62	21
Field	90	40
	$222	$91

2:22 CLASS.

Thomas Jefferson	$40	$50
Field	16	20

NEW-JERSEY ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

The Second Spring and fourth regular meeting of the New-Jersey Athletic Association was held on the beautiful track belonging to the club, which is located at Ridgewood, N. J., on Monday afternoon. About 1,000 spectators were present, fully half of the number being of the gentle sex. The Board of Management consisted J. W. Edwards, starter; George E. Moore, handicapper; T. W. White and W. W. Phillips, time-keepers; Frank Satterthwaite, of the St. George's Cricket Club, and Morgan J. O'Brien judges of running races, T. W. White judge of the club walking, and W. W. Phillips judge of the private matches.

The first event was a private mile walking-match between Messrs. J. Lynch and R. B. Butler, of the N. J. A. C., and W. H. England, of the New-York *Sun*. England and Lynch started from the scratch, and allowed Butler ten seconds. Butler went away at a clipping pace, and gained full forty yards before his competitors left the score, Lynch being the next to get in motion. At the end of the first quarter Lynch led England by five yards, Butler still holding his handicap. At the end of the second quarter Lynch had reduced the leader's handicap about one-fourth, England holding his distance as before. Lynch continued to cut down the intervening distance from his leader, but the latter still had twelve yards at the finish, winning a well-contested race in the excellent time of 8m. 9½s. Lynch's actual time being 8m. 12½s., England finishing in 9m. 16s.

Next came the hundred yards dash, in which Messrs. C. Harris, A. J. Cameron, and W. W. Phillips competed. Phillips had four yards start, Harris cutting out the handicap by two jumps, taking the lead at sixty yards and finishing in 10¾ seconds about four feet in front of Phillips, Cameron about two feet behind Phillips.

A mile walk, club handicap, followed, in which J. Lynch was placed on the scratch, R. Kukuck and S. F. Kneeland having twenty yards allowance. Kukuck and Kneeland walked the entire distance almost abreast of each other, Lynch joining them on the second lap taking the lead, which he kept to the end, winning in about eight minutes. Kukuck finishing second in 8m. 17¼s., Kneeland third, and only a half second behind second man.

An impromptu walking-match between Mr. W. H. Waldron, one of the young but very promising members of the club, and Master E. A. Walton, a protégé of Capt. T. W. White, came off next, Waldron allowing his opponent fifteen seconds in a quarter of a mile. Walton had half of his handicap to spare at the finish, doing the quarter in 1m. 55s. Walton is only thirteen years of age, but has the style and action of a veteran. Waldron's actual time was 1m. 48s.

The sports of the day concluded with a game of base-ball between the Association nine, with A. J. Cameron as Captain, and a field nine, T. T. Walton Captain. The Association nine proved the victors in a well-contested game, after which spectators and competitors started homeward well pleased.

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE MONTHLY MEETING YESTERDAY—ALTERATIONS OF THE THIRD-CLASS TARGETS—CENSURE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

The Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association held their regular monthly meeting at No. 93 Nassau street, yesterday afternoon, Gen. Shaler, the President, in the chair. The Directors present were Adjt. Gen. Townsend, Inspector Gen. Woodward, Gen. Knox, Gen. W. G. Ward, Col. Gildersleeve, Col. Wingate, Col. John Ward, Major Fulton, Capt. Casey, Capt. Story, and Mr. E. H. Sanford. The report of the Treasurer showed a balance in the treasury of $1,151 25. Col. Gildersleeve in behalf of the Range Committee reported the purchase of a horse and cart for use on the range, and also that the Buckeye Mowing-machine Company had donated a grass mower to the association. Capt. Story, of the Prize Committee, submitted five designs for prize badges to be struck in gold, silver, and bronze. A design presented by Messrs. Tiffany & Co. was adopted. Col. Wingate reported that it had been decided to permit National Guardsmen in uniform to use the range free of expense on Monday, Thursday, and Friday of each week. A lengthy document on the subject of targets and marking, submitted by Gen. Shaler, was next read. A long discussion then followed on the advisability of increasing the diameters of the "centre" and "inner" lines of the third-class targets. The result of the discussion was the adoption of the following changes: The "bull's-eye" will remain eight inches in diameter; the "centre" line will embrace an additional nine inches in the diameter of the circle, and the line marking the "inner" will be ten circles large, thus making the circumference of the circle defining the "inner" extend within an inch from the side of the target. The space remaining outside of the "inner" line will be allotted to "outers." The following resolution was next adopted:

Resolved, That Gen. Dakin, Col. Gildersleeve, and Major Fulton, Directors of this association, and members of the "team" of 1875, be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to represent this association in their official capacity while in Great Britain, and should an international convention of riflemen be held at Wimbledon, as has been proposed, that they be empowered to add to their number from members of this association present with them, if such action is necessary to give this association a proper representation in such convention.

Several new members were elected, after which a discussion arose on the wretched accommodations provided by the Central Railroad of Long Island. Gen. Townsend urged immediate action in regard to obtaining improved facilities for transportation to and from the range, as it was not right that members should frequently be compelled to walk a distance of a mile and one-half to Queens, in order to reach New-York at a seasonable hour. A resolution was adopted referring the matter to the Executive Committee, with power. The meeting then adjourned.

FIELD SPORTS.

INTERESTING CONTESTS AT WATERTOWN, N. Y.—RIFLE AND PISTOL SHOOTING.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., June 1.—The field sports and contest for the prizes of the New-York State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game, commenced at the River Park Course this morning, with rifle and pistol shooting, bench show for dogs and the State trap shot. Eighty-four men entered for the State shot, under Capts. Klock and Silsby, shooting at twenty-one yards, ten birds each, from Parker's H and T plunge traps—Silsby's side killing 283 birds, and Klock's 244.

There were seventy-nine entries for the single trap shot for amateurs. H. R. Jones, of Buffalo, won the first prize; T. P. Storr of Buffalo, the second; S. M. Allen, of Oswego, the third; and F. B. Klock, of Syracuse, the fourth.

In the pistol shooting, ten shots off-hand, distance fifteen yards, at the word, John B. Sage, of Buffalo, won the first prize, string 17 3-16; J. B. Higham, of Buffalo, the second prize, string 27⅝; E. B. Hambleton, of Buffalo, the third prize, string 51 6-8.

Pistol shooting, deliberate aim; shots at twenty yards. J. B. Sage, of Buffalo, won the first prize by making a string of 11½ inches, which was the best score ever made at any convention. J. B. Higham won the second prize, string 24¾ inches; E. B. Hambleton, the third prize, string 26 11-16 inches.

Rifle shooting, off-hand, distance fifty-five yards, $100 and a Sharp's Creedmoor rifle for the winner; second prize, $40; third, $30. James Carter, of Lockport, string 16 2-16, first; E. C. Chase, of Geneseo, string 18 15-16, second; W. L. Forsyth, of Geneseo, string 19 5-16, third.

Under the management of Dr. Rowe the dog show is the largest and best ever held in this country. There are over 100 entries of fine sporting dogs, prominent among which are B. W. Jenkins' (of Baltimore) Hero and Alice, his great prize dog Sancho, also Flax and Jack, the only pair of Clumber spaniels in this country; Colburn's celebrated Dash, Shipman's Joe, Morford's May, Raymond's Pride of the Border and Fairy, J. G. Bennett's Paxy, Strachan's Don No. 2 and Spot, Waddell's Phil and Flash, and Dr. Salter's Bess and Dash.

BASE-BALL.

The Pavonia Base-ball Club, of Jersey City, played the Union Club, of Newark, their first amateur championship game of the season at the Pavonia Grounds, on Jersey City Heights, N. J., yesterday. The game was witnessed by about 600 spectators, and was very exciting and interesting, particularly in the eighth inning, when the score was 10 to 11 in favor of the Pavonias. The Pavonias were, however, defeated by a score of 12 to 14. Brady and McGovern excelled both at the bat and in the field for the winning club, and Cook and Costigan for the Pavonias. The following is the score by innings:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Pavonia	1	4	0	0	3	0	3	1	0	—12
Union	2	0	0	0	0	1	4	3	4	—14

Umpire—Mr. Lewis, of the Hoboken Base-ball Club.
Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.
First base by errors—Pavonias, 4; the Unions, 5.
Runs earned—Pavonia, 3; Unions, 3.

At Providence, R. I., yesterday, the Tauntons were defeated by the Rhode Islands by 13 to 7.

THE BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

AN IMPORTANT MEETING YESTERDAY—A RESOLUTION OFFERED BY THE CONTROLLER AND INDORSED BY CHARLES O'CONOR LAID OVER—THE CONTROLLER AUTHORIZED TO ISSUE $100,000 IN BONDS TO PAY THE BOULEVARD LABORERS—OTHER BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

An important meeting of the Board of Apportionment was held yesterday. After transacting some ordinary business Controller Green submitted the following resolution, relating to what are known as the "Ring suits:"

Resolved, That the appropriation of $20,000 for the procuring and presenting of evidence in all matters, suits, or proceedings in relation to frauds committed prior to January, 1872, on the City or County, under the head of "Miscellaneous purposes," adopted Dec. 24, 1874, be paid out from time to time, on the certificate of the Controller that the charges are reasonable and proper.

Appended to this resolution was the following note in the handwriting of Mr. Charles O'Conor:

The services are all rendered in the Finance Department. Its books, vouchers, and acts form the basis of every investigation. I do not see how any other department can judge of the services. The defect, if it be one, in the budget of 1874 should be obviated by a resolution as above.

The resolution was laid over.

Controller Green moved that authority be given to issue assessment bonds to the amount of $100,000 to pay the men employed on the boulevards by the Department of Public Works. The amount originally inserted in the resolution was $50,000, but he thought double that sum would be required. The motion was adopted.

Controller Green also offered a resolution, which was adopted, making the following appropriations:

Protestant Episcopal House of Mercy	$1,071 42
Nursery and Child's Hospital	3,486 09
Cleaning and supplies, County offices	20 00
Homeopathic Hospital for the Insane	137 46
City contingencies	3,595 50
Coroners' fees	575 00
Magdalen Benevolent Society	2,630 66
New-York Catholic Protectory	8,143 13
Printing, stationery, and blank books	186 00
Repairs to offices and buildings formerly belonging to the county	4,208 31
Support of prisoners in the County Jail for 1874	8,000 00
Health Fund	2,500 00

These appropriations were transferred from the following unexpended balances: Fire Department, Fund, $25,477 22; Department of Taxes and Assessments, $4,622 04; Public buildings, construction and repairs, $4,394 31; Salaries, Department of Public Works, $843 65.

In the original resolution making the transfers the sum of $3,000 was included, the amount to be expended in contesting street-opening cases, which have often resulted in depleting the City Treasury. The Controller desired to have it retained, but it was stricken out by a majority vote.

The application of the Excise Commissioners for an increase in their annual appropriation from $47,500 to $55,000 was called up, but the board voted for the former sum. No other business of importance was transacted, and the board adjourned.

THE CARDINAL'S RECEPTION.

HE SPENDS A DAY AND NIGHT AT THE CATHOLIC COLLEGE OF ST. JOHN'S AT FORDHAM—HIS GREETING BY THE FACULTY AND STUDENTS—HIS EMINENCE'S REMARKS IN RECOGNITION OF THE COMPLIMENT PAID HIM—OTHER GUESTS WHO WERE PRESENT.

Cardinal McCloskey yesterday afternoon attended a reception given him by the Faculty and students of St. John's College, at Fordham. At 2:30 his Eminence, accompanied by his Secretary, Father Farley, Rev. Dr. McGlynn, Pastor of St. Stephens, Father Charaux, Superior General of the Jesuits of the Province of North America, Father Hudin, of the College of St. Francis Xavier, and Gen. M. T. McMahon, took the train at the Grand Central Station for Fordham, where they arrived at 3 o'clock. A large number of persons from New-York and Brooklyn, who had been invited to be present at the reception, went on the same train. Upon the arrival of the party at Fordham, Father Gockeln, President of the college, Father Costin, of the Faculty, and a deputation of the students received the Cardinal and escorted him to the college, which was profusely and tastily decorated in honor of the occasion. After the Cardinal had rested for a short time, and had resumed his robes, he led the way to the large hall of the college. The stage at the further end of the room had been prepared for the Cardinal, and a number of seats were reserved on one side for the ecclesiastics who had been invited to be present. When all were seated the band performed an overture, and the Cardinal, wearing his red *berretta*, and dressed in a soutane of scarlet silk and a long robe of the same material, accompanied by Father Gockeln, his Secretary, and Father Charaux, walked slowly to the stage. Upon arriving on the stage he took his seat in a large arm-chair on a dais covered with scarlet cloth, placed under a red canopy, from which the hat and tassels, symbolical of his office, were suspended. Father Charaux was seated on his right, and his Secretary, Father Farley, occupied the chair on his left. The exercises were begun with an address of welcome in English, delivered by Mr. Joseph V. Sweeny, one of the students of the college. Other addresses in English and Latin by the students were then delivered in the following order: Vo. Kal. Maias, in Latin, by George C. O'Keefe; Greeting, in English blank verse, by Robert W. King; Salutatio, in Latin, by David J. Hagan, and the Junior's Welcome, in English verse, by George F. Hill, a little boy who spoke his piece with so much spirit and grace that the Cardinal seemed to be completely charmed, for at the conclusion of the first verse a pleased smile spread over his face and did not disappear until the little speech was over. The Cardinal then said that he was very unwilling, after that beautiful and sweet voice, the echoes of which were still lingering in their ears, to speak of matters more or less serious. But still some duty of that kind devolved upon him. It became him to say that when he was invited to attend the reception prepared and given to the whilom President of the college, and now Cardinal, from what he knew of the college, and from what he knew of its President and its Professors, and its students, he was sure that it would be pleasing to the eye and ear, and that everything said and done would be well said and done, and everything would be in classical taste and in all propriety, but he confessed that for such a brilliant reception as had been given him he was not prepared. He was not prepared to receive so warm a greeting from so many persons, both young and old, and he was pleased to see that they were not of one sex only, for many of the fair sex were present. The reception in which they had just taken part did honor to St. John's College, to its President, its Professors, and its students. Many kind words had been addressed to him by the students whom we know were very fond of indulging in figurative language, hyperbole particularly. But as a great deal had been said in an unknown tongue he could pass it over in silence. The sentiments expressed did honor to the heads and hearts of those who uttered them, and showed not only affection but veneration on the part of the students for those who stood to them in the relation of ecclesiastical teachers. The Holy Father had honored American Catholics in him, by giving him one of the highest dignities that was within his gift. He had so honored him not because of any merit of his own, but because of the Catholic spirit so long exhibited by the young Catholics of America. This honor was not so much to the Cardinal, for his days were in the sere and yellow leaf, as it was to encourage young Catholics, not the old, but the rising generation. To them they had to look and to them a glorious future was open. The words, therefore, that had fallen upon his ears had charmed his heart and had given him new strength. Those who went forth from that college should not only strive to reflect honor on their Alma Mater, but on the Church and on themselves. He thanked them for the beautiful and gracious, and, he must add affectionate, reception given him, and prayed that they and theirs might ever enjoy all prosperity and happiness.

At the close of the address all knelt and received the Cardinal's benediction, after which the audience retired from the hall, and were invited to partake of an elegant collation, spread in the large refectory of the college. Among the persons present were Controller Andrew H. Green, Bishops Corrigan and McNierny, Gen. McQuaid, Eugene Kelly, Hon. Lewis Binnse, President of the Catholic Union, Dr. Carnochan, Charles O'Conor, Mrs. Judge Roosevelt and daughter, Commissioner Brennan, and many others. The Cardinal remained at the college during the night, and witnessed a display of fireworks last evening, in the grounds.

THE CUBAN BOND SCHEME.

A PLAN TO MANUFACTURE SENTIMENT FOR THE PATRIOTS AND TO FLOAT BONDS ON THE MARKET—A HINT FOR LEGISLATURES AND CONVENTIONS.

About two weeks since, and but a few days before the adjournment of the Legislature, there was introduced into the Assembly by Speaker McGuire a set of resolutions calling on the General Government to accord, at an early day, recognition to the Cuban insurgents. The preamble to these resolutions set forth that the rebellion had progressed to a point in favor of the insurrectionists, which entitled them to recognition. There was a bombastic flourish of speeches made, in which Mr. McGuire, Mr. Daly and a few other gentlemen took part, and Mr. Vedder, one of the Republican members, offered an amendment which provided that the recognition demanded should be accorded by the General Government only at such time as it could be done without violation of international law, obligation, and comity. The amendment was too conservative for the Democrats, notwithstanding Messrs. Vedder, Seward, and other gentlemen called attention to the fact that the proposition embodied in the resolutions was a very delicate one, and that the United States was sensitively and deeply aroused on this topic at the time when England accorded belligerent rights to the rebellious States at the South. Before those resolutions were offered by Mr. McGuire, they or a similar set had been submitted to several other members, in the hope of inducing them to introduce them, but they declined to meddle with them, as the whole job emanated from a well-known lobbyman who at one time figured prominently in a $10,000 job in relation to the public printing, and testified that he received that amount for his services, and that they were "cheap at the price." Mr. Vedder states that he knows one member who was offered $50,000 in Cuban bonds to offer these resolutions but he declined. The resolutions in their original form passed the Assembly and went to the Senate, but by this time the "little joker" behind them had thoughtlessly shown his head, and people began to talk about Cuban bonds, and shrewdly surmised that this was a part of a scheme to float some of those securities on the financial market. It also became known that the matter was being lobbied for the Cuban Junta in New-York City, and that the proceeds of the sales of bonds were to be applied to the fitting out of hostile expeditions and the shipment of articles contraband of war to Cuba. The leading Senators came to the conclusion that with the Virginius experience so fresh in the public memory, the indemnity from Spain having been paid only a few weeks before, and several millions of dollars having been added to the public debt putting the Navy into condition, it would not be wise to encourage any more such bellicose enterprises. The resolutions were accordingly killed by being laid on the table and kept there, notwithstanding several efforts were made by Senator Johnson to have them considered. This was the first effort with this bond job, and met with a very signal defeat. It is now authoritatively reported, by persons who are aware of the whole movement and its objects, that the scheme is quite a comprehensive one in its details, and has not by any means been abandoned. It appears that an influential lobby has been secured, who are to visit in the next six months a score of the principal States, and to work these or similar resolutions through the Legislatures and the approaching State conventions. In this way, it is believed by the projectors of the plan, a large pro-Cuban sentiment can be manufactured, and if the resolutions should be ratified by a dozen or fifteen States in convention or in legislative session, or in both, then the whole subject is to be pressed in the most imposing manner on the Administration and before the next Congress, and Cuban bonds will be enhanced in proportion as the plan is successfully operated. It is barely possible that this first reverse by the Senate above alluded to has caused a change of the programme, but if an unexpected furor should be manifested in the coming conventions on the Cuban question, the facts, as here stated, will serve to explain the motives which lie behind the movement, and account for the appeals which will doubtless be made in behalf of the "struggling patriots."

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The new steamer Germanic, of the White Star Line, will be exhibited to-morrow to the members of the press.

The election of the first new board of the American Exchange will take place from 12 to 2 P. M. to-day at No. 309 Greenwich street.

Carl Vogt sails for Belgium to-day, in the custody of Detective Farley, to be tried there on the charge of murdering the Chevalier de Bianco.

Catharine Bruce, a German woman, fifty years old, died in the Tenth Precinct Station yesterday from hemorrhage of the lungs.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce will be held to-morrow at 1 P. M., at the rooms of the Chamber, No. 63 William street.

United States District Attorney Bliss says that he does not intend to appoint a successor to ex-Assistant District Attorney Simons until next Fall.

Diedrick Meyer, who, on the 30th day of May, cut his throat with a table-knife at Fourth avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, died in the Reception Hospital yesterday.

According to the ancient chronology, Ascension Day will be celebrated to-morrow, Thursday, at 9:30 A. M., in the temporary Greek Catholic Chapel, No. 951 Second avenue, near Fiftieth street.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Central Dispensary, Messrs. Augustin Daly, George Rignold, and J. J. O'Kelly, were elected Honorary Directors in recognition of services rendered the institution by them.

Chamberlain Tappen makes the following report: Balance in the City Treasury on May 22, $2,517,138 59; receipts last week, $1,623,689 40; payments, $2,068,425 99; amount in the Treasury on Saturday, $2,072,402 01.

The regular meeting and annual election of the officers and inspectors of election of the Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade will be held to-day at the rooms of the board, at No. 87 Wall street, from 12 to 2 P. M.

Mary E. McCarthy, aged five years, and formerly living at No. 33 Washington street, was run over and instantly killed by car No. 9 of the South Ferry Railroad Company, the driver of which, Frederick Riker by name, was arrested and locked up in the Twenty-seventh Precinct Station-house.

Thomas McPhillip, aged fifteen years, and living at No. 320 East Twenty-ninth street, while crossing the Hudson River Railroad track at Ninetieth street was struck by engine No. 27 and seriously injured. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Francis Trayner, aged twenty-four, and living at No. 310 Stanton street, was brought to the Eleventh Precinct Station-house yesterday, suffering from a pistol-shot wound of the leg. He declined to inform the Police how he received his injury.

Deputy Sheriff David McConigal, of the Order of Arrest Department of the Sheriff's office, visited Blackwell's Island yesterday for the purpose of arresting William M. Tweed on civil process, in the event of the decision of the Court of Appeals authorizing his discharge.

George P. Pickel, a German seventy-six years old, committed suicide yesterday at his residence, No. 322 West Forty-fourth street, by shooting himself in the head. His housekeeper went out to market, and on her return found him lying dead on the floor. Cause, insanity.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Board of Pilot Commissioners yesterday, a communication was received from the Board of Police relative to the position to be occupied by the scows of the Street-cleaning Bureau engaged in the removal of ashes from steamers in the harbor. The Commissioners have designated as such stations the shoal off Governor's Island and Communipaw Flats, between Ellis' Island and the Central Railroad.

BROOKLYN.

During the month of May $398,001 97 were received for water rates, and $318,083 61 for City taxes.

Justice Eames, who has been laid up for the past few weeks with inflammatory rheumatism, expects to resume his duties next week.

Hack Inspector Jones reports that during the month of May the receipts for city licenses amounted to $2,686 75.

In Justice Walsh's court yesterday morning Patrick J. Ryan, a clerk, was held for examination on a charge of using threatening language to his employer, Z. Mayc, of No. 617 Fulton street.

Register Watts reports 174 deaths in Brooklyn for the week ending May 29. This is the smallest number that has been recorded on any week of this year.

At a meeting of the Long Island Safe Deposit Company, held yesterday morning, Hon. John A. Lott was re-elected President, and John Delmars, Jr., Secretary.

Michael Heiss, of No. 392 Marion street, was held in $100 bail yesterday by Justice Elliott for selling lager beer without a license, at the gate of Cypress Hills Cemetery, on Decoration Day.

Samson Falk, who was arrested by Inspector Waddy on Monday evening, on suspicion of setting fire to his father's jewelry store, was yesterday discharged by Fire Marshal Thorne, who, after a thorough investigation, concluded that the fire was purely accidental.

The new building erected for Public School No. 12, and situated on Adelphi street near Myrtle avenue, was taken possession of yesterday morning by the school. Superintendent Thomas C. Fields, Mr. James Cruikshank, the principal, and Messrs. Ammerman, Cole, and Sprague, of the Local Committee, were present at the opening.

Christopher T. Provost, aged fifty years, committed suicide yesterday by hanging himself to a door at his residence, No. 1,845 Fulton street. Deceased has for some months past been an invalid, and depression of spirits is assigned as the cause of the suicide. Provost, who was a retired liquor-dealer, frequently talked of taking his life, and often, it is said, urged his wife to commit suicide with him.

LONG ISLAND.

The Summer semi-annual meeting of the Long Island Bible Society will be held at Sag Harbor, on Tuesday, the 15th inst.

The fine yacht which William Smith, of Bayport, is constructing for Mr. R. H. Huntley, of Brooklyn, is now nearly ready for launching.

The Queens County Court and Court of Sessions, Judge Armstrong presiding, will convene at North Hempstead, on Monday, the 21st inst.

The Long Island City *Daily Review* and *Weekly Press* have been seized by the Sheriff of Queens County on an execution issued for the non-payment of debts. A stay of proceedings has been granted, and argument in the case will be heard on the 8th inst.

Thomas Loughin, aged five years, while trying to steal a ride on one of the Astoria and Hunter's Point cars, missed his hold, and, falling upon the track, the hind wheel passed over both his feet, injuring the right limb so terribly that amputation will be necessary.

As Miss Ann Hitchcock was leaving the Hunter's Point depot on Monday night, she was met by three men who stupefied her with chloroform and robbed her of her wallet containing $90 in bonds on the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank of New-York. Some time afterward she was found by an officer to whom she told her story. The parties who committed the deed have not been arrested as yet.

The Atlantic Base-ball Club, of Jamaica, and the Centennial Club, of Flushing, played a game on the former's grounds on Monday afternoon. There was considerable interest in the game, from the fact that the contestants are two of the four clubs selected to play for the silver ball at the Horticultural Fair, on the 23d and 24th inst. The game occupied two hours and twenty minutes, and was won by the Flushing club, the score standing 13 to 9.

STATEN ISLAND.

The residence of Mrs. Moore, at Clifton, was yesterday entered by a sneak thief, who secured, among other booty, a pocketbook containing $65.

Coroner Lea, of Stapleton, yesterday held an inquest upon the body of an unknown drowned man, picked up off the boarding station at Clifton. The body had evidently been in the water a long time, as the features could not be distinguished, and it was buried in the poor grounds by Superintendent Thomas McCormack.

NEW-JERSEY.

A fine is now imposed on milk dealers in New-Brunswick who sell milk on Sunday.

Walter Martin, two years of age, fell from the fourth story of a building on Railroad avenue, Jersey City, but miraculously escaped without serious injury.

A boy named Michael Ryan, while attempting to steal a ride on a Pennsylvania Railroad train at Newark yesterday afternoon, was thrown from the car and sustained probably fatal injuries.

The Hoboken Tax Commissioners fixed the tax levy for the current year at $185,005 32 on Monday night. The items are as follows: Lamps and gas, $20,000; Police, $46,200; poor fund, $2,500; schools, $34,000; salaries, $16,400; Fire Department, $5,000; repairing streets, $3,000; cleaning streets, $4,000; Militia, $1,700; water rents on city property, $433 32; for the purchase of Oceanic Hose, $650, and of Meadow Fire Engine, $3,890; redemption of volunteer bonds, $8,500; interest on city bonds omitted in 1873, $5,946 50; interest on public square bonds, $1,750; on judgment bonds, $5,670; on Hoboken City bonds, $8,365; on volunteer bonds, $11,350 50; on water scrip bonds, $5,600. The appropriations for most of the city departments were slightly reduced.

Henry Thorpe, John French, and a colored man named Robert Baxter, were arrested in Jersey City on Monday night for burglary and committed to the Second Precinct Police Station. Thorpe yesterday morning made his escape through a door which had carelessly been left unsecured.

The Coroner's jury in the case of Mrs. Catharine Kehoe, who met a violent death in her rooms, on Third street, Jersey City, about ten days ago, returned a verdict late on Monday night against her husband. Kehoe has already been indicted and is in jail.

The Sixty-ninth General Snyod of the Reformed Church in America will convene in the First Reformed Church, Jersey City, to-day, and will remain in session for about a week. Business meetings will be held twice a day. The Synod controls 480 churches, of which ninety-three are in the State of New-Jersey, and has 69,160 members in communion.

Officer Long, of the Jersey City Police, on Monday night arrested a man who was acting suspiciously on Hoboken avenue. The prisoner felled the officer to the pavement by a blow on the head with a cleaver and made his escape. In a bag which he left were found some liquor and cigars, which had been stolen from J. F. Diezel's liquor saloon.

An infernal machine was found yesterday morning in Jackson's Opera-house in New-Brunswick. It was a small case with a cover soldered on, and on being carefully opened was found to be filled with gunpowder, with percussion caps arranged in the centre so that they could easily explode. Who left it in the Opera-house, and what it was left there for, are mysteries.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Hon. Matthew Hale, of Albany, is at the Gilsey House.

Hon. Richard Vaux, of Philadelphia, is at the St. James Hotel.

Gen. J. C. Robinson, of Binghamton, is at the Coleman House.

Gen. R. Lenox Banks, of Albany, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Commander Henry Wilson, United States Navy, is at the Westminster Hotel.

M. Hall Stanton, of Philadelphia, is at the Hoffman House.

Senator J. H. Selkreg, of Ithaca, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Col. W. W. Sanders, United States Army, and Chief Engineer J. W. King, United States Navy, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Lieut. Commander Henry L. Johnson, and Lieut. Louis Kingsley, United States Navy, are at the Hotel Brunswick.

Count G. de La Rochefoucauld, Secretary of the French Legation at Washington, is at the Brevoort House.

H. C. Johnson, Commissioner of Customs, and Commodore Lewis C. Sartori, United States Navy, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Robert E. Carr, President of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company; John H. B. Latrobe, of Baltimore; James W. Husted, of Peekskill; ex-Congressman F. E. Woodbridge, of Vermont, and Ben. F. Perley Poore, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE GRAND JURY.

The Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions, after their discharge yesterday, presented to Judge Sutherland, through their Foreman, the report of their recent visit of inspection to the Inebriate Asylum, the Soldiers' Retreat, the New-York Asylum for the Insane, the Penitentiary, and the Charity Hospital, stating that all of those institutions were found in good condition and under commendable management. The Jury also presented a resolution recommending the abatement of side-walk obstructions by peddlers and the unpacking of large boxes of goods, and another instructing the District Attorney to recommend to the Legislature the passage of a law authorizing the imprisonment of junk-dealers found guilty of the receipt of stolen goods, until such goods, or their equivalent in money, shall have been returned.

A RECKLESS DRUNKARD.

At a late hour Monday night an officer of the Twenty-seventh Precinct found a well-dressed man lying insensibly drunk in Rector street. At the Police Station he gave the name George W. Long. Slung to his shoulder was a pouch containing $10,000 in gold. The prisoner proved to be Paymaster George W. Long, of the United States steamer Swatara, which arrived on Sunday after nearly a year's voyage to Tasmania. The Paymaster had gone ashore for a day's recreation after his long voyage. He paid a fine of $5 to Justice Otterbourg at the Tombs, yesterday, which was remarkably cheap in view of the risk he ran.

BANK ROBBERY IN JAPAN.

A Yokohama letter to the San Francisco *Alta* says: "On Monday, April 19, it was discovered that two European officials of the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris had disappeared, and that a large sum of money was missing. Preparations for pursuit were at once made, and it having been ascertained that the fugitives had escaped in a vessel called the Iris, which had been purchased for them by an accomplice, a fast steam-tug was chartered, and the British Consular Constable, armed with a warrant for their arrest, and accompanied by a sub-Lieutenant and six blue-jackets of her Majesty's steam-ship Thalia, went in pursuit. Within three hours the fugitives were overtaken and the vessel boarded, whereupon the defaulters, seeing their game was up, went below and shot themselves. About $34,000 has been recovered, and the vessel, which was brought back, will, of course, prove a further asset, but it is known that a large sum will still be found deficient. The whole affair, from the flight of the defaulters and the discovery of the robbery to the capture of the vessel and the suicide of the principal actors in the tragedy, occupied about a dozen hours only. An inquest was held on the following day on the body of one of them, an English subject named Swaby. A verdict of *felo de se* was returned and the criminals were buried in the General Cemetery late in the evening. The body of Swaby has since been exhumed by his friends and reinterred in another portion of the grounds. The affair has created a profound stir in the community, and the trial of the Captain and the purchaser of the vessel which carried them away is looked forward to with much interest."

[Advertisement.]
THE MASONIC FRATERNITY are to appear with black hats on the occasion of the great celebration, and it will be very appropriate and becoming to continue the uniformity in KNOX's style, as most of the craft now have the KNOX HAT. Stores, No. 212 Broadway, and Fifth Avenue Hotel.

[Advertisement.]
Catarrh cured with WOLCOTT'S CATARRH ANNIHILATOR, established seventeen years. All pain, acute or chronic, instantly relieved with PAIN PAINT. Depot No. 69 Chatham st.

[Advertisement.]
SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE of the ability of Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor to relieve the most violent Pain, or Heal without scar the worst Scald or Burn, may be seen by one trial. 55

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Pereire, from Havre.—Mr. Vergnolle, Mr. Vincent, Mr. Stimson, wife and daughter, two infants and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Bates, Ferd. Haukelmann, Paul Delms, Miss Mary Hill, M. C. Count de la Rochefoucault, Countess and servants, Miss Ida Cavendish de Delmar, Mrs. S. Robbins, daughter and maid, Alex. Neill, wife, daughter and maid, Moses H. Grinnell, Mrs. Clemenceau, Mrs. Labrot, Louis Peugnot, Emmanuel Bloch, Max Wassermann, C. Bouche, C. Chalon, A. Tella, Mrs. Edon, Mrs. Brand, M. V. Vorturier, Rev. Mr. Marco, M. Branchu, C. Vaughele, Mrs. V. Lacombe, Mrs. Chauvenet, M. Chapon, Joseph Plumereau, Francois Plumereau, Charles A. Tiatie, Miss Francoise Revillon, Mrs. Madeleine Kœberlin, Franklin Burgess, Mrs. Sarah Fareley, Mrs. A. Chambers, Mrs. V. Campbell, Pierre Masounabe, Pierre Sacaze, Mrs. Marie Isler, Charles Hussey, Mrs. Rachel Brunnet, Joseph Ebrnart, Polac Max, Mr. Henri, Daniel Marthe, David Cahn, Mr. Elie, Constant Godly, Dr. Rafael Fors, Joseph Reitry, Mr. Schmeider and daughter, Mr. Stein, Mr. Godot, Mr. Bernard, Mr. Bellande, Mr. Hervers, Mr. Harbron, Mrs. Marlier.

In steam-ship City of Houston, from Bermuda.—E. D. Dunham, Mrs. O'Brien, George Harvey, C. M. Gray, Capt. Ryley, James Kempe, James H. Gibson, Jacob Lombard, Mrs. Dunham, Miss S. Dunham, F. W. Bartram, Austin Dunham and child, J. C. Williams, T. H. Pitt, Jr., J. F. Smith, William Canfield.

In steam-ship The Queen, from Liverpool.—Mme. Rose Colin, Mlle. Marie Colin, Dr. William Armstrong, Miss N. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. John Brown, George Brown, Miss L. Brown, Miss A. Brown, Miss H. Brown, G. J. Gilbert, Capt. and Mrs. T. Glancy, child, and nurse, Frederick Jones, M. Coalfield, Mrs. Dixon, Miss Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Ann Moore, Mr. and Mrs. P. Walsh and five children, Mr. and Mrs. Gay, and Mr. and Mrs. Allsop.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....4:31 | Sun sets....7:25 | Moon rises...3:11

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..6:23 | Gov. Island..7:12 | Hell Gate.....8:34

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..............TUESDAY, June 1.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Wyoming, (Br.,) Guard, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; City of Merida, Reynolds, Havana, &c., F. Alexandre & Sons; Mayflower, Fults, Philadelphia.

Barks Iron Age, Overton, Jr., Cork for orders, Tupper & Beattie; Rachele, (Aust.,) Sassa, Antwerp, Tupper & Beattie; Antoinetta C, (Ital.,) Trapani, Stettin, Slocovich & Co.; Letizia, (Ital.,) Castellano, Antwerp, Slocovich & Co.; Caroline (Ger.,) Stricker, Bremen, J. A. Pauli; Rogate, (Norw.,) Wroldsen, Konigsberg, C. Tobias & Co.; Annie Troop, (Br.,) Hill, Stockholm, James W. Elwell & Co.; Machiavello, (Ital.,) Maresca, Liverpool, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig San Juan, (Br.,) Mahony, Savanilla, U. S. C., B. J. Wenberg.

Schrs. Lizzie Florence, Lippincott, Richmond; Amelia, Smith, Boston.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship The Queen, (Br.,) Bragg, Liverpool May 19 and Queenstown 20th, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Experienced strong westerly winds and heavy head seas the entire passage; May 26, lat. 42 38, lon. 42 07, passed the hull of a vessel (schr. or brig) of about 300 tons, masts and bulwarks gone, and appeared to have been a long time drifting about; had LOUI on her stern, the rest of her name being washed out. The Queen brings 375 passengers.

Steam-ship Pereire, (Fr.,) Daure, Havre May 24, with mdse. and seventy-nine passengers to George Mackenzie; May 30, no lat., &c., passed bark Kate, bound N.

Steam-ship Maas, (Dutch,) Chevalier Rotterdam May 15, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co.

Steam-ship Pommerania, (Ger.,) Schwensen, Hamburg May 19 and Havre 22d, with mdse. and passengers to Knauhardt & Co.

Steam-ship Huntsville, Quick, Fernandina May 27, and Port Royal 29th, with mdse. and passengers to Herman Gelpeke.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Bark Elvina, Johnstone, Matanzas 9 ds., with sugar to E. D. Morgan & Co.—vessel to Reynal & Co. May 24, lat. 29 30, lon. 79 20, spoke brig Speed, from Sagua, for New-York; 28th, lat. 35 54, lon. 75 10, passed the wreck of a vessel, bottom up, with rudder gone, and a mass of broken spars attached; apparently a schr. of about 160 tons.

Bark Volturno, (Ital.,) Savarese, Genoa 65 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Bergenseren, (Norw.,) Wisenberg, New-Haven, in ballast to master. Is anchored off Hart's Island.

Schr. C. and M. Rogers, Cubberly, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. Maria and Elizabeth, Soper, Virginia.

Schr. Arthur Burton, (of Boston,) Frobock, Windsor, N. S., 14 ds., with 360 tons plaster to Wotherspoon Bros.—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Lucy, (of Eastport,) Coalwell, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with 235 tons plaster to Bonnesville & Edgett—vessel to John Boynton's Son.

Schr. Mary Louisa, Gaskell, Washington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Zophar Mills.

Schr. Sallie Muir, Powell, Brashear City 23 ds., with live oak to J. Bigelow & Co.—vessel to master.

Schr. Nellie J. Dinsmore, Parker, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to J. d Frye & Co.

Schr. Emma, Buckard, of and 9 ds. from St. John, N. B., with lumber to order—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Eleanor B. Conwell, (of Provincetown,) Hamilton, Baracoa 9 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. T. Harris Kirk, Cavileer, Brunswick, Ga., 8 ds., with lumber to Eppinger & Russell—vessel to Slaght & Petty.

Schr. J. W. Morris, Longstreet, Virginia.

Schr. Acara, (of Harrington) Chandiar, Mushquash, N. S., 8 ds., with spiling to E. L. Snow.

Schr. Edwin, Ingersoll, Virginia.

Schr. A. B. Baxter, (of Canning, N. S.) Baxter, Cornwallis, N. S., 8 ds., with potatoes to W. E. Duryea.

Schr. Maria, Harvey, Block Island, with fish to Wallace & Chapman.

Schr. Jessie, Allen, Millbridge, with lumber to master.

Schr. Sophie, Harrington, Portland, with lumber to J. S. Creed.

Schr. Emerald, Scott, Calais, with lumber to order.

Schr. Francis A. Brooks Hathaway, Nantucket, with fish to F. Haley.

Schr. James Henry, Snow, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. W. Freeman, Chase, Rockland, with lime to master.

Schr. Ada Herbert, Allen, Boston.

Schr. M. Vassar, Jr., Winchester, Boston.

Schr. Onward, Delman, Boston.

Schr. Jas. S. Baylis, Arnold, New-Bedford.

Schr. Hastings, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. H. S. Billings, Overton, New-Bedford.

Schr. D. Sturges, Mills, New-Bedford.

Schr. L. L. Hamlin, Knowles, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Pointer, Sears, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Chancellor, Young, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Constitution, Granville, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Joseph Marsh, Ross, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Gust Gookin, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Eleanon, Dale, Providence.

Schr. Hannah E. Brown, Sackett, Providence.

Schr. Albert G. Lawson, Fitzpatrick, Providence.

Schr. Empire, Jones, Haddam.

Schr. Hunter, Green, Dighton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Palestine, Howes, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary Leland, Freeman, New-London.

Schr. Allegheny, Thompson, Gardner, with lumber to Poughkeepsie.

Schr. Paugusett, Ingersoll, Virginia.

Schr. Rebecca Knight, Leek, Virginia.

Schr. Two Marys, Scull, Virginia.

Schr. A. F. Kindberg, Horton, Alexandria, for New-Haven.

Schr. Wm. L. Elkins, Lndlam, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. R. F. Stockton, Osborn, Virginia.

Schr. Eva, James, Virginia.

Schr. S. E. Jayne, Acton, Virginia.

Schr. Stephen J. Fooks, Crammer, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. Alethea, Darby, Virginia.

Schr. Moderator, Hotchkiss, Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, light, S. E.; hazy off shore.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Wyoming, for Liverpool; City of Merida, for Vera Cruz; Wyanoke, for Richmond; ship St. Charles, for San Francisco; barks Hedwig, for Drontheim; Addie McAdams, for Buenos Ayres; Ada J. Bonner, for Havana; brig C. A. Sparks, for do.; schr. Hannah McLoon, for Cardenas.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CARDENAS, May 30.—Sld. bark Canada, (Br.,) Wood, N. of Hatteras; brigs Goodwin, Craig, New-York; Shasta, Brown Wilmington; schrs. A. L. Butler, Eaton, New-Orleans; Kate Carleton, (Br.) Grant, Pensacola; John H. Converse, Plummer, N. of Hatteras; Emma R. Smalley, McFadden, do.

CIENFUEGOS, May 28.—Sld. schr. Louisa A. Orr, Orr, New-York.

HAVANA, May 29.—Arr. brig Don Quixote, Monroe, Liverpool; 30th, schr. Mary Lord, Lord, Teneriffe.

Sld. May 29, brig Ocata, (Sp.,) Page, Baltimore; 30th, steamers City of New-York, Curtis, New-York; Columbus, Reed, New-York; barks Elverton, Clarke, Baltimore; Josephine Martin, Fickett, N. of Hatteras; schr. George Sealy, Blohme, Galveston.

MATANZAS, May 29.—Sld. brigs Josefa-True, N. of Hatteras, and Oyster Bed Lass, (Br.,) Hooper, Boston. Sld. 30th, brigs Carrie Bertha, Hall, Baltimore, and Little Fury, Munday, N. of Hatteras.

SAGUA, May 28.—Sld. schr. George P. Hallock, Sharrett, Philadelphia.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, June 1.—Sld. for United States ports: Brevig, Granton, St. Peder, Anita, Ocean Child, Manson, Clara, Capt. Dillwitz, Maggie Chapman, Kjoge, Athena. The latter was in collision with a steamer off Beachy Head; the damage is unknown.

Arr. from the United States on the 28th ult.: Martin Luther, Siblas, the latter at Pauillac.

Arr. on the 31st ult.—Magnus Lagaboter, John C. Potter, Maud, Helen—the latter in a damaged condition, having been in collision with icebergs; Sydenham—the latter in the Channel. The Olaf Glas was spoken off Cape Clear on the 28th ult.

QUEENSTOWN, June 1.—The Cunard Line steam-ship China, Capt. Gill, from Boston May 22, for Liverpool, arr. here at 11 o'clock last night.

The White Star Line steam-ship Baltic, Capt. Gleadell, from New-York, May 22, for Liverpool, arr. here at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, June 1.—The National Line steam-ship Helvetia, Capt. Webster, from New-York, May 22; for this port was signalled off the Fastnet at noon to-day.

MOVILLE, June 1.—The steamer Ethiopia, Capt. Craig, from New-York May 22 for Glasgow, arr. here to-day.

Steamer Scandinavian, Capt. Dutton, from Montreal May 21 for Liverpool, has arr. here to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 1.—Steamer Oder, Capt. Oterendorp, from New-York May 22 for Bremen, arr. to-day.

THE
GORHAM CO.
[Established 1831.]
ART-WORKERS IN SILVER.
BRIDAL, CHRISTENING, BIRTHDAY, and HOUSEHOLD SILVER WARE, of that high standard of purity (British "sterling") so long manufactured by us, and so favorably known to the public.
Retailed by the Company at their salesrooms,
No. 1 BOND STREET, near Broadway.
ALSO, BY JOSEPH BACHMAN & SONS, NO. 3 MAIDEN LANE.

FANS.
Very large WHITE and BLACK, painted, with PEACOCK and MARABOUT FEATHERS; also TORTOISE-SHELL and PEARL.
A new and choice assortment.
Schuyler, Hartley & Graham,
NOS. 20 AND 22 JOHN ST.

AT LOWEST PRICES.
SPECIALTIES FOR JUNE.
Flannel Suits. English Serge Suits, and other light-weight Clothing for Summer Wear.
WHITE VESTS.
Mohair and Alpaca Coats and Dusters, Elegant Styles Business, Walking, and Dress Suits, SPLENDID LINES OF FURNISHING GOODS.
JESSUP & CO.,
NO. 256 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE CITY HALL.

100,000 FEET
OF
RUBBER HOSE,
in any length, with or without brass fixtures, for gardening and street purposes. Every foot warranted to stand pressure of 200 pounds to a square inch. Also a large stock of
INDIA-RUBBER GOODS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
D. HODGMAN & CO.
CORNER MAIDEN LANE AND NASSAU ST.

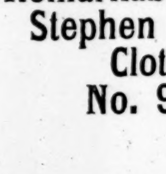
FURNITURE.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
657 & 659 BROADWAY,
Are now exhibiting the largest and most elegant stock of goods to be found in the City.
The reduced cost of manufacturing enables them to offer goods which they GUARANTEE as to quality and durability, at UNPRECEDENTED low prices.
Designs and Estimates furnished for all kinds of Mirrors, Hard-wood Work, Frescoing, Painting, and Decorating.
657 & 659 Broadway, Opp. Bond st.

SUMMER SUITS.
To meet the exigency of the times we are selling our immense stock at the LOWEST possible PRICES. Parties wishing good GOODS and WELL-MADE GARMENTS should give our assortment a careful examination,
COMPARE
material, workmanship, and prices.
A. RAYMOND & CO.,
Corner of Fulton and Nassau Sts.

Fine Clothing,
New and Elegant Styles,
Ready Made and to Order,
at Remarkably Low Prices.
Stephen A. Wood,
Clothier,
No. 98 Bowery.

F. B. NICOL & CO.
SUCCESSORS TO
NICOL, DAVIDSON & CO.
SELLING OFF AT COST,
THE OLD FIRM'S ENTIRE STOCK OF
GAS FIXTURES,
CLOCKS, BRONZES, &c.

KNABE
GRAND, SQUARE & UPRIGHT PIANOS,
NEW-YORK HOUSE, NO. 112 5TH AV.
WM. KNABE & CO., Baltimore and New-York.


PATENT
Baby Carriages,
Wholesale and Retail.
A large stock to supply the trade
Carriages exchanged & repaired.
CRANDALL & CO., M'f'rs.,
No. 569 3d Av., New-York.

WEST END HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH,
PRESBURY & HILDRETH, Proprietors,
Will open about June 20. Applications for rooms can be made at the office of D. M. HILDRETH, No. 52 Broadway, New York, or at the Hotel.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK and assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 132 East 23d st., present employer's.